



# Natural Gasoline

Safety Data Sheet

SDS No: 9902

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

Revision Date: 10/30/2018

Date of Issue: 11/25/2015

Version: 1.0

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1. Product Identifier

**Product Form:** Mixture

**Product Name:** Natural Gasoline

**Synonyms:** Casinghead Gasoline, Straight-Run Gasoline

### 1.2. Intended Use of the Product

\*CAS# 6825-31-0: A complex mixture of petroleum hydrocarbons separated as a liquid from natural gas and/or natural gas liquids from which methane, ethane, propane, butane, and possibly pentane have been extracted. It consists of hydrocarbons with carbon numbers predominantly in the range C<sub>5</sub> to C<sub>8</sub>. It is a liquid at atmospheric temperature and pressure.

\*\* (Alternative CAS#) CAS# 8006-61-9: Natural Gasoline with lighter components than described above (such as butane, C<sub>4</sub>).

However this CAS number is also used by some references to describe motor gasoline, which has a different composition and manufacturing source than Natural Gasoline. See Section 3 Composition/Information on Ingredients.

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

#### Customer

Hess Tower  
1501 McKinney  
Houston, TX 77010  
T:(713) 496-4000

When calling the main operator ask for the EHS Safety Department. All Hess SDSs are also available via the [Hess.com](http://Hess.com) website.

### 1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

**Emergency Number** : (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (24 hours)

## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

#### GHS-US/CA Classification

Flam. Liq. 1	H224
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
Eye Irrit. 2A	H319
Muta. 1B	H340
Carc. 1A	H350
Repr. 2	H361
STOT SE 3	H335
STOT SE 3	H336
STOT RE 1	H372
Asp. Tox. 1	H304
Aquatic Acute 2	H401
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411

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

### 2.2. Label Elements

#### GHS-US/CA Labeling

**Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA)** :



GHS02



GHS07



GHS08



GHS09

**Signal Word (GHS-US/CA)** : Danger

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- Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA)** :
- H224 - Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.
  - H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
  - H315 - Causes skin irritation.
  - H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
  - H335 - May cause respiratory 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.
  - H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
  - H401 - Toxic to aquatic life.
  - H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA)** :
- 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/bond container and receiving equipment.
  - P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.
  - P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
  - P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.
  - P260 - Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray.
  - P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
  - P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
  - P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
  - P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
  - P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
  - P301+P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
  - P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
  - P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
  - P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
  - P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
  - P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
  - P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
  - P321 - Specific treatment (see Section 4 on this SDS).
  - P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
  - P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
  - P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
  - P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
  - P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use appropriate media (see Section 5) to extinguish.
  - P391 - Collect spillage.
  - P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
  - P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
  - P405 - Store locked up.
  - P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

## 2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

## 2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US/CA)

No data available

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## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
*Gasoline, natural gas, natural	(CAS-No.) 68425-31-0	100	Flam. Liq. 1, H224 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT SE 3, H335 Asp. Tox. 1, H304
**Gasoline, natural (alternative CAS#, see section 1.2.1 Relevant identified uses)	(CAS-No.) 8006-61-9	100	Flam. Liq. 1, H224 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1B, H350 Repr. 2, H361 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

#### Contains:

Name	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
Hexane	(CAS-No.) 110-54-3	< 10	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Repr. 2, H361 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Benzene	(CAS-No.) 71-43-2	< 5	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Toluene	(CAS-No.) 108-88-3	< 3	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Repr. 2, H361 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412

Full text of H-phrases: see Section 16.

\*Percentages are listed in weight by weight percentage (w/w%) for liquid and solid ingredients. Gas ingredients are listed in volume by volume percentage (v/v%).

## SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

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

**Inhalation:** When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

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

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

**Ingestion:** Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

## 4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

**General:** Causes serious eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**Inhalation:** Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms.

**WARNING:** The burning of any hydrocarbon as a fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products, including carbon monoxide, and inadequate oxygen levels, which may cause unconsciousness, suffocation, and death.

**Skin Contact:** Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.

**Eye Contact:** Contact causes severe irritation with redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.

**Ingestion:** Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.

**Chronic Symptoms:** May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Contains benzene, a regulated human carcinogen. Benzene has the potential to cause anemia and other blood diseases, including leukemia, after repeated and prolonged exposure. Exposure to light hydrocarbons in the same boiling range as this product has been associated in animal studies with systemic toxicity. See also Section 11 – Toxicological Information. Exposure to light hydrocarbons in the same boiling range as this product has been associated in animal studies with effects to the central and peripheral nervous systems, liver, and kidneys. The significance of these animal models to predict similar human response to gasoline is uncertain.

The following information is based on motor gasoline; it may be applicable to Natural Gasoline: IARC has determined that motor gasoline and gasoline exhaust are possibly carcinogenic to humans. Inhalation exposure to completely vaporized unleaded gasoline caused kidney cancers in male rats and liver tumors in female mice. The U.S. EPA has determined that the male kidney tumors are species-specific and are irrelevant for human health risk assessment. The significance of the tumors seen in female mice is not known.

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

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Chronic respiratory disease, liver or kidney dysfunction, or pre-existing central nervous system disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

## SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1. Extinguishing Media

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Water may be ineffective but water should be used to keep fire-exposed container cool.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** Do not use a heavy water stream. A heavy water stream may spread burning liquid.

### 5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

**Fire Hazard:** Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapors may be ignited rapidly when exposed to heat, spark, open flame or other source of ignition. Flowing product may be ignited by self-generated static electricity. When mixed with air and exposed to an ignition source, flammable vapors can burn in the open or explode in confined spaces. Being heavier than air, vapors may travel long distances to an ignition source and flash back. Runoff to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard.

**Explosion Hazard:** May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture.

**Reactivity:** Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion.

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## 5.3. Advice for Firefighters

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

**Firefighting Instructions:** Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Small fires in the incipient stage may typically be extinguished using handheld portable fire extinguishers and other firefighting equipment. Firefighting activities that may result in potential exposure to high heat, smoke, or toxic by-products of combustion should require NIOSH/MSHA- approved pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece and full protective clothing. Isolate area around container involved in fire. Cool tanks, shells, and containers exposed to fire and excessive heat with water. For massive fires the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be advantageous to further minimize personnel exposure. Major fires may require withdrawal, allowing the tank to burn. Large storage tank fires typically require specially trained personnel and equipment to extinguish fire, often including the need for properly applied firefighting foam.

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

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>), hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides. At temperatures above 210 °C (410 °F), decomposition may be explosive, especially if confined. Contact with nitric and sulfuric acids will form nitrocresols that can decompose violently.

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

### Reference to Other Sections

Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

**General Measures:** Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use special care to avoid static electric charges. Do not breathe vapor, mist or spray. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

#### 6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

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

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

#### 6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

**Protective Equipment:** Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

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

### 6.2. Environmental Precautions

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

### 6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

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

**Methods for Cleaning Up:** Evacuate nonessential personnel and remove or secure all ignition sources. Consider wind direction; stay upwind and uphill, if possible. Evaluate the direction of product travel, diking, sewers, etc. to confirm spill areas. Spills may infiltrate subsurface soil and groundwater; professional assistance may be necessary to determine the extent of subsurface impact.

Carefully contain and stop the source of the spill, if safe to do so. Protect bodies of water by diking, absorbents, or absorbent boom, if possible. Do not flush down sewer or drainage systems, unless system is designed and permitted to handle such material. The use of firefighting foam may be useful in certain situations to reduce vapors. The proper use of water spray may effectively disperse product vapors or the liquid itself, preventing contact with ignition sources or areas/equipment that require protection.

Take up with sand or other oil absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container for reclamation or disposal – caution, flammable vapors may accumulate in closed containers.

Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).

### 6.4. Reference to Other Sections

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

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## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

**Additional Hazards When Processed:** Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. Never siphon by mouth. Do not taste or swallow.

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not breathe mist/vapors/spray. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Special slow load procedures for "switch loading" must be followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as this product) – see API Publication 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out Of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents.

**Hygiene Measures:** Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

### 7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

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

**Storage Conditions:** Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep in fireproof place. Store in a well-ventilated area. This storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable Combustible Liquid Code". Avoid storage near incompatible materials. The cleaning of tanks previously containing product should follow API Recommended Practice (RP) 2013 "Cleaning Mobile Tanks in Flammable and Combustible Liquid Service" and API RP 2015 "Cleaning Petroleum Storage tanks".

**Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

### 7.3. Specific End Use(s)

\*CAS# 6825-31-0: A complex mixture of petroleum hydrocarbons separated as a liquid from natural gas and/or natural gas liquids from which methane, ethane, propane, butane, and possibly pentane have been extracted. It consists of hydrocarbons with carbon numbers predominantly in the range C<sub>5</sub> to C<sub>8</sub>. It is a liquid at atmospheric temperature and pressure.

\*\* (Alternative CAS#) CAS# 8006-61-9: Natural Gasoline with lighter components than described above (such as butane, C<sub>4</sub>).

However this CAS number is also used by some references to describe motor gasoline, which has a different composition and manufacturing source than Natural Gasoline. See Section 3 Composition/Information on Ingredients.

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Control Parameters

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

Gasoline, natural (8006-61-9)		
Québec	VECD (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1480 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Québec	VECD (ppm)	500 ppm
Québec	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	890 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Québec	VEMP (ppm)	300 ppm
Hexane (110-54-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	50 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	0.4 mg/l Parameter: 2,5-Hexanedione without hydrolysis - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift at end of workweek
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	500 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	180 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	50 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	1100 ppm (10% LEL)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	176 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (ppm)	50 ppm
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA (ppm)	50 ppm
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	176 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (ppm)	50 ppm
<b>Benzene (71-43-2)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	0.5 ppm
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	2.5 ppm
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route, Confirmed Human Carcinogen
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	25 µg/g Kreatinin Parameter: S-Phenylmercapturic acid - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift (background) 500 µg/g Kreatinin Parameter: t,t-Muconic acid - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift (background)
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	10 ppm 1 ppm
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (STEL) (ppm)	5 ppm (see 29 CFR 1910.1028)
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (ppm)	25 ppm
<b>USA OSHA</b>	Acceptable Maximum Peak Above The Acceptable Ceiling Concentration For An 8-Hr Shift	50 ppm Peak (10 minutes)
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	0.1 ppm
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (STEL) (ppm)	1 ppm
<b>USA IDLH</b>	US IDLH (ppm)	500 ppm
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	8 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL STEL (ppm)	2.5 ppm
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (ppm)	0.5 ppm
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL STEL (ppm)	2.5 ppm
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA (ppm)	0.5 ppm
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL STEL (ppm)	2.5 ppm (applies to workplaces to which the designated substance regulation does not apply) 2.5 ppm (designated substances regulation)
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA (ppm)	0.5 ppm (applies to workplaces to which the designated substances regulation does not apply) 0.5 ppm (designated substances regulation)
<b>Québec</b>	VECD (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Québec</b>	VECD (ppm)	5 ppm
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (ppm)	1 ppm
<b>Toluene (108-88-3)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	0.02 mg/l Parameter: Toluene - Medium: blood - Sampling time: prior to last shift of workweek 0.03 mg/l Parameter: Toluene - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift 0.3 mg/g Kreatinin Parameter: o-Cresol with hydrolysis - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift (background)
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	200 ppm
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (ppm)	300 ppm

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<b>USA OSHA</b>	Acceptable Maximum Peak Above The Acceptable Ceiling Concentration For An 8-Hr Shift	500 ppm Peak (10 minutes)
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	375 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	100 ppm
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	560 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (STEL) (ppm)	150 ppm
<b>USA IDLH</b>	US IDLH (ppm)	500 ppm
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	188 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (ppm)	50 ppm
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	188 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (ppm)	50 ppm

## 8.2. Exposure Controls

**Appropriate Engineering Controls:** Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases or vapors may be released. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment.

**Personal Protective Equipment:** Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



**Materials for Protective Clothing:** Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

**Hand Protection:** Wear protective gloves.

**Eye and Face Protection:** Chemical safety goggles.

**Skin and Body Protection:** Wear suitable protective clothing.

**Respiratory Protection:** Whenever workplace conditions warrant the use of a respirator, a respiratory protection program should be followed that meets or exceeds OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z.88.2. Only respirators approved by NIOSH should be selected for use. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Vapors can displace air causing an oxygen deficient atmosphere. Entry into an oxygen deficient environment can only be made using: 1) a full face piece pressure demand self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a minimum service life of thirty minutes, or 2) a combination full face piece pressure demand supplied-air respirator with an auxiliary self-contained air supply. Entry into immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) atmospheres require the use of the Buddy System, see OSHA 1910.120.

**Other Information:** When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Physical State</b>	: Liquid
<b>Appearance</b>	: Light Straw Colored to Clear Liquid
<b>Odor</b>	: A Characteristic Gasoline/ Hydrocarbon Odor
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	: Not available
<b>pH</b>	: Not available
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	: 10 – 11 (butylacetate=1)
<b>Melting Point</b>	: Not available
<b>Freezing Point</b>	: Not available
<b>Boiling Point</b>	: > 27 °C (80.6 °F)
<b>Flash Point</b>	: < -18 °C (-0.4 °F)
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature</b>	: > 280 °C (NFPA gasoline) (536 °F)
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	: Not available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	: Not applicable

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<b>Lower Flammable Limit</b>	: 1.4 % (NFPA gasoline)
<b>Upper Flammable Limit</b>	: 7.6 % (NFPA gasoline)
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	: ~ 672 mm Hg @38°C (100°F), ~13 RVP @38°C (100°F) - varies
<b>Relative Vapor Density at 20°C</b>	: 3 - 4 (Air=1)
<b>Relative Density</b>	: Not available
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	: 0.65 (water=1) - varies
<b>Solubility</b>	: Slightly Soluble in Water
<b>Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water</b>	: Not available
<b>Viscosity</b>	: Not available

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. Reactivity:** Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion.
- 10.2. Chemical Stability:** Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture.
- 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- 10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, incompatible materials, and other ignition sources.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** None expected under normal conditions of use.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

**Acute Toxicity (Oral):** Not classified

**Acute Toxicity (Dermal):** Not classified

**Acute Toxicity (Inhalation):** Not classified

**LD50 and LC50 Data:** Not available

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Causes skin irritation.

**Eye Damage/Irritation:** Causes serious eye irritation.

**Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:** Not classified

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** May cause genetic defects.

**Carcinogenicity:** May cause cancer.

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

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

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

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

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms.

**WARNING:** The burning of any hydrocarbon as a fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products, including carbon monoxide, and inadequate oxygen levels, which may cause unconsciousness, suffocation, and death.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:** Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.

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

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

**Chronic Symptoms:** May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Contains benzene, a regulated human carcinogen. Benzene has the potential to cause anemia and other blood diseases, including leukemia, after repeated and prolonged exposure. Exposure to light hydrocarbons in the same boiling range as this product has been associated in animal studies with systemic toxicity. See also Section 11 – Toxicological Information. Exposure to light hydrocarbons in the same boiling range as this product has been associated in animal studies with effects to the central and peripheral nervous systems, liver, and kidneys. The significance of these animal models to predict similar human response to gasoline is uncertain.

The following information is based on motor gasoline; it may be applicable to Natural Gasoline: IARC has determined that motor gasoline and gasoline exhaust are possibly carcinogenic to humans. Inhalation exposure to completely vaporized unleaded gasoline

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caused kidney cancers in male rats and liver tumors in female mice. The U.S. EPA has determined that the male kidney tumors are species-specific and are irrelevant for human health risk assessment. The significance of the tumors seen in female mice is not known.

## 11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

<b>Gasoline, natural (8006-61-9)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	14063 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	300 g/m <sup>3</sup> (Exposure time: 5 min)
<b>Hexane (110-54-3)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	25 g/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	3000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	169 mg/l/4h
LC50 Inhalation Rat	48000 ppm/4h
<b>Benzene (71-43-2)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	810 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 8200 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	44.66 mg/l/4h
<b>Toluene (108-88-3)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	2600 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	12000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	25.7 mg/l/4h
<b>Benzene (71-43-2)</b>	
IARC Group	1
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Evidence of Carcinogenicity, Known Human Carcinogens.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
OSHA Specifically Regulated Carcinogen List	In OSHA Specifically Regulated Carcinogen list.
<b>Toluene (108-88-3)</b>	
IARC Group	3

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

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

<b>Gasoline, natural (8006-61-9)</b>	
LC50 Fish 1	56 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)
<b>Hexane (110-54-3)</b>	
LC50 Fish 1	2.1 - 2.98 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 1	3.88 mg/l
<b>Benzene (71-43-2)</b>	
LC50 Fish 1	10.7 - 14.7 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 1	8.76 - 15.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
LC50 Fish 2	5.3 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 2	10 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
ErC50 (algae)	29 mg/l
NOEC Chronic Fish	0.8 mg/l
<b>Toluene (108-88-3)</b>	
LC50 Fish 1	15.22 (15.22 - 19.05) mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 1	5.46 (5.46 - 9.83) mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
LC50 Fish 2	12.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])
EC50 Daphnia 2	11.5 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
NOEC Chronic Fish	1.4 mg/l (Oncorhynchus kisutch)
NOEC Chronic Crustacea	0.74 mg/l (Ceriodaphnia dubia)

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## 12.2. Persistence and Degradability

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

## 12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Natural Gasoline	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Gasoline, natural (8006-61-9)	
Log Pow	2.1 - 6.0
Benzene (71-43-2)	
BCF Fish 1	3.5 - 4.4
Log Pow	2.1
Toluene (108-88-3)	
Log Pow	2.7

## 12.4. Mobility in Soil

Not available

## 12.5. Other Adverse Effects

**Other Information:** Avoid release to the environment.

## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

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

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

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

## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

### 14.1. In Accordance with DOT

**Proper Shipping Name** : PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S  
**Hazard Class** : 3  
**Identification Number** : UN1268  
**Label Codes** : 3  
**Packing Group** : I  
**Marine Pollutant** : Marine pollutant  
**ERG Number** : 128



### 14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

**Proper Shipping Name** : PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S  
**Hazard Class** : 3  
**Identification Number** : UN1268  
**Label Codes** : 3  
**Packing Group** : I  
**EmS-No. (Fire)** : F-E  
**EmS-No. (Spillage)** : S-E  
**Marine pollutant** : Marine pollutant



### 14.3. In Accordance with IATA

**Proper Shipping Name** : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S  
**Identification Number** : 3  
**Hazard Class** : UN1268  
**Label Codes** : 3  
**Packing Group** : I



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**ERG Code (IATA)** : 3H

## 14.4. In Accordance with TDG

**Proper Shipping Name** : PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.

**Hazard Class** : 3

**Identification Number** : UN1268

**Label Codes** : 3

**Packing Group** : I

**Marine Pollutant (TDG)** : Marine pollutant



## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1. US Federal Regulations

<b>Natural Gasoline</b>	
<b>SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes</b>	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard
<b>Gasoline, natural gas, natural (68425-31-0)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Gasoline, natural (8006-61-9)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Hexane (110-54-3)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
<b>CERCLA RQ</b>	5000 lb
<b>SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting</b>	1 %
<b>Benzene (71-43-2)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
<b>CERCLA RQ</b>	10 lb
<b>SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting</b>	0.1 %
<b>Toluene (108-88-3)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
<b>CERCLA RQ</b>	1000 lb
<b>SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting</b>	1 %

### 15.2. US State Regulations

<b>Hexane (110-54-3)</b>	
<b>U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male</b>	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause (Male) reproductive harm.
<b>Benzene (71-43-2)</b>	
<b>U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List</b>	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.
<b>U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity</b>	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects.
<b>U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male</b>	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause (Male) reproductive harm.
<b>Toluene (108-88-3)</b>	
<b>U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity</b>	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects.
<b>Gasoline, natural gas, natural (68425-31-0)</b>	
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	
<b>Gasoline, natural (8006-61-9)</b>	

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U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
<b>Hexane (110-54-3)</b>
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
<b>Benzene (71-43-2)</b>
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Special Hazardous Substances U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
<b>Toluene (108-88-3)</b>
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

## 15.3. Canadian Regulations

<b>Gasoline, natural gas, natural (68425-31-0)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Gasoline, natural (8006-61-9)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Hexane (110-54-3)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Benzene (71-43-2)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Toluene (108-88-3)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

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

**Date of Preparation or Latest Revision** : 10/30/2018

**Other Information** : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17.

### GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 3
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
Flam. Liq. 1	Flammable liquids Category 1
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquids Category 2
Muta. 1B	Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1B
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity Category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1

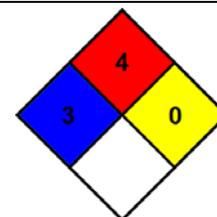
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STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapor
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory 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
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

- NFPA Health Hazard** : 3 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury.
- NFPA Fire Hazard** : 4 - Materials that rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and burn readily.
- NFPA Reactivity Hazard** : 0 - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.



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

NA GHS SDS 2015 (Can, US)