

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision Date 26-Jun-2018

SDS Number 888100008852

Revision Number 4

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY

Product Name Natural Gasoline

Synonyms None

Recommended Use Fuel
Uses advised against All others

Manufacturer
Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co.
19100 Ridgewood Parkway
San Antonio, TX 78259

Emergency Telephone Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300
Tesoro Call Center: 1-877-783-7676

E-mail address ProductStewardship@TSOCORP.com

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids	Category 2
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1B
Carcinogenicity	Category 1B
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity	Category 3
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1

Label elements

Danger

Highly flammable liquid and vapor
May cause genetic defects
May cause cancer
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways



Appearance Liquid

Physical State @20°C No information available

Odor Hydrocarbons

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking
Keep container tightly closed
Ground/or bond container and receiving equipment
Use only non-sparking tools
Take precautionary measures against static discharge

Precautionary Statements - Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor
Do NOT induce vomiting
In case of fire: Use CO2, dry chemical, or foam to extinguish

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Not applicable

Other Information

May be harmful if inhaled. Harmful to aquatic life.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS-No	Percent
Gasoline, natural gas, natural	68425-31-0	0-100
n- and iso-Pentene	109-66-0	56-68
n-Heptane	142-82-5	13-22
N-hexane	110-54-3	5-21
n- and iso-Butane	106-97-8	10-13
Pentane	109-66-0	0-6
Isopentane	78-78-4	0-6
Isobutane	75-28-5	0-5
Octane	111-65-9	0-3
Benzene	71-43-2	0-1

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice

Remove from exposure, lie down. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt, seek medical advice. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately and thoroughly wash material from skin.

Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration.

Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Seek immediate medical attention/advice.

Eye contact	Immediately flush with plenty of water. After initial flushing, remove any contact lenses and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur.
Skin contact	For dermal contact or suspected frostbite, remove contaminated clothing and flush affected areas with lukewarm water. Immediate medical attention is required.
Ingestion	Ingestion is not typically an exposure route of gases or compressed gases. If swallowed, call a poison control center or physician immediately.
Self-protection of the first aider	Remove all sources of ignition. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Wear personal protective clothing (see section 8). Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	In high concentration the gas may cause a suffocation. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation.
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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians	A patient adversely affected by exposure to this product should not be given adrenaline (epinephrine) or similar heart stimulant since these would increase the risk of cardiac arrhythmias.
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5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Small Fire	Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO ₂ , foam (AFFF/ATC), or water spray can be used.
Large Fire	Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam. CAUTION: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	DO NOT EXTINGUISH A LEAKING GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Vapors may accumulate in confined areas (basement, tanks, hopper/tank cars, etc.). Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Vapors may travel to areas away from work site before igniting/flashing back to vapor source. May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode.
Hazardous combustion products	Smoke, CO, and other products of incomplete combustion.
Explosion data	
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	None.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge	Yes.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible withdraw from area and let fire burn.
Further information	ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Do not allow run-off from fire-fighting to enter drains or water courses.

<u>NFPA</u>	Health hazards 1	Flammability 4	Stability 0	Physical and chemical properties -
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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Use grounding and bonding connection when transferring this material to prevent static discharge, fire or explosion. Flammable vapor may accumulate to flammable ranges in confined spaces or containers. Monitor area for flammable or explosive atmosphere.

Other Information Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods for cleaning up Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.

Prevention of secondary hazards Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Do not breathe gas. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Flammable/toxic gases may accumulate in confined areas (basements, tanks, hopper/tank cars etc.). Pay attention to flashback. Use only with adequate ventilation and in closed systems. Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture or weld containers. Comply with all applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container. Store in accordance with local regulations. Protect from sunlight. Keep away from heat, sparks, flame and other sources of ignition (i.e., pilot lights, electric motors and static electricity). Keep away from food, drink and animal feed. Incompatible with oxidizing agents. Incompatible with acids.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL
n- and iso-Pentene 109-66-0	TWA: 1000 ppm	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 2950 mg/m ³ (vacated) TWA: 600 ppm (vacated) TWA: 1800 mg/m ³ (vacated) STEL: 750 ppm (vacated) STEL: 2250 mg/m ³
n-Heptane 142-82-5	STEL: 500 ppm TWA: 400 ppm	TWA: 500 ppm TWA: 2000 mg/m ³ (vacated) TWA: 400 ppm (vacated) TWA: 1600 mg/m ³ (vacated) STEL: 500 ppm (vacated) STEL: 2000 mg/m ³
N-hexane	TWA: 50 ppm	TWA: 500 ppm

110-54-3	S*	TWA: 1800 mg/m ³ (vacated) TWA: 50 ppm (vacated) TWA: 180 mg/m ³
n- and iso-Butane 106-97-8	STEL: 1000 ppm	(vacated) TWA: 800 ppm (vacated) TWA: 1900 mg/m ³
Pentane 109-66-0	TWA: 1000 ppm	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 2950 mg/m ³ (vacated) TWA: 600 ppm (vacated) TWA: 1800 mg/m ³ (vacated) STEL: 750 ppm (vacated) STEL: 2250 mg/m ³
Isopentane 78-78-4	TWA: 1000 ppm	-
Isobutane 75-28-5	STEL: 1000 ppm	-
Octane 111-65-9	TWA: 300 ppm	TWA: 500 ppm TWA: 2350 mg/m ³ (vacated) TWA: 300 ppm (vacated) TWA: 1450 mg/m ³ (vacated) STEL: 375 ppm (vacated) STEL: 1800 mg/m ³
Benzene 71-43-2	STEL: 2.5 ppm TWA: 0.5 ppm S*	TWA: 10 ppm applies to industry segments exempt from the benzene standard at 29 CFR 1910.1028 TWA: 1 ppm (vacated) TWA: 10 ppm unless specified in 1910.1028 (vacated) STEL: 50 ppm 10 min unless specified in 1910.1028 (vacated) Ceiling: 25 ppm unless specified in 1910.1028 Ceiling: 25 ppm STEL: 5 ppm see 29 CFR 1910.1028

NOTE: Limits shown for guidance only. For additional information, OSHA's 1989 air contaminants standard exposure limits provided even though the limits were vacated in 1992. State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Follow applicable regulations.

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls Showers
 Eyewash stations
 Ventilation systems.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection Tight sealing safety goggles.

Hand Protection Wear suitable gloves. Impervious gloves.

Skin and body protection Wear suitable protective clothing. Long sleeved clothing. Chemical resistant apron.
 Antistatic boots.

Respiratory protection When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators. Use a NIOSH approved respirator when there is a potential for airborne concentrations to exceed occupational exposure limits. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2, NIOSH Respirator Decision Logic, and the respirator manufacturer for additional guidance on respiratory protection selection. A Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) should be used for fire fighting. Use a NIOSH approved positive-pressure supplied air respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5% oxygen), or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

General hygiene considerations Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State @20°C	No data available
Appearance	Liquid
Odor	Hydrocarbons
Color	Clear
Odor threshold	No data available

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
pH	Not applicable	
Melting point / freezing point	No data available	
Boiling range	46.1 115 °C	
Flash point	< 0.56 °C / 33 °F	
Evaporation rate	No data available	
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable	
Flammability Limit in Air %		
Upper flammability limit:	7.1%	
Lower flammability limit:	1.3%	
Vapor pressure	No data available	
Vapor density	3-4	
Relative density	0.6 to 0.7	
Water solubility	No data available	
Solubility in other solvents	No data available	
Partition coefficient	No data available	
Autoignition temperature	No data available	
Decomposition temperature	No data available	
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	
Explosive properties	No data available	
Oxidizing properties	No data available	
Minimum Ignition Energy (mJ)	No data available	
K_{st} (bar.m/s)	No data available	
Softening point	No data available	
VOC Content (%)	No data available	
Density	No data available	
Bulk density	Not applicable	
Conductivity	No data available	

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	This product is non-reactive under normal conditions.
Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	None under normal processing.
Conditions to avoid	Heat, flames and sparks.
Incompatible materials	Oxidizing or reducing agents. Acids. Alkali.
Hazardous decomposition products	None under normal use conditions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. Aspiration into lungs can produce severe lung damage. May cause pulmonary edema. Pulmonary edema can be fatal. May cause irritation of respiratory tract.

Eye contact Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. May cause irritation.

Skin contact Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Ingestion Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. Potential for aspiration if swallowed. May cause lung damage if swallowed. Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms Difficulty in breathing. Coughing and/ or wheezing. Dizziness.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document .

ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist) 6.25 mg/l

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	LD50/dermal/rat - NO UNITS (Wizards mg/kg)	Inhalation LC50
n- and iso-Pentene 109-66-0	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	= 3000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 364 g/m ³ (Rat) 4 h
n-Heptane 142-82-5	-	= 3000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 103 g/m ³ (Rat) 4 h
N-hexane 110-54-3	= 25 g/kg (Rat)	= 3000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 48000 ppm (Rat) 4 h
n- and iso-Butane 106-97-8	-	-	= 658 g/m ³ (Rat) 4 h
Pentane 109-66-0	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	= 3000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 364 g/m ³ (Rat) 4 h
Isopentane 78-78-4	-	-	= 280000 mg/m ³ (Rat) 4 h
Isobutane 75-28-5	-	-	= 658 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Octane 111-65-9	-	-	= 118 g/m ³ (Rat) 4 h = 25260 ppm (Rat) 4 h
Benzene 71-43-2	= 1800 mg/kg (Rat) = 810 mg/kg (Rat)	> 8200 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 44.66 mg/L (Rat) 4 h

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Chemical Name
N-hexane

N-Hexane may be fatal if it is swallowed and enters the airways. Acute (short-term) dermal overexposure can cause skin and eye irritation in humans. Acute inhalation and oral exposures have caused systemic effects such as decreased body weight and respiratory effects, as well as reproductive and developmental effects in animals. Respiratory effects may include nose, throat, and lung irritation, coughing, wheezing, and shortness of breath. Acute overexposures may also cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, lightheadedness, loss of consciousness, coma, and death in human. Intermediate duration inhalation and oral exposures to relatively high concentrations (400-3,000 ppm) of n-hexane have led to nerve damage, paralysis, and/or deaths in rats. N-hexane may damage male reproductive glands. Intermediate-duration inhalation and oral exposure to high levels (1,000-10,000 ppm; 4,000 mg/kg/day) of n-hexane damages sperm-forming cells and testicles in rats. Chronic (long-term) inhalation of large amounts of n-hexane causes nerve damage and paralysis of the arms and legs in humans. Dermal effects, such as a skin rash, dryness, or redness can also occur following chronic overexposure. Chronic duration inhalation exposures in animals are not available.

n- and iso-Butane

If inhaled, short-term overexposure to hydrocarbon gases may cause rapid suffocation. Inhalation of butane at very high concentrations can cause drowsiness, narcosis, asphyxia, and cardiac arrhythmia; butane affects the central nervous system (CNS). As gases, the primary route of exposure is inhalation; compressed gases may exhibit additional hazards. In animal studies, 2-Butene was the most toxic of the C1-4 hydrocarbon gas (C1-4 HCs) evaluated for its short term (acute) toxicity when inhaled for four hours at 10,000 ppm (23.1 g/m³); no fatalities were observed, and no LC50 value was established. Repeated dose toxicity has been observed in combination with testing for reproductive and developmental toxicity; the lowest doses at which adverse effects were observed (LOAEL) following repeated dose reported to be 5,000 ppm. Adverse effects included lowered body weight, though some changes in blood chemistry were also reported. C1-4 HCs were not mutagenic in several test systems using bacteria or mammalian cells, nor were they mutagenic in animal studies. No adverse developmental effects were reported for the highest dose tested (NOAEL ≥ 5,000 ppm). Reproductive toxicity was reported for isobutene (LOAEL = 9,000 ppm) as reduced fertility in females and pregnancy loss; caution should be used in interpreting the results of this study due to the small number of animals tested. The carcinogenicity of individual petroleum streams varies due to factors such as source and processing; IARC and ECHA C&L Inventory reports individually on the carcinogenicity of these substances.

Pentane

Pentane may be fatal if it is swallowed and enters the airway. If inhaled, short-term (acute) overexposure can cause drowsiness, disorientation, other narcotic effects, and possibly death. Acute exposure to n-pentane by inhalation and ingestion results in low toxicity in animal studies. Exposure can cause irritation to eyes, skin (including dermatitis), and nose. Sensitization has not been reported. Exposure to high enough levels may also affect the central nervous system (CNS).

Octane

Octane may be fatal if it is swallowed and enters the airway. Octane affects the eyes, skin, respiratory system, and central nervous system. If inhaled, short-term overexposure can cause drowsiness, dizziness, and possibly death. Exposure to high enough levels of octane can cause irritation to eyes, nose, and skin (including dermatitis). Sensitization is not reported.

Benzene

Benzene exposure may occur through inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption or eye contact. Benzene exposure can cause skin, eye and respiratory irritation. The most characteristic systemic effect resulting from high enough intermediate and chronic benzene exposure is arrested development of blood cells. Studies have linked overexposure to benzene to many hematological effects including aplastic anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, and myelodysplastic syndrome. In vivo and in vitro data from both humans and animals show that benzene and/or its metabolites are genotoxic. Studies in animals provide supporting evidence for the carcinogenicity of inhaled benzene. Epidemiological studies have reported a causal relationship between occupational benzene exposures and acute myelogenous leukemia. Some studies suggest associations between benzene exposure and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, multiple myeloma, and other cancers. Benzene has been classified as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1) by IARC, and the ECHA C&L Inventory states it may cause cancer (Carc. 1B). IARC concluded that benzene causes acute myeloid leukemia and a positive association has been observed for acute lymphatic leukemia, chronic lymphatic leukemia, non-hodgkin lymphoma, and multiple myeloma. Human studies suggest that female fertility and menstrual cycles were effected by benzene exposure; however, due to uncertainties in exposure and limited data the studies were considered inconclusive. Developmental effects have been observed in animals including persistent hematopoietic anomalies. It has been suggested that the reported benzene fetotoxicity of decreased weight and skeletal variants is a function of maternal toxicity.

Health hazard and classification information

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category No information available.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation No information available.

No information available.

Germ cell mutagenicity No information available.

Carcinogenicity Classification based on data available for ingredients. Contains a known or suspected carcinogen.

Chemical Name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Benzene 71-43-2	A1	Group 1	Known	X

Reproductive toxicity No information available.

Target Organ Systemic Toxicant - Single Exposure No information available.

Target Organ Systemic Toxicant - Repeated Exposure No information available.

Aspiration hazard May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Additional Ecological Information Release of this product should be prevented from contaminating soil and water and from entering drainage and sewer systems. U.S.A. regulations require reporting spills of this material that could reach any surface waters. The toll free number to the U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802

Marine pollutant.

Ecotoxicity Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Chemical Name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
n- and iso-Pentene 109-66-0	-	9.87: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 11.59: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 9.99: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50	-	9.74: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50
n-Heptane 142-82-5	-	375.0: 96 h Cichlid fish mg/L LC50	-	10: 24 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50
N-hexane 110-54-3	-	2.1 - 2.98: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through	-	1000: 24 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50
Pentane 109-66-0	-	9.99: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 9.87: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 11.59: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50	-	9.74: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50
Isopentane 78-78-4	-	-	-	2.3: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50
Octane 111-65-9	-	-	-	0.38: 48 h water flea mg/L EC50
Benzene 71-43-2	29: 72 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50	10.7 - 14.7: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through 5.3: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 flow-through 22.49: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 static 28.6: 96 h Poecilia reticulata mg/L LC50 static 22330 - 41160: 96 h Pimephales	-	10: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50 8.76 - 15.6: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50 Static

		promelas µg/L LC50 static 70000 - 142000: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus µg/L LC50 static		
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Persistence and degradability No information available.

Bioaccumulation There is no data for this product.

Component Information

Chemical Name	Partition coefficient
n- and iso-Pentene 109-66-0	3.39
n-Heptane 142-82-5	4.66
n- and iso-Butane 106-97-8	2.89
Pentane 109-66-0	3.39
Isopentane 78-78-4	3.2 - 3.3
Isobutane 75-28-5	2.88
Octane 111-65-9	5.18
Benzene 71-43-2	2.1

Other adverse effects No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused products Should not be released into the environment. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.

Contaminated packaging Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture or weld containers.

Chemical Name	RCRA	RCRA - Basis for Listing	RCRA - D Series Wastes	RCRA - U Series Wastes
Benzene 71-43-2	U019	Included in waste streams: F005, F024, F025, F037, F038, F039, K085, K104, K105, K141, K142, K143, K144, K145, K147, K151, K159, K169, K171, K172	0.5 mg/L regulatory level	U019

Chemical Name	California Hazardous Waste Status
n- and iso-Pentene 109-66-0	Toxic Ignitable
n-Heptane 142-82-5	Toxic Ignitable
N-hexane 110-54-3	Toxic Ignitable
Pentane 109-66-0	Toxic Ignitable
Isopentane	Ignitable Toxic

78-78-4	
Octane 111-65-9	Toxic Ignitable
Benzene 71-43-2	Toxic Ignitable

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

UN/ID no UN3295
Proper Shipping Name HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Hazard Class 3
Packing group I
Special Provisions 144, 177, B1, B33, IB2, T8, T4
Marine pollutant Marine pollutant.
Emergency Response Guide Number 128

TDG

UN/ID no UN3295
Proper Shipping Name HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Hazard Class 3
Packing group I
Marine pollutant Marine pollutant.

MEX

UN/ID no UN3295
Proper Shipping Name HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Hazard Class 3
Special Provisions 243
Packing group I

IATA

UN/ID no UN3295
Proper Shipping Name HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Hazard Class 3
Packing group I
ERG Code 3H

IMDG

UN/ID no UN3295
Proper Shipping Name HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Hazard Class 3
Packing group I
EmS No. F-E, S-E
Special Provisions 243, 363
Marine pollutant Marine pollutant

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

TSCA Listed
DSL/NDL Listed
ENCS Not Listed
IECSC Listed
KECL Listed
PICCS Listed
AICS Listed

Legend:

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory

DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List
ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances
IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances
PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

US Federal Regulations

SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute health hazard	Yes
Chronic Health Hazard	Yes
Fire hazard	Yes
Sudden release of pressure hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

CWA (Clean Water Act)

This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42).

Chemical Name	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants	CWA - Hazardous Substances
Benzene 71-43-2	10 lb	X	X	X

CERCLA

The CERCLA definition of hazardous substances contains a “petroleum exclusion” clause which exempts crude oil, fractions of crude oil, and products (both finished and intermediate) from the crude oil refining process and any indigenous components of such from the CERCLA Section 103 reporting requirements. However, other federal reporting requirements, including SARA Section 304, as well as the Clean Water Act may still apply.

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals.

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

US State Regulations

Chemical Name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Gasoline, natural; Low boiling point naphtha 8006-61-9	-	X	-

16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OF THE LAST REVISION

Revision Date 26-Jun-2018
Revision Note No information available.

Disclaimer

Tesoro Companies, Inc. (Tesoro) provides the information on this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) in order to meet its obligations under 29 CFR 1910.1200, and does not hereby make any guarantee of product specifications or suitability for any particular purpose. Tesoro does not assume any liability arising out of the use of Tesoro’s product or the use of information provided on this SDS. The end user of the product has the responsibility for evaluating the adequacy of the

data under the conditions of use, determining the safety, toxicity and suitability of the product under these conditions, and obtaining additional or clarifying information where uncertainty exists. No guarantee expressed or implied is made as to the effects of such use, the results to be obtained, or the safety and toxicity of the product in any specific application. Furthermore, the information herein is not represented as absolutely complete, since it is not practicable to provide all relevant information in the format of this document, since additional information may be necessary under exceptional conditions of use, and since Tesoro prepared this SDS based on information available on the date of its publication.

End of Safety Data Sheet