1. MATERIAL AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Name	:	**Unleaded Gasoline**
Uses	:	Motor Gasoline.
Product Code	:	X2252, X2240, X2241, X2242, X2243, X2244, X2245, X2246, X2249, X2250, X3006, X3007, X3008
Company	:	**Shell Chemical LP** PO Box 2463 HOUSTON TX 77252-2463 USA
MSDS Request	:	1-800-240-6737
Customer Service	:	1-866-897-4355

Emergency Telephone Number

Chemtrec Domestic (24 hr)	:	1-800-424-9300
Chemtrec International (24 hr)	:	1-703-527-3887

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Concentration
Gasoline		85.00 - 100.00 %

Contains Alkanes, Cycloalkanes, Alkenes and Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Mixture.
Contains Xylene (Mixed Isomers), CAS # 1330-20-7.
Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.
Contains 1,2,4 Tri-methyl-benzene, CAS# 95-63-6
Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2.
Contains n-Hexane, CAS # 110-54-3.
Contains Cyclo-hexane, CAS# 110-82-7
Contains Ethylbenzene, CAS # 100-41-4.
Contains Naphthalene, CAS # 91-20-3.
Contains Styrene, CAS # 100-42-5.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance and Odour	:	Bronze. Clear, bright liquid. Hydrocarbon.
Health Hazards	:	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause cancer. May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia). Irritating to skin.
Safety Hazards	:	Extremely flammable. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.

Environmental Hazards	:	Toxic to aquatic organisms; may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Ether oxygenates are significantly more water soluble and less biodegradable than benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene and xylenes (BTEX). Consequently ether oxygenates have the potential to migrate relatively longer distances than BTEX in groundwater.

Health Hazards

Inhalation	:	Slightly irritating to respiratory system. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Skin Contact	:	Irritating to skin.
Ingestion	:	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
Signs and Symptoms	:	Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.
Aggravated Medical Condition	:	Pre-existing medical conditions of the following organ(s) or organ system(s) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: Skin.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation	:	Remove to fresh air. Do not attempt to rescue the victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or CPR as required and transport to the nearest medical facility.
Skin Contact	:	Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
Eye Contact	:	Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
Ingestion	:	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.
Advice to Physician	:	Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Flash point	:	-40 °C / -40 °F (Tagliabue Closed Cup)

Explosion / Flammability limits in air	:	1.3 - 7.6 %(V)
Specific Hazards	:	Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Extinguishing Media	:	Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	:	Do not use water in a jet.
Protective Equipment for Firefighters	:	Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.
Additional Advice	:	Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Protective measures	:	Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Be ready for fire or possible exposure. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment (of product and fire fighting water) to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
Clean Up Methods	:	For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
Additional Advice	:	Risk of explosion. Inform the emergency services if liquid enters surface water drains. Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Centre at (800) 424-

8802. This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions : Avoid breathing vapours or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet.

Handling : Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<= 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Handling Temperature: Ambient.

Storage : Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. Keep container tightly closed. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system. Storage Temperature: Ambient.

Product Transfer : Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling.

Container Advice : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

Additional Information : Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits

Material	Source	Type	ppm	mg/m3	Notation
Toluene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm		
	OSHA Z1A	TWA	100 ppm	375 mg/m3	

	OSHA Z1A	STEL	150 ppm	560 mg/m3	
	SHELL IS	TWA	50 ppm		
	OSHA Z2	TWA	200 ppm		
	OSHA Z2	Ceiling	300 ppm		
	OSHA Z2	MAX. CONC	500 ppm		
1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene	ACGIH	TWA	25 ppm		
	OSHA Z1A	TWA	25 ppm	125 mg/m3	
Naphthalene	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm		
	ACGIH	STEL	15 ppm		
	ACGIH	SKIN_DES			Can be absorbed through the skin.
	OSHA Z1	PEL	10 ppm	50 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z1A	TWA	10 ppm	50 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z1A	STEL	15 ppm	75 mg/m3	
Xylene, Mixed Isomers	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm		
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm		
	OSHA Z1	PEL	100 ppm	435 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z1A	TWA	100 ppm	435 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z1A	STEL	150 ppm	655 mg/m3	
n-Hexane	ACGIH	TWA	50 ppm		
	ACGIH	SKIN_DES			Can be absorbed through the skin.
	OSHA Z1	PEL	500 ppm	1,800 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z1A	TWA	50 ppm	180 mg/m3	
Cyclohexane	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm		
	OSHA Z1	PEL	300 ppm	1,050 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z1A	TWA	300 ppm	1,050 mg/m3	
Benzene	ACGIH	TWA	0.5 ppm		
	ACGIH	STEL	2.5 ppm		
	ACGIH	SKIN_DES			Can be absorbed through the skin.
	OSHA	TWA	1 ppm		
	OSHA	STEL	5 ppm		
	OSHA	ACTION	0.5 ppm		
	OSHA Z1A	TWA	1 ppm		
	OSHA Z1A	STEL	5 ppm		
	OSHA	REF			
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm		
	ACGIH	STEL	125 ppm		
	OSHA Z1	PEL	100 ppm	435 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z1A	TWA	100 ppm	435 mg/m3	

	OSHA Z1A	STEL	125 ppm	545 mg/m3	
Gasoline	ACGIH	TWA	300 ppm		
	ACGIH	STEL	500 ppm		
	OSHA Z1A	TWA	300 ppm	900 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z1A	STEL	500 ppm	1,500 mg/m3	
Isopropyl Ether	ACGIH	TWA	250 ppm		
	ACGIH	STEL	310 ppm		
	OSHA Z1	PEL	500 ppm	2,100 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z1A	TWA	500 ppm	2,100 mg/m3	
Styrene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm		
	ACGIH	STEL	40 ppm		
	OSHA Z1A	TWA	50 ppm	215 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z1A	STEL	100 ppm	425 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z2	TWA	100 ppm		
	OSHA Z2	Ceiling	200 ppm		
	OSHA Z2	MAX. CONC	600 ppm		
Ethyl tert-butyl Ether (ETBE)	ACGIH	TWA	5 ppm		
Tert-Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME)	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm		

Additional Information : Shell has adopted as Interim Standards the OSHA Z1A values that were established in 1989 and later rescinded. SHELL IS is the Shell Internal Standard.

Exposure Controls : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Personal Protective Equipment : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Respiratory Protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g., airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use:
Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [boiling point <65 °C (149 °F)]

Hand Protection : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739, AS/NZS:2161) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Longer term protection - Viton. Incidental contact/Splash protection - Nitrile rubber.
Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Eye Protection : Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles).

Protective Clothing : Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron (where risk of splashing).

Monitoring Methods : Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate. Examples of sources of recommended air monitoring methods are given below or contact supplier. Further national methods may be available. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods, http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/nmam/nmammenu.html. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods, http://www.osha-slc.gov/dts/sltc/methods/toc.html.

Environmental Exposure Controls : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	: Bronze. Clear, bright liquid.
Odour	: Hydrocarbon.
Boiling point	: 25 °C / 77 °F
Flash point	: -40 °C / -40 °F (Tagliabue Closed Cup)
Explosion / Flammability limits in air	: 1.3 - 7.6 %(V)
Vapour pressure	: 7.0 - 14.5 psi (Reid vapour pressure)
Specific gravity	: 0.72 - 0.76 Av 0.74 6.2 lb. per Gal
Water solubility	: 0.05 g/l Negligible.
Vapour density (air=1)	: 3.5
Volatility	: 100.0 % vol at 212.8 °C / 415.0 °F
Stability	Stable.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability : Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to Avoid : Heat, flames, and sparks.
Materials to Avoid : Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products : Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment : Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products, and/or components.
Acute Oral Toxicity : Low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg , Rat
Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.
Acute Dermal Toxicity : Low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg , Rabbit
Acute Inhalation Toxicity : Low toxicity: LC50 >20 mg/l / 1 hours, Rat
High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.
Skin Irritation : Irritating to skin.
Eye Irritation : Essentially non-irritating to eyes.
Respiratory Irritation : Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.
Repeated Dose Toxicity : Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans
Mutagenicity : Not mutagenic.
Carcinogenicity : Known human carcinogen. (Benzene)
May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia). (Benzene)

Material	:	Carcinogenicity Classification
Gasoline	:	ACGIH Group A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
Gasoline	:	IARC 2B: Possible carcinogen.
Toluene	:	ACGIH Group A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
Toluene	:	IARC 3: Classification not possible from current data.
Xylene, Mixed Isomers	:	ACGIH Group A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
Xylene, Mixed Isomers	:	IARC 3: Classification not possible from current data.
Benzene	:	ACGIH Group A1: Confirmed human carcinogen.
Benzene	:	NTP: Known carcinogen.
Benzene	:	IARC 1: Human carcinogen.
Benzene	:	OSHASP: Cancer hazard.
Ethylbenzene	:	ACGIH Group A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
Ethylbenzene	:	IARC 2B: Possible carcinogen.

Naphthalene	:	ACGIH Group A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
Naphthalene	:	NTP: Anticipated carcinogen.
Naphthalene	:	IARC 2B: Possible carcinogen.
Styrene	:	ACGIH Group A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
Styrene	:	IARC 2B: Possible carcinogen.
Gasoline Engine Exhaust	:	IARC 2B: Possible carcinogen.

Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity : Does not impair fertility.

The relevance of these data to humans is unknown.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

Fish : Expected to be toxic: LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrates : Expected to be toxic: LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l
Algae : Expected to be toxic: LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l

Mobility : Floats on water. If product enters soil, one or more constituents will be mobile and may contaminate groundwater. Toxic to aquatic organisms; may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Ether oxygenates are significantly more water soluble and less biodegradable than benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene and xylenes (BTEX). Consequently ether oxygenates have the potential to migrate relatively longer distances than BTEX in groundwater.

Persistence/degradability : Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air. Expected to be inherently biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation : Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material Disposal : Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water.

Local Legislation : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US Department of Transportation Classification (49CFR)

Identification number	UN 1203
Proper shipping name	Gasoline
Class / Division	3
Packing group	II

Contains	OIL
Emergency Response Guide No .	128
Additional Information	This material is an 'OIL' under 49 CFR Part 130 when transported in a container of 3500 gallon capacity or greater.

IMDG

Identification number	UN 1203
Proper shipping name	GASOLINE
Class / Division	3
Packing group	II
Marine pollutant:	No

IATA (Country variations may apply)

Identification number	UN 1203
Proper shipping name	Gasoline
Class / Division	3
Packing group	II

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

Federal Regulatory Status

Notification Status

TSCA	All components are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

Comprehensive Environmental Release, Compensation & Liability Act (CERCLA)

Unleaded Gasoline ()	Reportable quantity: 100 lbs
Gasoline (8006-61-9)	Reportable quantity: 100 lbs
Toluene (108-88-3)	Reportable quantity: 1,000 lbs
Xylene, Mixed Isomers (1330-20-7)	Reportable quantity: 100 lbs
Benzene (71-43-2)	Reportable quantity: 10 lbs
n-Hexane (110-54-3)	Reportable quantity: 5,000 lbs
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	Reportable quantity: 1,000 lbs
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	Reportable quantity: 100 lbs
Cyclohexane (110-82-7)	Reportable quantity: 1,000 lbs
Styrene (100-42-5)	Reportable quantity: 1,000 lbs

Shell classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA. The components with RQs are given for information.

Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 311

Toluene (108-88-3)	Reportable quantity: 1,000 lbs
Xylene, Mixed Isomers (1330-20-7)	Reportable quantity: 100 lbs
Benzene (71-43-2)	Reportable quantity: 10 lbs
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	Reportable quantity: 1,000 lbs
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	Reportable quantity: 100 lbs
Cyclohexane (110-82-7)	Reportable quantity: 1,000 lbs
Styrene (100-42-5)	Reportable quantity: 1,000 lbs

Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Centre at (800) 424-8802. The components with RQs are given for information.

SARA Hazard Categories (311/312)

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard. Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard. Fire Hazard.

SARA Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (313)

Toluene (108-88-3)	25.00%
Xylene, Mixed Isomers (1330-20-7)	25.00%
1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene (95-63-6)	5.00%
Benzene (71-43-2)	4.00%
n-Hexane (110-54-3)	3.00%
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	3.00%
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	1.00%
Cyclohexane (110-82-7)	1.00%
Styrene (100-42-5)	1.00%

State Regulatory Status

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65)

Known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
Known to the state of California to cause cancer.

Toluene (108-88-3) 25.00%	Developmental toxin.
Benzene (71-43-2) 4.00%	Carcinogenic. Developmental toxin. Male reproductive toxin.
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4) 3.00%	Carcinogenic.
Naphthalene (91-20-3) 1.00%	Carcinogenic.
Gasoline Engine Exhaust () 0.11%	Carcinogenic.

New Jersey Right-To-Know Chemical List

Gasoline (8006-61-9) 100.00%	Listed.

Toluene (108-88-3) 25.00%	Listed.
Xylene, Mixed Isomers (1330-20-7) 25.00%	Listed.
1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene (95-63-6) 5.00%	Listed.
Benzene (71-43-2) 4.00%	Listed.
n-Hexane (110-54-3) 3.00%	Listed.
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4) 3.00%	Listed.
Isopropyl Ether (108-20-3) 2.00%	Listed.
Naphthalene (91-20-3) 1.00%	Listed.
Cyclohexane (110-82-7) 1.00%	Listed.
Styrene (100-42-5) 1.00%	Listed.

Pennsylvania Right-To-Know Chemical List

Toluene (108-88-3) 25.00%	Environmental hazard. Listed.
Xylene, Mixed Isomers (1330-20-7) 25.00%	Environmental hazard. Listed.
1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene (95-63-6) 5.00%	Environmental hazard. Listed.
Benzene (71-43-2) 4.00%	Special hazard. Environmental hazard. Listed.
n-Hexane (110-54-3) 3.00%	Listed.
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4) 3.00%	Environmental hazard. Listed.
Isopropyl Ether (108-20-3) 2.00%	Listed.
Naphthalene (91-20-3) 1.00%	Environmental hazard. Listed.
Cyclohexane (110-82-7) 1.00%	Environmental hazard. Listed.
Styrene (100-42-5) 1.00%	Environmental hazard. Listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity)	:	1, 3, 0
NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity)	:	1, 3, 0
MSDS Version Number	:	4.1

MSDS Effective Date	:	01/26/2009
MSDS Revisions	:	A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.
MSDS Regulation	:	The content and format of this MSDS is in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.
Uses and Restrictions	:	Fuel industry.
MSDS Distribution	:	The information in this document should be made available to all who may handle the product
Disclaimer	:	The information contained herein is based on our current knowledge of the underlying data and is intended to describe the product for the purpose of health, safety and environmental requirements only. No warranty or guarantee is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use of the product.