



1. Product and company identification

Product name	ARCO Unleaded Gasoline
MSDS #	APPC306
Code	APPC306
Product use	USE AS MOTOR FUEL ONLY.
Synonyms	ARCO Unleaded Regular, Midgrade and Premium gasolines; ARCO EC Unleaded Regular, Midgrade and Premium gasolines, CARB Gasoline
Supplier	BP Products North America Inc. 150 West Warrenville Road Naperville, Illinois 60563-8460 USA
EMERGENCY HEALTH INFORMATION:	1 (800) 447-8735 Outside the US: +1 703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)
EMERGENCY SPILL INFORMATION:	1 (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (USA)
OTHER PRODUCT INFORMATION	1 (866) 4 BP - MSDS (866-427-6737 Toll Free - North America) email: bpcares@bp.com

2. Hazards identification

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Clear
Emergency overview	DANGER ! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. INHALATION OF VAPOR/AEROSOL CONCENTRATIONS ABOVE THE RECOMMENDED EXPOSURE LIMITS CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS, AND NAUSEA, AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS OR DEATH. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF LIQUID IS ASPIRATED INTO LUNGS. CAUSES EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION. LONG-TERM EXPOSURE TO VAPORS HAS CAUSED CANCER IN LABORATORY ANIMALS. Extremely flammable liquid. Do not ingest. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contains material which can cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
Routes of entry	Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Potential health effects	
Eyes	Causes eye irritation.
Skin	Causes skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis. See toxicological information (Section 11)
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 11)
Ingestion	Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. See toxicological information (Section 11)

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient name	CAS #	%
Gasoline	Mixture	90 - 100
Ethanol	64-17-5	0 - 10
Contains:		
Benzene	71-43-2	0 - 3
n-hexane	110-54-3	1 - 2
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0 - 1
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0 - 2
Toluene	108-88-3	4 - 11
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0 - 3
xylene	1330-20-7	4 - 11
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0 - 0.5

4. First aid measures

Eye contact	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.
Skin contact	Immediately wash exposed skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Get medical attention.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.
Ingestion	Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Flammability of the product	Extremely flammable liquid.
Flash point	Closed cup: -42.778°C (-45°F)
Explosion limits	Lower: 1.3% Upper: 7.6% (Estimated.)
Fire/explosion hazards	Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor may cause flash fire. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.
Unusual fire/explosion hazards	Extremely explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and heat.
Extinguishing media	
Suitable	Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray (fog) or foam.
Not suitable	Do not use water jet.
Fire-fighting procedures	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Hazardous combustion products	Combustion products may include the following: carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)
Protective clothing (fire)	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
Special remarks on fire hazards	Do not use water jet.

6. Accidental release measures

Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Personal protection in case of a large spill

Chemical splash goggles. Chemical-resistant protective suit. Boots. Chemical-resistant gloves. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be adequate. Consult a specialist before handling this product.

Methods for cleaning up

Large spill

Stop leak if without risk. Eliminate all ignition sources. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Small spill

Stop leak if without risk. Eliminate all ignition sources. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

7. Handling and storage

Handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material.

Never siphon by mouth.

For use as a motor fuel only. Do not use as a cleaning solvent, thinner or for other non-motor fuel uses. Do not use as a portable heater or appliance fuel.

Warning! Customers should not re-enter vehicle during the re-fueling process as this can generate static electricity and cause a spark and flash fire hazard if sufficient vapors are present. The flow of gasoline through a pump nozzle can produce static electricity, which may cause a fire if gasoline is pumped into an ungrounded container. To avoid static spark hazard when filling portable containers:

- Fill only containers approved to hold gasoline
- Place container on the ground while dispensing fuel.
- Do not fill container in or on a vehicle or on a truck or trailer bed.
- Keep nozzle in contact with container while filling.

"Empty" containers retain liquid and vapor residues and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, drill, grind or expose to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition, containers with ANY residue; they may explode and cause injury or death.

Storage

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Other information

Do not enter storage tanks without breathing apparatus unless the tank has been well ventilated and the tank atmosphere has been shown to contain hydrocarbon vapor concentrations of less than 1% of the lower flammability limit and an oxygen concentration of at least 20% volume.

Light hydrocarbon vapors can build up in the headspace of tanks. These can cause flammability/explosion hazards even at temperatures below the normal flash point (note: flash point must not be regarded as a reliable indicator of the potential flammability of vapor in tank headspaces).

Tank headspaces should always be regarded as potentially flammable and care should be taken to avoid static electrical discharge and all ignition sources during filling, ullaging and sampling from storage tanks. When the product is pumped (e.g. during filling, discharge or ullaging) and when sampling, there is a risk of static discharge. Ensure equipment used is properly earthed or bonded to the tank structure. Electrical equipment should not be used unless it is intrinsically safe (i.e. will not produce sparks).

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name

Occupational exposure limits

Gasoline	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 300 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1996 TWA: 890 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1996 STEL: 500 ppm 15 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1996 STEL: 1480 mg/m³ 15 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1996</p>
Ethanol	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States). STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 11/2008 OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 1900 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993 TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993</p>
Benzene	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 8 mg/m³ 15 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1997 STEL: 2.5 ppm 15 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1997 TWA: 1.6 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1997 TWA: 0.5 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1997 OSHA PEL (United States). STEL: 5 ppm 15 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993 TWA: 1 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993 OSHA PEL Z2 (United States). AMP: 50 ppm 10 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993 CEIL: 25 ppm Issued/Revised: 6/1993 TWA: 10 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993</p>
n-hexane	<p>OSHA PEL (United States). Absorbed through skin. TWA (States of California & Washington): 50 ppm 8 hour(s). Form: Vapor TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993 TWA: 500 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993 STEL (State of Washington): 75 ppm 15 minute(s). ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 9/1998</p>
Cyclohexane	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 1/2002 OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 1050 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993 TWA: 300 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993</p>
Ethylbenzene	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 12/2010 OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993 TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993</p>
Toluene	<p>OSHA PEL Z2 (United States). AMP: 500 ppm 10 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993 CEIL: 300 ppm Issued/Revised: 6/1993 TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993 ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 11/2006</p>
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 123 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 9/1994 TWA: 25 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 9/1994</p>
xylene	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States). STEL: 651 mg/m³ 15 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1996 STEL: 150 ppm 15 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1996 TWA: 434 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1996 TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1996 OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993 TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993</p>

Naphthalene

ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin.

STEL: 79 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1996

STEL: 15 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1996

TWA: 52 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1996

TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1996

OSHA PEL (United States).

TWA: 50 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 6/1993

TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 6/1993

While specific OELs for certain components may be shown in this section, other components may be present in any mist, vapor or dust produced. Therefore, the specific OELs may not be applicable to the product as a whole and are provided for guidance only.

Some states may enforce more stringent exposure limits.

Control Measures

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing.

Personal protection

Eyes

Avoid contact with eyes. Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles.

Skin and body

Do not get on skin or clothing. Wear clothing and footwear that cannot be penetrated by chemicals or oil.

Respiratory

Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. If ventilation is inadequate, use a NIOSH certified respirator with an organic vapor cartridge and P95 particulate filter.

CAUTION: The protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, if exposure levels are not known, or if concentrations exceed the protection limits of air-purifying respirator.

Hands

Wear gloves that cannot be penetrated by chemicals or oil.

The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the gloves (even the best chemically resistant glove will break down after repeated chemical exposures). Most gloves provide only a short time of protection before they must be discarded and replaced. Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Gloves should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

Consult your supervisor or Standard Operating Procedure (S.O.P) for special handling instructions.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Clear
Odor	Hydrocarbon.
Flash point	Closed cup: -42.778°C (-45°F)
Explosion limits	Lower: 1.3% Upper: 7.6% (Estimated.)
Density	750 kg/m ³ (0.75 g/cm ³)
Boiling point / Range	26.67 to 221°C (80 to 430°F)
Vapor pressure	48.134 to 103.146 kPa (361.97 to 775.66 mm Hg)
Volatility	100% (v/v)
Solubility	Very slightly soluble in water

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability and reactivity	The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
Incompatibility with various substances	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials. Chlorine and Fluorine
Hazardous decomposition products	carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)
Hazardous polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological information

Classification

Product/ingredient name	IARC	NTP	OSHA
xylene	3	-	-
Toluene	3	-	-
Benzene	1	Proven.	+
Ethylbenzene	2B	-	-
Naphthalene	2B	Possible	-

IARC :

- 1 - Carcinogenic to human.
- 2B - Possible carcinogen to human.
- 3 - Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

NTP :

- Proven - Known to be human carcinogens.
- Possible - Reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens.

OSHA :

- + Potential occupational carcinogen

Other information

Aspiration of this product into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonia and can be fatal. Aspiration into the lungs can occur while vomiting after ingestion of this product. Do not siphon by mouth.

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 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

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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.

Exposure to vapor at high concentrations may have the following effects: heart beat irregularity (arrhythmia)

Gasoline as a mixture is classified as a 2B (possible human) carcinogen by IARC.

Gasoline engine exhaust is classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans by IARC (2B). This classification is based primarily on animal and in vitro studies of gasoline engine exhaust condensates/extracts. Studies of the gaseous exhaust stream in animals did not provide sufficient evidence for classification as a carcinogen.

Gasoline: Additional toxicity information on components.

This product contains n-hexane. Overexposure to n-hexane may cause progressive and potentially irreversible damage to the peripheral nervous system, particularly in the arms and legs. Animal studies have also shown that n-hexane overexposure may cause testicular injury. However, animal studies conducted with commercial hexane, containing 53% n-hexane, showed neither peripheral nervous system damage nor testicular injury at inhalation exposures up to 9000 ppm.

Ethanol:

Irritancy - Skin: A single 4h semi-occlusive application to intact rabbit skin produced minimal signs of irritation (mean scores for erythema or oedema less than 2).

Irritancy - Eye. The eye irritancy has been investigated by OECD Test method 405. Single application to the rabbit eye produced conjunctival irritation and transient corneal damage. The effect was insufficient to warrant classification as an eye irritant.

Sensitization: The material is not sensitizing in standard animal tests. In rare cases non -irritant contact dermatitis has been identified in humans after skin exposure to this material. Such cases have been identified as delayed hypersensitivity or as urticarial reactions. In reactive individuals such reactions may also be elicited by drinking alcoholic drinks or by cross reaction to certain other alcohols.

Sub-acute/Subchronic Toxicity: It has been shown in many animal experiments that the repeated oral consumption of large doses of ethanol can lead to damage in practically all organ systems. The main manifestations of the toxic effects are shown by the liver.

Chronic toxicity/carcinogenicity: No convincing evidence of carcinogenic effects in animal studies.

Genotoxicity : The product has been tested in a number of bacterial and mammalian systems. The product did not exhibit mutagenic activity in the following systems (with and without metabolic activation): Drosophila. Salmonella typhimurium. Human lymphocytes in vitro. Most in vitro tests and all in vivo tests for chromosome aberrations report negative results. The product did not induce micronuclei in standard bone marrow tests in vivo. There is some evidence that ethanol both induces SCE in vivo and can also act as an aneugen at high doses. Overall, there is no robust evidence that ethanol is a genotoxic hazard according to the criteria normally applied for the purpose of classification and labelling of industrial chemicals.

Reproductive/Developmental Toxicity: Adverse effects on the male reproductive system have been reported in laboratory animals following repeated exposure to high concentrations. Developmental effects have been observed in laboratory animals following large oral exposures.

Human data: In humans excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages during pregnancy is associated with the induction of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome in the offspring. Reduced birth weight and physical and mental defects occur. There is no evidence that such effects might be caused by exposures other than direct ingestion of alcoholic drinks. In humans high lifetime consumption of alcoholic beverages can be associated with certain cancers and effects on the liver. There is no evidence that these can be caused by exposure other than direct ingestion of alcoholic drinks (IARC 1988).

Potential chronic health effects

Carcinogenicity

Contains material which can cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

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12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

No testing has been performed by the manufacturer.

Persistence/degradability Inherently biodegradable

Mobility Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.

Bioaccumulative potential This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.

Other ecological information Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste information The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

NOTE: The generator of waste has the responsibility for proper waste identification (based on characteristic(s) or listing), transportation and disposal

14. Transport information

International transport regulations

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing group	Additional information
DOT Classification	UN1203	Gasoline	3	II	-
TDG Classification	UN1203	GASOLINE	3	II	-
IMDG Classification	UN1203	GASOLINE. Marine pollutant	3	II	Emergency schedules (EmS) F-E, S-E
IATA/ICAO Classification	----	Proper classification to be determined at the time of shipment	----	----	-

15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal Regulations

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) All components are listed or exempted.

SARA 302/304: No products were found.

SARA 311/312 Hazards identification: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard

SARA 313

Product name **CAS number** **Concentration**

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Form R - Reporting requirements

Toluene	108-88-3	4 - 11
xylene	1330-20-7	4 - 11
Benzene	71-43-2	0 - 3
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0 - 3
n-hexane	110-54-3	1 - 2
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0 - 2
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0 - 1
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0 - 0.5

Supplier notification

Toluene	108-88-3	4 - 11
xylene	1330-20-7	4 - 11
Benzene	71-43-2	0 - 3
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0 - 3
n-hexane	110-54-3	1 - 2
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0 - 2
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0 - 1
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0 - 0.5

CERCLA Sections 102a/103 Hazardous Substances (40 CFR Part 302.4):

CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Benzene: 10 lbs. (4.54 kg); n-hexane: 5000 lbs. (2270 kg); Cyclohexane: 1000 lbs. (454 kg); Ethylbenzene: 1000 lbs. (454 kg); Toluene: 1000 lbs. (454 kg); xylene: 100 lbs. (45.4 kg); Naphthalene: 100 lbs. (45.4 kg);

State regulations**Massachusetts Substances**

The following components are listed: XYLENE; TOLUENE; ETHYL ALCOHOL; BENZENE; PSEUDOCUMENE; HEXANE; ETHYL BENZENE; CYCLOHEXANE

New Jersey Hazardous Substances

The following components are listed: XYLENES; BENZENE, DIMETHYL-; TOLUENE; BENZENE, METHYL-; ETHYL ALCOHOL; ALCOHOL; BENZENE; PSEUDOCUMENE; 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE; n-HEXANE; HEXANE; ETHYL BENZENE; BENZENE, ETHYL-; CYCLOHEXANE; NAPHTHALENE; MOTH FLAKES

Pennsylvania RTK Hazardous Substances

The following components are listed: GASOLINE; BENZENE, DIMETHYL-; BENZENE, METHYL-; DENATURED ALCOHOL; BENZENE; PSEUDOCUMENE; HEXANE; BENZENE, ETHYL-; CYCLOHEXANE; NAPHTHALENE

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. Ethylbenzene; Naphthalene

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. Toluene

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. Benzene

Other Prop 65 chemicals will result under certain conditions from the use of this material. For example, burning fuels produces combustion products including carbon monoxide, a Prop 65 reproductive toxin.

Other regulations**Canada inventory**

All components are listed or exempted.

REACH Status

For the REACH status of this product please consult your company contact, as identified in Section 1.

Australia inventory (AICS)

At least one component is not listed.

China inventory (IECSC)

At least one component is not listed.

Japan inventory (ENCS)

All components are listed or exempted.

Korea inventory (KECI)

All components are listed or exempted.

Philippines inventory (PICCS)

All components are listed or exempted.

16. Other information

Label requirements

DANGER !

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE.
VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.
INHALATION OF VAPOR/AEROSOL CONCENTRATIONS ABOVE THE RECOMMENDED EXPOSURE LIMITS CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS, AND NAUSEA, AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS OR DEATH.
HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.
HARMFUL OR FATAL IF LIQUID IS ASPIRATED INTO LUNGS.
CAUSES EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION.
PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION.
LONG-TERM EXPOSURE TO VAPORS HAS CAUSED CANCER IN LABORATORY ANIMALS.

HMIS® Rating :

Health * 1
Flammability 3
Physical Hazard 0
Personal protection X

National Fire
Protection
Association (U.S.A.)



History

Date of issue 12/31/2012.

Date of previous issue 03/01/2012.

Prepared by Product Stewardship

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

All reasonably practicable steps have been taken to ensure this data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information contained in it is accurate as of the date specified below. No warranty or representation, express or implied is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information in this data sheet.

The data and advice given apply when the product is sold for the stated application or applications. You should not use the product other than for the stated application or applications without seeking advice from BP Group.

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