Gasoline Top Tier

Version 1.3 Revision Date 2025-11-26

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Product information

Product Name	:	Gasoline Top Tier
Material	:	1118893, 1118892, 1118881
Use	:	Engine Testing
Uses advised against	:	This material should not be used for purposes other than the identified uses in section 1 without expert advice.
Company	:	Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP 9500 Lakeside Blvd. The Woodlands, TX 77381

Emergency telephone:

Health:
866.442.9628 (North America)
1.832.813.4984 (International)
Transport:
CHEMTREC 800.424.9300 or 703.527.3887(int'l)
Asia: CHEMWATCH (+612 9186 1132) China: 0532 8388 9090
Mexico CHEMTREC 01-800-681-9531 (24 hours)
South America SOS-Cotec Inside Brazil: 0800.111.767 Outside Brazil: +55.19.3467.1600
Argentina: +(54)-1159839431
EUROPE: BIG +32.14.584545 (phone) or +32.14583516 (telefax)
Austria: VIZ +43 1 406 43 43 (24 hours/day, 7 days/week)
Belgium: 070 245 245 (24 hours/day, 7 days/week)
Bulgaria: +359 2 9154 233
Croatia: +3851 2348 342 (24 hours/day, 7 days/week)
Cyprus: 1401
Czech Republic: Toxicological Information Center +420 224 919 293, +420 224 915 402
Denmark: Danish Poison Center (Giftlinjen): +45 8212 1212
Estonia: BIG +32.14.584545 (phone) or +32.14583516 (telefax)
Finland: 0800 147 111 09 471 977 (24 hours/day)
France: ORFILA number (INRS): + 33 (0) 1 45 42 59 59 (24 hours/day, 7 days/week)
Germany: BIG +32.14.584545 (phone) or +32.14583516 (telefax)
Greece: (0030) 2107793777 (24 hours/day, 7 days/week)
Hungary: +36-80-201-199 (24 hours/day, 7 days/week)
Iceland: 543 2222 (24 hours/day, 7 days/week)
Ireland: BIG +32.14.584545 (phone) or +32.14583516 (telefax)

Italy: POISON CENTER MILAN – Azienda Ospedaliera Niguarda Ca` Grande Tel. +39 02 66101029; POISON CENTER ROME – Policlinico “Agostino Gemelli”, Servizio di tossicologia clinica Tel. +39 06 3054343; POISON CENTER ROME – Ospedale Pediatrico Bambino Gesù Tel. +39 06 68593726;POISON CENTER ROME – Policlinico “Umberto I” Tel. +39 06 4997 8000; POISON CENTER FOGGIA – Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria Riuniti Tel. +39 0881 732326; POISON CENTER NAPLES – Azienda Ospedaliera “Antonio Cardarelli” Tel. +39 081 7472870; POISON CENTER FLORENCE – Azienda Ospedaliera universitaria Careggi Tel. +39 055 7947819; POISON CENTER PAVIA – IRCCS Fondazione Salvatore Maugeri Tel. +39 0382 24444; POISON CENTER BERGAMO – Azienda Ospedaliera “Papa Giovanni XXIII” Tel. 800 883 300; POISON CENTER VERONA – Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria integrata Tel. 800 011 858;
Latvia: State Fire and Rescue Service, phone number: 112; Toxicology and Sepsis Clinic Poisoning and Drug Information Center, Hipokrāta 2, Riga, Latvia, LV-1038, phone number +371 67042473. (24 hours.)
Liechtenstein: BIG +32.14.584545 (phone) or +32.14583516 (telefax)
Lithuania: +370 (85) 2362052
Luxembourg: (+352) 8002 5500 (24 hours/day, 7 days/week)
Malta: +356 2395 2000
The Netherlands: NVIC: +31 (0)88 755 8000
Norway: 22 59 13 00 (24 hours/day, 7 days/week)
Poland: BIG +32.14.584545 (phone) or +32.14583516 (telefax)
Portugal: CIAV phone number: +351 800 250 250
Romania: +40213183606
Slovakia: +421 2 5477 4166
Slovenia: Phone number: 112
Spain: National Emergency Telephone Number of Spanish Poison Centre: +34 91 562 04 20 (24 hours/day, 7 days/week)
Sweden: 112 – ask for Poisons Information

Organization that prepared the SDS	:	Product Safety and Toxicology Group
E-mail address	:	SDS@CPChem.com
Website	:	www.CPChem.com

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture
This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard communication standard 29 CFR 1910.1200; the SDS and labels contain all the information as required by the standard.

Classification

: Flammable liquids, Category 2
Skin irritation, Category 2
Eye irritation, Category 2B
Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B
Carcinogenicity, Category 1B
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Central nervous system
Aspiration hazard, Category 1

Labeling

Symbol(s) :

Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 + H320: Causes skin and eye irritation.
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340: May cause genetic defects.
H350: May cause cancer.
H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary Statements : **Prevention:**
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
P242 Use non-sparking tools.
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapors.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection.
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
Response:
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.
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.
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 dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.
Storage:
P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.
Disposal:
P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Potential Health Effects

Symptoms of Overexposure : No data available

Carcinogenicity:

IARC	Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans	
	Benzene	71-43-2
	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
	Naphtha (petroleum), heavy straight-run	64741-41-9
	Naphthalene	91-20-3
	Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed	64741-63-5
	Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	64741-66-8
	Naphtha, Petroleum, Heavy Catalytic Cracked	64741-54-4
	Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans	
	Benzene	71-43-2
	1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0
	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
	Hydrocarbons, C3-11, catalytic cracker distillates	68476-46-0
	Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	64741-66-8
	Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed	64741-63-5
	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
	Naphthalene	91-20-3
	Isoprene	78-79-5
NTP	Known to be human carcinogen	
	Benzene	71-43-2
	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	
	Naphthalene	91-20-3
	Known to be human carcinogen	
	Benzene	71-43-2
	1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0
	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	
	Naphthalene	91-20-3
	Isoprene	78-79-5
ACGIH	Confirmed human carcinogen	
	Benzene	71-43-2
	Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans	
	Ethanol	64-17-5

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Synonyms : None established

Component	CAS-No.	Weight %
Hydrocarbons, C3-11, catalytic cracker distillates	68476-46-0	0 - 100
Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed	64741-63-5	0 - 100
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	64741-66-8	0 - 50
Toluene	108-88-3	0 - 30
Xylenes	1330-20-7	0 - 21
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked distillate and catalytic cracked naphtha fractionation absorber	68307-98-2	0 - 20
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0 - 10
n-hexane	110-54-3	0 - 10
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0 - 5
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0 - 5
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0 - 5
Benzene	71-43-2	0 - 1.1
Isoprene	78-79-5	0 - 1
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	0 - 1

May contain trace hydrogen sulfide below 1.0 wt%.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

General advice : Move out of dangerous area. Show this material safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Material may produce a serious, potentially fatal pneumonia if swallowed or vomited.

If inhaled : Consult a physician after significant exposure. If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice.

In case of skin contact : If on skin, rinse well with water. If on clothes, remove clothes.

In case of eye contact : Flush eyes with water as a precaution. Remove contact lenses. Protect unharmed eye. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

If swallowed : Keep respiratory tract clear. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If symptoms persist, call a physician. Take victim immediately to hospital.

Notes to physician

Symptoms : No data available.

Risks : No data available.

Treatment : Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Flash point : -37°C (-35°F)
estimated

Autoignition temperature	:	No data available
Suitable extinguishing media	:	Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry chemical.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	High volume water jet.
Specific hazards during fire fighting	:	Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.
Further information	:	Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. For safety reasons in case of fire, cans should be stored separately in closed containments. Use a water spray to cool fully closed containers.
Fire and explosion protection	:	Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapors). Use only explosion-proof equipment. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Carbon Dioxide. Carbon oxides.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions	:	Use personal protective equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.
Environmental precautions	:	Prevent product from entering drains. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.
Methods for cleaning up	:	Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Handling

Advice on safe handling	:	Avoid formation of aerosol. Do not breathe vapors/dust. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. For personal protection see section 8. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited

in the application area. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure. Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapors). Use only explosion-proof equipment. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.

Storage

Requirements for storage areas and containers : No smoking. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Observe label precautions. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

Uses advised against : This material should not be used for purposes other than the identified uses in section 1 without expert advice.

Advice on common storage : No materials to be especially mentioned.

Use : Engine Testing

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

US

Components	Basis	Value	Control parameters	Note
Hydrocarbons, C3-11, catalytic cracker distillates	OSHA Z-1	TWA	500 ppm, 2,000 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z-1-A	TWA	400 ppm, 1,600 mg/m3	
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	OSHA Z-1-A	TWA	400 ppm, 1,600 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	500 ppm, 2,000 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	5 mg/m3	Mist
	OSHA Z-1-A	TWA	5 mg/m3	Mist
	NIOSH REL	TWA	5 mg/m3	Mist
	NIOSH REL	ST	10 mg/m3	Mist
	CAL PEL	PEL	5 mg/m3	particulate
Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed	OSHA Z-1-A	TWA	400 ppm, 1,600 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	500 ppm, 2,000 mg/m3	
Xylenes	OSHA Z-1	TWA	100 ppm, 435 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z-1-A	STEL	150 ppm, 655 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z-1-A	TWA	100 ppm, 435 mg/m3	
	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm,	OTO, A4,
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm,	A4,
Toluene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm,	OTO, A4,
	OSHA Z-2	TWA	200 ppm,	
	OSHA Z-2	CEIL	300 ppm,	
	OSHA Z-2	Peak	500 ppm,	
	OSHA Z-1-A	TWA	100 ppm, 375 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z-1-A	STEL	150 ppm, 560 mg/m3	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	25 ppm,	
	OSHA Z-1-A	TWA	25 ppm, 125 mg/m3	
	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm,	A4,
Ethylbenzene	OSHA Z-1	TWA	100 ppm, 435 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z-1-A	TWA	100 ppm, 435 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z-1-A	STEL	125 ppm, 545 mg/m3	
	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm,	OTO, A3,
n-hexane	ACGIH	TWA	50 ppm,	Skin,
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	500 ppm, 1,800 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z-1-A	TWA	50 ppm, 180 mg/m3	

Cyclohexane	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm,	
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	300 ppm, 1,050 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z-1-A	TWA	300 ppm, 1,050 mg/m3	
Naphthalene	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm,	A3, Skin,
	ACGIH	STEL	15 ppm,	hematologic eff, URT irr, eye irr, eye dam, (), A4, Skin,
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	10 ppm, 50 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z-1-A	TWA	10 ppm, 50 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z-1-A	STEL	15 ppm, 75 mg/m3	
Benzene	ACGIH	TWA	0.02 ppm,	A1, Skin,
	OSHA Z-1-A	TWA	1 ppm,	
	OSHA Z-1-A	CEIL	5 ppm,	
	OSHA Z-2	Peak	50 ppm,	
	OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1028(c)	TWA	1 ppm,	
	OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1028(c)	STEL	5 ppm,	
	OSHA CARC	PEL	1 ppm,	
	OSHA CARC	STEL	5 ppm,	
Isoprene	US WEEL	TWA	2 ppm,	
1,3-Butadiene	ACGIH	TWA	2 ppm,	A2,
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	1 ppm,	
	OSHA Z-1	STEL	5 ppm,	
	OSHA CARC	PEL	1 ppm,	
	OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1051(c)	TWA	1 ppm,	
	OSHA CARC	STEL	5 ppm,	
	OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1051(c)	STEL	5 ppm,	

() Adopted values or notations enclosed are those for which changes are proposed in the NIC
A1 Confirmed human carcinogen
A2 Suspected human carcinogen
A3 Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans
A4 Not classifiable as a human carcinogen
eye dam Eye damage
eye irr Eye irritation
hematologic eff Hematologic effects
OTO Ototoxicant
Skin Danger of cutaneous absorption
URT irr Upper Respiratory Tract irritation

Hazardous components without workplace control parameters

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations (IDLH)

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Update
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	64741-66-8	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 2500 mg/m³	2020-07-01
n-Heptane	142-82-5	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 750 parts per million	1995-03-01
n-Butane	106-97-8	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 1600 parts per million	2017-02-03
Toluene	108-88-3	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 500 parts per million	1995-03-01
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 250 parts per million	1995-03-01
Ethanol	64-17-5	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 3300 parts per million	1995-03-01
m-xylene	108-38-3	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 900 parts per million	2017-09-01
Benzene	71-43-2	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 500 parts per million	1995-03-01

p-xylene	106-42-3	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 900 parts per million	2017-09-01
n-hexane	110-54-3	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 1100 parts per million	1995-03-01
o-xylene	95-47-6	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 900 parts per million	2017-09-01
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 800 parts per million	1995-03-01
n-Pentane	109-66-0	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 1500 parts per million	1995-03-01
Methylcyclohexane	108-87-2	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 1200 parts per million	1995-03-01
n-Octane	111-65-9	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 1000 parts per million	1995-03-01
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 100 parts per million	1995-03-01
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	64741-66-8	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 2500 mg/m³	2020-07-01
Xylenes	1330-20-7	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 900 parts per million	2017-09-01
Toluene	108-88-3	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 500 parts per million	1995-03-01
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 800 parts per million	1995-03-01
n-hexane	110-54-3	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 1100 parts per million	1995-03-01
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 1300 parts per million	1995-03-01
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 250 parts per million	1995-03-01
Benzene	71-43-2	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 500 parts per million	1995-03-01
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration Value 2000 parts per million	2017-02-03

Biological exposure indices

US

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Sampling time	Update
Toluene	108-88-3	Toluene: 0.02 mg/l (In blood)	Prior to last shift of workweek	2010-03-01
		Toluene: 0.03 mg/l (Urine)	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	2010-03-01
		o-Cresol: 0.3 mg/g creatinine Background (Urine) With hydrolyses ()	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	2010-03-01

m-xylene	108-38-3	Methylhippuric acids: 0.3 g/g creatinine 2024 Adoption (Urine) Commercial or technical grade xylenes consist of mixtures of isomers and significant amounts of ethyl benzene as indicated under 'Properties.' Because ethyl benzene is known to reduce the metabolism of xylenes to methylhippuric acids, the BEI applies to technical or commercial grades of xylenes only. () The determinants refer to the total of all isomers of methylhippuric acids. () Adopted values or notations enclosed are those for which changes are proposed in the NIC ()	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	2024-01-01
Benzene	71-43-2	S-Phenylmercapturic acid: 25 µg/g creatinine Background (Urine)	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	2010-03-01
		t,t-Muconic acid: 500 µg/g creatinine Background (Urine)	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	2010-03-01
p-xylene	106-42-3	Methylhippuric acids: 0.3 g/g creatinine 2024 Adoption (Urine) Commercial or technical grade xylenes consist of mixtures of isomers and significant amounts of ethyl benzene as indicated under 'Properties.' Because ethyl benzene is known to reduce the metabolism of xylenes to methylhippuric acids, the BEI applies to technical or commercial grades of xylenes only. () The determinants refer to the total of all isomers of methylhippuric acids. () Adopted values or notations enclosed are those for which changes are proposed in the NIC ()	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	2024-01-01
n-hexane	110-54-3	2,5-Hexanedione: 0.5 mg/l Without hydrolysis (Urine)	End of shift	2020-02-01
o-xylene	95-47-6	Methylhippuric acids: 0.3 g/g creatinine 2024 Adoption (Urine) Commercial or technical grade xylenes consist of mixtures of isomers and significant amounts of ethyl benzene as indicated under 'Properties.' Because ethyl benzene is known to reduce the metabolism of xylenes to methylhippuric acids, the BEI applies to technical or commercial grades of xylenes only. () The determinants refer to the total of all isomers of methylhippuric acids. () Adopted values or notations enclosed are those for which changes are proposed in the NIC ()	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	2024-01-01
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid: 150 mg/g creatinine 2024 Adoption (Urine) Nonspecific ()	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	2024-01-01

Xylenes	1330-20-7	Methylhippuric acids: 0.3 g/g creatinine 2024 Adoption (Urine) Commercial or technical grade xylenes consist of mixtures of isomers and significant amounts of ethyl benzene as indicated under 'Properties.' Because ethyl benzene is known to reduce the metabolism of xylenes to methylhippuric acids, the BEI applies to technical or commercial grades of xylenes only. () The determinants refer to the total of all isomers of methylhippuric acids. () Adopted values or notations enclosed are those for which changes are proposed in the NIC ()	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	2024-01-01
Toluene	108-88-3	Toluene: 0.02 mg/l (In blood)	Prior to last shift of workweek	2010-03-01
		Toluene: 0.03 mg/l (Urine)	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	2010-03-01
		o-Cresol: 0.3 mg/g creatinine Background (Urine) With hydrolyses ()	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	2010-03-01
Benzene	71-43-2	S-Phenylmercapturic acid: 25 µg/g creatinine Background (Urine)	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	2010-03-01
		t,t-Muconic acid: 500 µg/g creatinine Background (Urine)	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	2010-03-01
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid: 150 mg/g creatinine 2024 Adoption (Urine) Nonspecific ()	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	2024-01-01
n-hexane	110-54-3	2,5-Hexanedione: 0.5 mg/l Without hydrolysis (Urine)	End of shift	2020-02-01
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1,2-Cyclohexanediol: 50 mg/g creatinine Nonspecific (Urine)	End of shift at end of workweek	2023-01-01
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	1,2 Dihydroxy-4-(N-acetylcysteinyl)-butane: 2.5 mg/l Background (Urine) Semi-quantitative ()	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	2010-03-01
		Mixture of N-1 and N-2(hydroxybutenyl)valine: 2.5 picomoles per gram Hemoglobin Semi-quantitative (Hemoglobin (Hb) adducts in blood)	Not critical	2010-03-01

Engineering measures

Adequate ventilation to control airborned concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 2), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended. The user should read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If ventilation or other engineering controls are not adequate to maintain minimal oxygen content of 19.5% by volume under normal atmospheric pressure, a supplied-air NIOSH approved respirator may be appropriate. If exposure to harmful levels of airborne material may occur, a NIOSH approved respirator that provides protection may be appropriate, such as:. Air-Purifying

Respirator for Organic Vapors. A positive pressure, air-supplying respirator may be appropriate if there is potential for uncontrolled release, aerosolization, exposure levels are not known, or other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Hand protection	:	The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed with the producers of the protective gloves. Please observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves. Also take into consideration the specific local conditions under which the product is used, such as the danger of cuts, abrasion, and the contact time. Gloves should be discarded and replaced if there is any indication of degradation or chemical breakthrough.
Eye protection	:	Eye wash bottle with pure water. Tightly fitting safety goggles.
Skin and body protection	:	Choose body protection in relation to its type, to the concentration and amount of dangerous substances, and to the specific work-place. Wear as appropriate:. Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. Workers should wear antistatic footwear.
Hygiene measures	:	When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Form	:	liquid
Physical state	:	liquid
Color	:	Clear to amber
Odor	:	Mild

Safety data

Flash point	:	-37°C (-35°F) estimated
Lower explosion limit	:	1.5 %(V)
Upper explosion limit	:	7.6 %(V)
Oxidizing properties	:	No
Autoignition temperature	:	No data available
Molecular weight	:	Not applicable
pH	:	Not applicable
Pour point	:	No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	51-209°C (124-408°F)

Vapor pressure	:	6.90 PSI at 38°C (100°F)
Relative density	:	0.75 at 16 °C (61 °F)
Water solubility	:	negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Relative vapor density	:	3 (Air = 1.0)
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Percent volatile	:	> 99 %

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Chemical stability : This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Hazardous reactions: Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

Materials to avoid : May react with oxygen and strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.

Hazardous decomposition products : Carbon Dioxide
Carbon oxides

Other data : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute oral toxicity

Hydrocarbons, C3-11, catalytic cracker distillates	:	LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg Species: Rat
Naphtha (petroleum), light		LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg

catalytic reformed	Species: Rat Sex: male and female
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg Species: Rat Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
Toluene	LD50: 6,500 mg/kg Species: Rat Sex: Not Specified
Xylenes	LD50: 3,523 - 8,600 mg/kg Species: Rat
Ethylbenzene	LD50: 3,500 mg/kg Species: Rat
n-hexane	LD50: 16 g/kg Species: Rat Sex: male and female
Naphthalene	LD50: 500 mg/kg Method: Converted acute toxicity point estimate
Cyclohexane	LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg Species: Rat Sex: male and female Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	LD50 Oral: 6,000 mg/kg Species: Rat Sex: male
Benzene	LD50: > 2,000 mg/kg Species: Rat Sex: female
Isoprene	LD50: 2,043 - 2,210 mg/kg Species: Rat
1,3-Butadiene	LD50: 5,480 mg/kg Species: Rat

Acute inhalation toxicity

Hydrocarbons, C3-11, catalytic cracker distillates	:	LC50: > 20 mg/l Species: Rat Test atmosphere: vapor Method: Estimated based on individual component values.
Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed		LC50: > 5610 mg/m3Exposure time: 4 h Species: Rat Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate		LC50: > 5.6 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Species: Rat Sex: male and female

	Test atmosphere: vapor Method: OECD Test Guideline 403 Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
Toluene	LC50: 25.7 - 30 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Species: Rat Test atmosphere: vapor
Xylenes	LC50: 29 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Species: Rat Test atmosphere: gas
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked distillate and catalytic cracked naphtha fractionation absorber	
Ethylbenzene	LC50: 17.4 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Species: Rat Test atmosphere: vapor
n-hexane	LC50: 73860 ppm Exposure time: 4 h Species: Rat Sex: male Test atmosphere: vapor Method: OECD Test Guideline 403 Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
Cyclohexane	LC50: >32,880 mg/m3Exposure time: 4 h Species: Rat Sex: male and female Test atmosphere: vapor Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	LC50: > 9.833 mg/l Exposure time: 12 h Species: Rat Test atmosphere: vapor Test substance: yes
Benzene	LC50: 43.7 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Species: Rat Sex: Not Specified Test atmosphere: vapor
Isoprene	LC50: 180 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Species: Rat
1,3-Butadiene	LC50: 128803 ppm Exposure time: 4 h Species: Rat Test atmosphere: gas

Acute dermal toxicity

Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed	:	LD50: > 2,000 mg/kg Species: Rabbit
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate		LD50: > 2,000 mg/kg Species: Rabbit Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
Toluene		LD50: 12,400 mg/kg Species: Rabbit Sex: Not Specified
Xylenes		LD50: > 2,000 mg/kg Species: Rabbit Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
Ethylbenzene		LD50: 15,415 mg/kg Species: Rabbit
n-hexane		LD50: > 3,350 mg/kg Species: Rabbit Sex: male and female Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene		LD50 Dermal: > 3440 milligram per kilogram Species: Rat Sex: male and female Test substance: no Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
Benzene		LD50: > 8,260 mg/kg Species: Rabbit
Isoprene		LD50: >1 ML/KG Species: Rat
1,3-Butadiene		Negligible or unlikely exposure pathways

Gasoline Top Tier
Skin irritation : Skin irritation
largely based on animal evidence.

Gasoline Top Tier
Eye irritation : Mild eye irritation
largely based on animal evidence.

Gasoline Top Tier
Sensitization : Does not cause skin sensitization.
largely based on animal evidence.

Repeated dose toxicity

Naphtha (petroleum), light	:	Species: Rat

catalytic reformed	Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 2.00, 5.85, 20.3 mg/l Exposure time: 21 day Number of exposures: 6 h/d, 5 d/wk NOEL: 20.3 mg/l Species: Rabbit Application Route: Dermal Dose: 0, 200, 1000, 2000 mg/l Exposure time: 28 day Number of exposures: 3 times/wk Lowest observable effect level: 1000 mg/l
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	Species: Rat, male Sex: male Application Route: oral gavage Dose: 500, 2000 mg/kg Exposure time: 4 wk Number of exposures: once daily, 5 d/wk Target Organs: Kidney Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances. Species: Rabbit, male and female Sex: male and female Application Route: Dermal Dose: 0, 200, 1000, 2000 mg/kg Exposure time: 4 wk Number of exposures: 3 times/wk NOEL: 1,000 mg/kg Lowest observable effect level: 2,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 410 Target Organs: Skin Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances. Species: Rat, male and female Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 322, 1402, 9869 mg/m3 Exposure time: 107 - 109 wk Number of exposures: 6 h/d 5 d/wk NOEL: 1402 mg/m3 Method: OECD Test Guideline 453 Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances. Species: Mouse, male and female Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 322, 1402, 9869 mg/m3 Exposure time: 107- 113 wk Number of exposures: 6 h/d 5 d/wk NOEL: 1402 mg/m3 Method: OECD Test Guideline 453 Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
Toluene	Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation

	Dose: 0, 100, 625, 1250, 3000 ppm Exposure time: 15 wk Number of exposures: 6.5 h/d, 5 d/wk NOEL: 625 ppm Species: Mouse Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 100, 625, 1250, 3000 ppm Exposure time: 14 wk Number of exposures: 6.5 h/d, 5 d/wk NOEL: 100 ppm
Xylenes	Species: Rat Application Route: oral gavage Dose: 0, 62.5, 125, 250, 500, 100... Exposure time: 13 wk Number of exposures: daily, 5 d/wk NOEL: 1,000 mg/kg Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 180, 460, 810 ppm Exposure time: 13 wk Number of exposures: 6 h/d, 5 d/wk NOEL: > 810 ppm Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 450, 900, 1800 ppm Exposure time: 13 wk Number of exposures: 6 h/d, 6 d/wk Lowest observable effect level: 900 ppm
Ethylbenzene	Species: Rat, male Sex: male Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 200, 400, 600, 800 ppm Exposure time: 13 weeks Number of exposures: 6 hours/day, 6 days/week NOEL: 200 ppm Test substance: yes Target Organs: Ototoxicity
n-hexane	Species: Rat, male Sex: male Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 3,000 ppm Exposure time: 16 wks Number of exposures: 12 h/d Lowest observable effect level: 3,000 ppm Target Organs: Peripheral nervous system

	Species: Mouse, female Sex: female Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 500, 1,000, 4,000, 10,000 ppm Exposure time: 13 wks Number of exposures: 6h or 22h (1,000 ppm)/ 5d/wk Lowest observable effect level: 500 ppm Target Organs: Nose Species: Mouse, male Sex: male Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 500, 1,000, 4000, 10,000 ppm Exposure time: 13 wks Number of exposures: 6h or 22h (1,000 ppm)/d, 5d/wk NOEL: 500 ppm Lowest observable effect level: 1,000 ppm Target Organs: Nose Species: Rat, male Sex: male Application Route: oral gavage Dose: 568, 1,135, 3,973 mg/kg bw/day Exposure time: 90 or 120 days Number of exposures: Daily or 5d/wk (120-d study) NOEL: 568 mg/kg bw/day Lowest observable effect level: 1135 mg/kg bw/day
Cyclohexane	Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 500, 2000, 7000 ppm Exposure time: 90 day Number of exposures: 6 h/d, 5 d/wk NOEL: 2000 ppm Species: Rat, Male and female Sex: Male and female Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 500, 2,000, 7000 ppm Exposure time: 13-14 wk Number of exposures: 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk NOEL: 7000 ppm Species: Mouse, Male and female Sex: Male and female Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 500, 2000, 7000 ppm Exposure time: 13-14 wk Number of exposures: 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk NOEL: 2000 ppm Target Organs: Blood
Benzene	Species: Rat, female Sex: female Application Route: oral gavage Dose: 0, 25, 50, 100 mg/kg Exposure time: 103 wk Number of exposures: 5 d/wk NOEL: < 25 mg/kg Lowest observable effect level: 25 mg/kg

	Species: Rat, male Sex: male Application Route: oral gavage Dose: 0, 50, 100, 200 mg/kg Exposure time: 103 wk Number of exposures: 5 d/wk NOEL: < 50 mg/kg Lowest observable effect level: 50 mg/kg Species: Mouse Application Route: oral gavage Dose: 0, 25, 50,100 mg/kg Exposure time: 103 wk NOEL: < 25 mg/kg
Isoprene	Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0. 70, 220, 700, 2200, 7000... Exposure time: 13 wk Number of exposures: 6 h/d, 5 d/wk NOEL: 7000 ppm Species: Mouse Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0. 70, 220, 700, 2200, 7000... Exposure time: 13 wk Number of exposures: 6 h/d, 5 d/wk Lowest observable effect level: 70 ppm

Genotoxicity in vitro

Hydrocarbons, C3-11, catalytic cracker distillates	:	Result: May cause genetic defects. Remarks: In vitro tests showed mutagenic effects
Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed		Test Type: Ames test Result: negative Test Type: Cytogenetic assay Result: negative
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate		Test Type: Mouse lymphoma assay Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Method: OECD Test Guideline 476 Result: negative Remarks: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

	Test Type: Sister chromatid exchange Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Method: OECD Test Guideline 479 Result: negative Remarks: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances. Test Type: Ames test Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Result: negative Remarks: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
Toluene	Test Type: Ames test Result: negative Test Type: Sister Chromatid Exchange Assay Result: negative Test Type: Mouse lymphoma assay Result: negative Test Type: Cytogenetic assay Result: negative
Xylenes	Test Type: Ames test Result: negative Test Type: Mouse lymphoma assay Result: negative
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked distillate and catalytic cracked naphtha fractionation absorber	Result: May cause genetic defects.
Ethylbenzene	Test Type: Ames test Result: negative Test Type: Unscheduled DNA synthesis assay Result: negative
n-hexane	Test Type: Ames test Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Result: negative Test Type: Mouse lymphoma assay Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Method: OECD Test Guideline 476 Result: negative Test Type: Mouse lymphoma assay Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Method: OECD Test Guideline 476 Result: Positive results were obtained in some in vitro tests.
Naphthalene	Test Type: Ames test Result: negative

	Test Type: Sister Chromatid Exchange Assay Result: negative Test Type: Unscheduled DNA synthesis assay Result: negative
Cyclohexane	Test Type: Ames test Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Method: Mutagenicity (Escherichia coli - reverse mutation assay) Result: negative Test Type: Mouse lymphoma assay Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Result: negative Test Type: Mouse lymphoma assay Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Method: OECD Guideline 476 Result: negative
Benzene	Test Type: Ames test Result: negative Test Type: Cytogenetic assay Result: positive Test Type: Mouse lymphoma assay Result: positive Test Type: Sister Chromatid Exchange Assay Result: negative
Isoprene	Test Type: Ames test Result: negative Test Type: Sister Chromatid Exchange Assay Result: positive
1,3-Butadiene	Test Type: Ames test Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Result: Positive results were obtained in some in vitro tests. Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Test system: Chinese hamster cells Method: OECD Guideline 473 Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo

Hydrocarbons, C3-11, catalytic cracker distillates	:	Result: May cause genetic defects.
Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed		Test Type: Cytogenetic assay Result: negative
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate		Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test Species: Rat Cell type: Bone marrow Dose: 2000, 10,000, 20,000 mg/m3

	Method: OECD Test Guideline 475 Result: negative Remarks: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
Toluene	Test Type: Cytogenetic assay Result: negative Test Type: Mouse micronucleus assay Result: negative
Xylenes	Test Type: Mouse micronucleus assay Result: negative
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked distillate and catalytic cracked naphtha fractionation absorber	Result: May cause genetic defects.
Ethylbenzene	Test Type: Mouse micronucleus assay Species: Mouse Result: negative
n-hexane	Test Type: Dominant lethal assay Species: Mouse Dose: 100 and 400 ppm Result: negative Test Type: Cytogenetic assay Species: Rat Dose: 900, 3000, 9000 ppm Result: negative
Naphthalene	Test Type: Mouse micronucleus assay Result: negative
Cyclohexane	Test Type: Cytogenetic assay Species: Rat Cell type: Bone marrow Dose: 96.6, 307.2, 10141.6 ppm Result: negative
Benzene	Test Type: Mouse micronucleus assay Result: positive
Isoprene	Result: negative Test Type: Micronucleus test Result: positive
1,3-Butadiene	Test Type: Mouse micronucleus assay Species: mice Route of Application: inhalation (gas) Exposure time: 6 h per day for 5 days Dose: 50, 200, 500, 1300 ppm Method: OECD Test Guideline 474 Result: positive

Test Type: Dominant lethal assay
Species: mice
Method: OECD Test Guideline 478
Result: Positive results were obtained in some in vivo tests.

Gasoline Top Tier
Carcinogenicity : Method: Expected to be carcinogenic based on individual component data.

Reproductive toxicity

Hydrocarbons, C3-11, catalytic cracker distillates : Species: Rat
Sex: male and female
Application Route: inhalation (vapor)
Dose: 0, 5000, 10000, 20000 mg/m3
Method: OECD Test Guideline 416
NOAEL Parent: > 20,000 mg/m3
NOAEL F1: > 20,000 mg/m3

Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate
Species: Rat
Sex: male and female
Application Route: Inhalation
Dose: 5,000, 10,000, 20,000 mg/L
Number of exposures: 6 h/d, 7 d/wk
Method: OECD Test Guideline 416
NOAEL Parent: 24.7 mg/l
NOAEL F1: 24.7 mg/l
No adverse effects expected
Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Toluene
Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation
Dose: 0, 100, 500, 2000 ppm
Test period: 95 d
NOAEL Parent: 2000 ppm

Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked distillate and catalytic cracked naphtha fractionation absorber
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

n-hexane
Species: Rat
Sex: male
Application Route: Inhalation
Dose: 5,000 ppm
Number of exposures: 16 hr/d, 6 d/wk
Test period: 6 wks
permanent testicular damage characterized by loss of germ-cell line

Cyclohexane
Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation
Dose: 0, 500, 2000, 7000 ppm
Number of exposures: 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk
Method: OECD Test Guideline 416
NOAEL Parent: 500 ppm
NOAEL F1: 7000 ppm
NOAEL F2: 7000 ppm

Developmental Toxicity

Hydrocarbons, C3-11, catalytic cracker distillates	:	Species: Rat Exposure time: GD6-GD19 Number of exposures: 6 h/d Test period: Day 20 of Gestation Method: OECD Guideline 414 NOAEL Teratogenicity: 23900 mg/m3 NOAEL Maternal: 23900 mg/m3
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate		Species: Rat Application Route: Dermal Dose: 30, 125, 500 mg/kg/d Exposure time: GD 0 - 19 Number of exposures: Daily Test period: 19 d NOAEL Teratogenicity: 500 mg/kg NOAEL Maternal: 500 mg/kg Animal testing did not show any effects on fetal development. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
Toluene		Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 100, 500, 2000 ppm Test period: 95 d NOAEL Teratogenicity: 400-750 ppm
Xylenes		Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 805, 1610 ppm Number of exposures: 6 h/d Test period: GD 7-16 NOAEL Maternal: 1610 ppm Species: Mouse Application Route: oral gavage Dose: 0, 780, 1960, 2619 mg/kg Number of exposures: 3 times/d Test period: GD 6-15 NOAEL Teratogenicity: 780 mg/kg NOAEL Maternal: 780 mg/kg
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked distillate and catalytic cracked naphtha fractionation absorber		Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
n-hexane		Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 200, 1,000, 5,000 ppm Number of exposures: 20 hr/d, daily Test period: GD 6-20 NOAEL Teratogenicity: 200 ppm NOAEL Maternal: 200 ppm

	Species: Mouse Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 200, 1,000, 5,000 ppm Number of exposures: 20 hr/d, daily Test period: GD 6-17 NOAEL Maternal: 1,000 ppm
Naphthalene	Species: Rabbit Application Route: oral gavage Dose: 40, 200, 400 mg/kg Test period: 29 d, GD 6-18 NOAEL Teratogenicity: 400 mg/kg
Cyclohexane	Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 500, 2,000, 7,000 PPM Number of exposures: 6 hr/d Test period: GD 6-15 Method: OECD Guideline 414 NOAEL Teratogenicity: 7,000 ppm NOAEL Maternal: 500 ppm
	Species: Rabbit Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 500, 2,000, 7,000 PPM Number of exposures: 6 hr/d Test period: GD 6-18 Method: OECD Guideline 414 NOAEL Teratogenicity: 7,000 ppm NOAEL Maternal: 500 ppm

Gasoline Top Tier
Aspiration toxicity : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Toxicology Assessment

Gasoline Top Tier
CMR effects : Carcinogenicity:
Possible human carcinogen
Mutagenicity:
In vitro tests showed mutagenic effects, In vivo tests showed mutagenic effects
Reproductive toxicity:
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Gasoline Top Tier
Further information : Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting. Concentrations substantially above the TLV value may cause narcotic effects. Solvents may degrease the skin.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity to fish

Hydrocarbons, C3-11, : 1 - 100 mg/l

catalytic cracker distillates	Toxic to fish.
Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed	LL50: 8.2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) semi-static test
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	LL50: 8.2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) semi-static test
Toluene	LC50: 18 - 36 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)
Xylenes	LC50: 8.2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Salmo gairdneri (Rainbow trout)
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked distillate and catalytic cracked naphtha fractionation absorber	97.1 mg/l Method: Value calculated using ECOSAR. Toxic to fish.
Ethylbenzene	LC50: 4.3 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Marone saxatilis (striped bass)
n-hexane	LL50: 12.51 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) Method: QSAR modeled data
Naphthalene	LC50: 3.2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)
Cyclohexane	LC50: 4.53 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Benzene	LC50: 5.3 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) flow-through test Test substance: yes Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Isoprene	LC50: 7.43 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) semi-static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

Hydrocarbons, C3-11, catalytic cracker distillates	:	1 - 100 mg/l Toxic effects on fish and plankton
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate		EL50: 4.5 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

	static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toluene	EC50: 3.78 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked distillate and catalytic cracked naphtha fractionation absorber	LC50: 53.4 mg/l Species: Daphnia Method: Value calculated using ECOSAR. Toxic effects on fish and plankton
Ethylbenzene	LC50: 2.6 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Mysidopsis bahia (mysid shrimp)
	EC50: 2.2 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
n-hexane	EL50: 21.85 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: QSAR modeled data
Naphthalene	LC50: 2.16 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Cyclohexane	EC50: 0.9 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Benzene	EC50: 10 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) static test Test substance: yes Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Isoprene	EC50: 5.77 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Toxicity to algae

Hydrocarbons, C3-11, catalytic cracker distillates	:	1 - 100 mg/l Toxic to algae.
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate		EC50: 3.1 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Selenastrum capricornutum (algae) static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toluene		EC50: 134 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Species: Chlamydomonas angulosa (Green algae)
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic		EC50: 30.7 mg/l

cracked distillate and catalytic cracked naphtha fractionation absorber	Method: Value calculated using ECOSAR. Toxic to algae.
Ethylbenzene	ErC50: 5.0 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Selenastrum capricornutum (algae) ErC50: 7.7 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Species: Skeletonema costatum (Marine Algae)
n-hexane	EL50: 9.29 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) Method: QSAR modeled data
Naphthalene	EC50: 2.96 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Selenastrum capricornutum (algae)
Cyclohexane	EbC50: 3.4 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Species: Selenastrum capricornutum (algae) NOEC: 0.925 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae) Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Benzene	ErC50: 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) Test substance: yes Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Isoprene	EC50: > 35.2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)

M-Factor

cyclohexane	:	M-Factor (Acute Aquat. Tox.)	1
		M-Factor (Chron. Aquat. Tox.)	1

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)

Hydrocarbons, C3-11, catalytic cracker distillates	:	NOEL: 2.6 mg/l Toxic effects on fish and plankton
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked distillate and catalytic cracked naphtha fractionation absorber		Chronic Toxicity Value: 9.01 mg/l Toxic effects on fish and plankton

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

Hydrocarbons, C3-11,	:	NOEL: 2.6 mg/l

catalytic cracker distillates		Species: Daphnia sp. (Water flea) Toxic effects on fish and plankton
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	:	NOELR: 2.6 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) semi-static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 211
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked distillate and catalytic cracked naphtha fractionation absorber	:	Chronic Toxicity Value: 4.37 mg/l Species: Daphnia sp. (Water flea) Toxic effects on fish and plankton
Ethylbenzene	:	NOEC: 1 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d Species: Daphnia pulex (Water flea) semi-static test Analytical monitoring: yes

Biodegradability : Expected to be inherently biodegradable.

Elimination information (persistence and degradability)

Bioaccumulation : Not very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

Mobility

Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed	:	No data available
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	:	This product may float or sink in water. After release, disperses into the air.
Toluene	:	Not expected to adsorb on soil.
Ethylbenzene	:	Method: Calculation, Mackay Level I Fugacity Model Disperses rapidly in air.
n-hexane	:	Method: Calculation, Mackay Level III Fugacity Model The product will be dispersed amongst the various environmental compartments (soil/ water/ air).
Cyclohexane	:	Not expected to adsorb on soil.
Benzene	:	No data available

Results of PBT assessment

Toluene	:	Non-classified vPvB substance, Non-classified PBT substance
Ethylbenzene	:	Non-classified vPvB substance, Non-classified PBT substance
n-hexane	:	Non-classified vPvB substance, Non-classified PBT substance
Cyclohexane	:	Non-classified PBT substance, Non-classified vPvB substance
Benzene	:	Not persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT)., Not very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

Additional ecological information	:	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard	:	Toxic to aquatic life.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard	:	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The information in this SDS pertains only to the product as shipped.

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by US EPA under RCRA (40 CFR 261) or other State and local regulations. Measurement of certain physical properties and analysis for regulated components may be necessary to make a correct determination. If this material is classified as a hazardous waste, federal law requires disposal at a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility.

Product	:	The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Send to a licensed waste management company.
Contaminated packaging	:	Empty remaining contents. Dispose of as unused product. Do not re-use empty containers. Do not burn, or use a cutting torch on, the empty drum.

SECTION 14: Transport information

The shipping descriptions shown here are for bulk shipments only, and may not apply to shipments in non-bulk packages (see regulatory definition).

Consult the appropriate domestic or international mode-specific and quantity-specific Dangerous Goods Regulations for additional shipping description requirements (e.g., technical name or names, etc.) Therefore, the information shown here, may not always agree with the bill of lading shipping description for the material. Flashpoints for the material may vary slightly between the SDS and the bill of lading.

US DOT (UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION)
UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II, MARINE POLLUTANT, (N-HEXANE, NAPTHALENE)

IMO / IMDG (INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS)
UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II, (-37 °C c.c.), MARINE POLLUTANT, (HYDROCARBONS, C3-11, CATALYTIC CRACKER DISTILLATES)

IATA (INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION)
UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II

ADR (AGREEMENT ON DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD (EUROPE))
UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II, (D/E), ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS, (HYDROCARBONS, C3-11, CATALYTIC CRACKER DISTILLATES)

RID (REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS (EUROPE))

33,UN1203,GASOLINE, 3, II, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS, (HYDROCARBONS, C3-11, CATALYTIC CRACKER DISTILLATES)

ADN (EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY INLAND WATERWAYS)

UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS, (HYDROCARBONS, C3-11, CATALYTIC CRACKER DISTILLATES)

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

National legislation

SARA 311/312 Hazards	:	Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) Germ cell mutagenicity Carcinogenicity Reproductive toxicity Aspiration hazard Skin corrosion or irritation Serious eye damage or eye irritation Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
CERCLA Reportable Quantity	:	476 lbs Xylenes
SARA 302 Reportable Quantity	:	This material does not contain any components with a SARA 302 RQ.
SARA 302 Threshold Planning Quantity	:	This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.
SARA 304 Reportable Quantity	:	This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.
SARA 313 Components	:	The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:
	:	Xylenes - 1330-20-7 Toluene - 108-88-3 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene - 95-63-6 Ethylbenzene - 100-41-4 n-hexane - 110-54-3 Cyclohexane - 110-82-7 Naphthalene - 91-20-3 Benzene - 71-43-2 Isoprene - 78-79-5

1,3-Butadiene - 106-99-0

Clean Air Act

Ozone-Depletion Potential : This product neither contains, nor was manufactured with a Class I or Class II ODS as defined by the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 602 (40 CFR 82, Subpt. A, App.A + B).

The following chemical(s) are listed as HAP under the U.S. Clean Air Act, Section 112 (40 CFR 61):

: Xylenes - 1330-20-7
Toluene - 108-88-3
Ethylbenzene - 100-41-4
n-hexane - 110-54-3
Naphthalene - 91-20-3
Benzene - 71-43-2

This product does not contain any chemicals listed under the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 112(r) for Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130, Subpart F).

The following chemical(s) are listed under the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 111 SOCMI Intermediate or Final VOC's (40 CFR 60.489):

: Xylenes - 1330-20-7
Toluene - 108-88-3
Ethylbenzene - 100-41-4
Cyclohexane - 110-82-7
Benzene - 71-43-2

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

: Hydrocarbons, C3-11, catalytic cracker distillates - 68476-46-0
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate - 64741-66-8
Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed - 64741-63-5
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked distillate and catalytic cracked naphtha fractionation absorber - 68307-98-2
Xylenes - 1330-20-7
Toluene - 108-88-3
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene - 95-63-6
Ethylbenzene - 100-41-4
n-hexane - 110-54-3
Cyclohexane - 110-82-7
Naphthalene - 91-20-3
Benzene - 71-43-2
Isoprene - 78-79-5
1,3-Butadiene - 106-99-0

California Prop. 65 Components : WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including [listed below], which is [are] known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/food.

Benzene	71-43-2
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
Naphthalene	91-20-3
Isoprene	78-79-5
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including [listed below], which is [are] known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

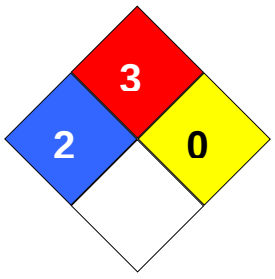
Toluene	108-88-3
Benzene	71-43-2
n-hexane	110-54-3
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0

Notification status

Europe REACH	:	Not in compliance with the inventory
Switzerland CH INV	:	Not in compliance with the inventory
United States of America (USA) TSCA	:	On or in compliance with the active portion of the TSCA inventory
Canada DSL	:	All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL
Australia AIIC	:	On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
New Zealand NZIoC	:	Not in compliance with the inventory
Japan ENCS	:	Not in compliance with the inventory
Japan ISHL	:	Not in compliance with the inventory
Korea KECI	:	Not in compliance with the inventory
Philippines PICCS	:	Not in compliance with the inventory
China IECSC	:	Not in compliance with the inventory
Taiwan TCSI	:	Not in compliance with the inventory
Other TECI	:	Not in compliance with the inventory

SECTION 16: Other information

NFPA Classification : Health Hazard: 2
Fire Hazard: 3
Reactivity Hazard: 0



Revision Date : 2025-11-26
Date of last issue : 2020-03-04

Further information

Significant changes since the last version are highlighted in the margin. This version replaces all previous versions.

The information in this SDS pertains only to the product as shipped.

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet			
ACGIH	American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists	LD50	Lethal Dose 50%
AIIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals	LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
DSL	Canada, Domestic Substances List	NFPA	National Fire Protection Agency
NDSL	Canada, Non-Domestic Substances List	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health
CNS	Central Nervous System	NTP	National Toxicology Program
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service	NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
EC50	Effective Concentration	NOAEL	No Observable Adverse Effect Level
EC50	Effective Concentration 50%	NOEC	No Observed Effect Concentration
EGEST	EOSCA Generic Exposure Scenario Tool	OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Administration
EOSCA	European Oilfield Specialty Chemicals Association	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances	PICCS	Philippines Inventory of Commercial Chemical Substances
MAK	Germany Maximum Concentration Values	PRNT	Presumed Not Toxic
GHS	Globally Harmonized System	RCRA	Resource Conservation Recovery Act
>=	Greater Than or Equal To	STEL	Short-term Exposure Limit
IC50	Inhibition Concentration 50%	SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China	TWA	Time Weighted Average
ENCS	Japan, Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances	TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act
KECI	Korea, Existing Chemical Inventory	UVCB	Unknown or Variable Composition, Complex Reaction Products, and Biological Materials
<=	Less Than or Equal To	WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
LC50	Lethal Concentration 50%	ATE	Acute toxicity estimate