



GASOLINES (LEAD-FREE)
Covers all Amoco lead-free gasolines, including those with oxygenates

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

MSDS No. 09748000
ENGLISH

1.0 CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: GASOLINES (LEAD-FREE)

MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER:
Amoco Oil Company
200 East Randolph Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60601 U.S.A.

EMERGENCY HEALTH INFORMATION:
1 (800) 447-8735
EMERGENCY SPILL INFORMATION:
1 (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (USA)
OTHER PRODUCT SAFETY INFORMATION:
(830) 838-5441

2.0 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS#	Range % by Wt.
Gasoline	8006-81-9	80-100
Benzene	71-43-2	1-4
Butane	106-97-8	1-12
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1-5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1-2
Heptane	142-82-5	1-2
Hexane	110-54-3	1-5
Pentane	109-86-0	1-10
Toluene	108-88-3	1-22
Trimethylbenzene	95-83-6	1-7
Xylene	1330-20-7	1-10
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	1634-04-4	0-18
Ethanol (ethyl alcohol)	64-17-5	0-10
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether	837-92-3	0-21
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	994-05-8	0-20
Isopentane	78-78-4	1-20
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0-1.1

(See Section 8.0, "Exposure Controls/Personal Protection", for exposure guidelines)

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3.0 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Danger! Extremely flammable. Inhalation of vapor/aerosol concentrations above the recommended exposure limits causes headaches, drowsiness, and nausea, and may lead to unconsciousness or death. Harmful if swallowed and/or aspirated into the lungs. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause irritation and/or dermatitis. Use as motor fuel only. Long-term exposure to vapors has caused cancer in laboratory animals.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

EYE CONTACT: High concentrations of vapor/mist may cause eye discomfort.

SKIN CONTACT: Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.

INHALATION: Inhalation of vapor/aerosol concentrations above the recommended exposure limits causes headaches, drowsiness, and nausea, and may lead to unconsciousness or death. See "Toxicological Information" section (Section 11.0).

INGESTION: Harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs. Ingestion causes gastrointestinal irritation and diarrhea. See "Toxicological Information" section (Section 11.0).

HMIS CODE: (Health:1) (Flammability:3) (Reactivity:0) CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARD.

NFPA CODE: (Health:1) (Flammability:3) (Instability:0)

4.0 FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

SKIN: Wash exposed skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, and thoroughly clean and dry before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

INHALATION: If adverse effects occur, remove to uncontaminated area. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. Get medical attention.

INGESTION: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Get immediate medical attention.

5.0 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASHPOINT: -45°F

UEL: 7.6%

LEL: 1.3%

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: 495.0°F

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: Extremely Flammable Liquid.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Agents approved for Class B hazards (e.g., dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, steam) or water fog. Water may be ineffective but should be used to cool fire exposed containers, structures and to protect personnel.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Extremely flammable vapor/air mixtures form. Extinguishment of fire before source of vapor is shut off can create an explosive mixture in air. Product gives off vapors that are heavier than air which can travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flashback. Runoff to sewer may cause a fire or explosion hazard.

FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Firefighters should wear full bunker gear, including a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

PRECAUTIONS: Keep away from sources of ignition (e.g., heat and open flames). Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Combustion of this product in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products (e.g., carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide) and inadequate oxygen levels.

6.0 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Remove or shut off all sources of ignition. Wear respirator and spray with water to disperse vapors. Increase ventilation if possible. Prevent spreading by diking, ditching, or absorbing on inert materials. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

7.0 HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: Use with adequate ventilation. Keep away from ignition sources (e.g., heat, sparks, or open flames). Ground and bond containers when transferring materials. Wash thoroughly after handling.

STORAGE: Store in flammable liquids storage area. Keep container closed. Store away from heat, ignition sources, and open flame in accordance with applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS: Keep out of sewers and waterways. Avoid strong oxidizers. Report spills to appropriate authorities. USE AS MOTOR FUEL ONLY.

8.0 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE: None required; however, use of eye protection is good industrial practice.

SKIN: Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Wear protective clothing and gloves if prolonged or repeated contact is likely.

INHALATION: Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor and/or mist. If ventilation is inadequate, use NIOSH certified respirator that will protect against organic vapor and dust/mist.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS#</u>	<u>Exposure Limits</u>
Gasoline	8006-61-9	OSHA PEL: 300 ppm (1989); Not established. (1971) OSHA STEL: 500 ppm (1989); Not established. (1971) ACGIH TLV-TWA: 300 ppm ACGIH TLV-STEL: 500 ppm
Benzene	71-43-2	OSHA PEL: 1 ppm OSHA STEL: 5 ppm ACGIH TLV-TWA: 0.5 ppm (skin) ACGIH TLV-STEL: 2.5 ppm (skin) Mexico TWA: 10 ppm Mexico STEL: 25 ppm
Butane	106-97-8	OSHA PEL: 800 ppm (1989); Not established. (1971) ACGIH TLV-TWA: 800 ppm Mexico TWA: 800 ppm
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	OSHA PEL: 300 ppm (1989)(1971) ACGIH TLV-TWA: 300 ppm Mexico TWA: 300 ppm Mexico STEL: 375 ppm
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	OSHA PEL: 100 ppm (1989)(1971) OSHA STEL: 125 ppm(1989); Not established. (1971) ACGIH TLV-TWA: 100 ppm ACGIH TLV-STEL: 125 ppm Mexico TWA: 100 ppm Mexico STEL: 125 ppm
Heptane	142-82-5	OSHA PEL: 400 ppm (1989); 500 ppm (1971) OSHA STEL: 500 ppm (1989); Not established. (1971) ACGIH TLV-TWA: 400 ppm ACGIH TLV-STEL: 500 ppm Mexico TWA: 400 ppm (skin) Mexico STEL: 500 ppm (skin)
Hexane	110-54-3	OSHA PEL: 50 ppm (1989); 500 ppm (1971) ACGIH TLV-TWA: 50 ppm (skin) Mexico TWA: 100 ppm

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EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:

Pentane	109-86-0	OSHA PEL: 600 ppm (1989); 1000 ppm (1971) OSHA STEL: 750 ppm (1989); Not established. (1971) ACGIH TLV-TWA: 600 ppm Mexico TWA: 600 ppm Mexico STEL: 760 ppm
Toluene	108-88-3	OSHA PEL: 100 ppm (1989); 200 ppm (1971) OSHA STEL: 150 ppm (1989); Not established. (1971) OSHA Ceiling: 300 ppm (1971) ACGIH TLV-TWA: 50 ppm (skin) Mexico TWA: 100 ppm Mexico STEL: 150 ppm
Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	OSHA PEL: 25 ppm (1989); Not established. (1971) ACGIH TLV-TWA: 25 ppm Mexico TWA: 25 ppm Mexico STEL: 35 ppm
Xylene	1330-20-7	OSHA PEL: 100 ppm (1989)(1971) OSHA STEL: 150 ppm (1989); Not established. (1971) ACGIH TLV-TWA: 100 ppm ACGIH TLV-STEL: 150 ppm Mexico TWA: 100 ppm (skin) Mexico STEL: 150 ppm (skin)
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	1634-04-4	ACGIH TLV-TWA: 40 ppm
Ethanol (ethyl alcohol)	64-17-5	OSHA PEL: 1000 ppm (1989)(1971) ACGIH TLV-TWA: 1000 ppm Mexico TWA: 1000 ppm
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether	637-92-3	No exposure limit established
Tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)	994-05-8	No exposure limit established
Isopentane	78-78-4	ACGIH TLV-TWA: 600 ppm
Naphthalene	91-20-3	OSHA PEL: 10 ppm (1989)(1971) OSHA STEL: 15 ppm (1989); Not established. (1971) ACGIH TLV-TWA: 10 ppm ACGIH TLV-STEL: 15 ppm Mexico TWA: 10 ppm Mexico STEL: 15 ppm

9.0 CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE AND ODOR:	Clear. Liquid. Hydrocarbon odor.
pH:	Not determined.
VAPOR PRESSURE:	7-15 lb RVP (ASTM D323)
VAPOR DENSITY:	3.0-4.0
BOILING POINT:	80.0-430.0°F (range)
MELTING POINT:	Not determined.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Negligible, below 0.1%.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (WATER = 1):	0.75

10.0 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Burning can be started easily.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Keep away from ignition sources (e.g. heat, sparks, and open flames).

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Avoid chlorine, fluorine, and other strong oxidizers.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION: None identified.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

11.0 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY DATA:

EYE IRRITATION: This product had a primary eye irritation score (PEIS) of 0/110.0 (rabbit)

SKIN IRRITATION: This product had a primary skin irritation score (PDIS) of 1.1/8.0 (rabbit)

DERMAL LD50: greater than 5 ml/kg (rabbit).

ORAL LD50: 18.8 ml/kg (rat).

INHALATION LC50: 20.7 mg/l (rat)

OTHER TOXICITY DATA:

Excess exposure to vapors may produce headaches, dizziness, nausea, drowsiness, irritation of eyes, nose and throat and central nervous system depression. Aspiration of this material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonia and can be fatal. Aspiration into the lungs can occur while vomiting after ingestion of this product. Inhalation of unleaded gasoline vapors did not produce birth defects in laboratory animals. Ingestion of this material can cause gastrointestinal irritation and diarrhea.

In a long-term inhalation study of whole unleaded gasoline vapors, exposure-related kidney damage and kidney tumors were observed in male rats. Similar kidney effects were not seen in female rats or in mice. At the highest exposure level (2056 ppm), female mice had an increased incidence of liver tumors. Results from subsequent scientific studies have shown that a broad variety of chemicals cause these kidney effects only in the male rat. Further studies have discovered the means by which the physiology of the male rat uniquely predispose it to these effects. Consequently, the Risk Assessment Forum of the Environmental Protection Agency has recognized that these responses are not predictive of a human health hazard. The liver tumors that were increased in the high-dose female mice are likewise of questionable significance

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because of their high spontaneous occurrence even without chemical exposure and because the rate of their occurrence is accelerated by a broad spectrum of chemicals not commonly considered to be carcinogens (e.g., phenobarbital). Thus, the significance of the mouse liver tumor response in terms of human health is questionable.

Gasoline is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons and contains benzene (typically no more than 2 volume%), toluene, and xylene. Chronic exposure to high levels of benzene has been shown to cause cancer (leukemia) in humans and other adverse blood effects (anemia). Benzene is considered a human carcinogen by IARC, NTP and OSHA. Over exposure to xylene and toluene can cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract, headache and narcosis. Some liver damage and lung inflammation were seen in chronic studies on xylene in guinea pigs but not in rats.

Solvent "sniffing" (abuse) or intentional overexposure to vapors can produce serious central nervous system effects, including unconsciousness, and possibly death.

This product contains/may contain methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE). In a long-term inhalation study with laboratory rodents, very high exposures (> 3000 ppm) to MTBE produced liver and kidney tumors. Both IARC and NTP do not consider these data sufficient for classification of MTBE as a probable human carcinogen. MTBE has produced developmental toxicity to the offspring of mice, but only at maternally toxic concentrations (> 4000 ppm). Similar studies in rats and rabbits were negative.

This product contains/may contain ethyl tertiary-butyl ether (ETBE). In rats exposed by inhalation to ETBE, testicular degeneration was observed in males and bone marrow degeneration was observed in females that were exposed to 1750 and 5000 ppm for 90 days. Neither effect was seen at 500 ppm. Slight blood and organ weight changes have been observed in rats following 28-day inhalation exposure to ETBE at 2000 ppm and higher.

This product contains/may contain tertiary-amyl methyl ether (TAME). Chronic inhalation exposure of rats and mice to high levels of TAME (250-3500 ppm) for 90 days resulted in slight blood and organ weight effects. However, these were either transient during the exposure period, or reversible after exposure ceased.

12.0 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological testing has not been conducted on this material by BP Amoco.

13.0 DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Residues and spilled material are hazardous waste due to ignitability. Disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state, or local regulations. Enclosed-controlled incineration is recommended unless directed otherwise by applicable ordinances.

The container for this product can present explosion or fire hazards, even when emptied! To avoid risk of injury, do not cut, puncture, or weld on or near this container. Since the emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

14.0 TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION

Shipping Name	:	Gasoline
Hazard Class	:	3
Identification Number	:	UN1203
Packing Group	:	II

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION:

Sea (IMO/IMDG)

Shipping Name	:	Gasoline
Class	:	3.1
Packing Group	:	II
UN Number	:	UN1203

Air (ICAO/IATA)

Shipping Name	:	Gasoline, UN1203
Class	:	3
Packing Group	:	II

European Road/Rail (ADR/RID)

Shipping Name	:	Not determined.
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Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods

Shipping Name	:	Gasoline
Hazard Class	:	3
UN Number	:	UN1203
Packing Group	:	II

15.0 REGULATORY INFORMATION

CERCLA SECTIONS 102A/103 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (40 CFR PART 302.4): This product is exempt from the CERCLA reporting requirements under 40 CFR Part 302.4. However, if spilled into waters of the United States, it may be reportable under 33 CFR Part 153 if it produces a sheen.

SARA TITLE III SECTION 302 EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (40 CFR PART 355): This product is not regulated under Section 302 of SARA and 40 CFR Part 355.

SARA TITLE III SECTIONS 311/312 HAZARDOUS CATEGORIZATION (40 CFR PART 370): This product is defined as hazardous by OSHA under 29 CFR Part 1910.1200(d). Hazardous categories for this product are: Acute = yes; Chronic = yes; Fire = yes; Pressure = no; Reactive = no.

SARA TITLE III SECTION 313 (40 CFR PART 372): This product contains the following substance(s), which is on the Toxic Chemicals List in 40 CFR Part 372:

Component/CAS Number	Weight Percent
Benzene 71-43-2	4
Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	7
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	5
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	2
Xylene 1330-20-7	10
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) 1634-04-4	18
Hexane 110-54-3	5
Naphthalene 91-20-3	1.1
Toluene 108-88-3	22

U.S. INVENTORY (TSCA): Listed on inventory.

This product may contain methyl tertiary-butyl ether (CAS #1634-04-4) or tert-amyl methyl ether (CAS #994-05-8), both of which are currently undergoing review and testing under TSCA Section 4. Notification to the U.S. EPA Office of Toxic Substances is required prior to export of this material from the United States.

OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD: Flammable liquid. Irritant. Contains components listed by ACGIH. Contains components listed by OSHA. Contains a carcinogenic component.

WHMIS CONTROLLED PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION: B2, D2A, D2B.

EC INVENTORY (EINECS/ELINCS): One or more components not listed on inventory.

JAPAN INVENTORY (MITI): One or more components not listed on inventory.

AUSTRALIA INVENTORY (AICS): One or more components not listed on the inventory.

KOREA INVENTORY (ECL): One of more components not listed on inventory.

CANADA INVENTORY (DSL): One or more of the components of this product is not listed on the DSL.

PHILIPPINE INVENTORY (PICCS): One or more components not listed on the inventory.

16.0 OTHER INFORMATION

When gasoline is mixed with ethyl alcohol, the DOT proper shipping name for domestic shipments is: Gasohol, 3, NA1203, II.

This material contains an ingredient/ingredients present on the following State Right-To-Know lists: -Florida- -Massachusetts- -New Jersey- -Pennsylvania- -California- -Minnesota-

This product contains an ingredient/ingredients known to the state of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity.

Prepared by:

Environment, Health and Safety Department

Issued: July 16, 1999

Supersedes: December 28, 1998

This Material Safety Data Sheet conforms to the requirements of ANSI Z400.1.

NOTICE: The information presented herein is based on data considered to be accurate as of the date of preparation of this Material Safety Data Sheet. However, no warranty or representation, express or implied, is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the foregoing data and safety information, nor is any authorization given or implied to practice any patented invention without a license. In addition, no responsibility can be assumed by vendor for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use, from any failure to adhere to recommended practices, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the product.

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