



Gasoline

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 89, No. 98 / Monday, May 20, 2024 / Rules and Regulations
Revision Date: 11/21/2025 Date of Issue: 05/29/2013 Supersedes Date: 12/11/2018

Version: 5.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Substance

Product Name: Gasoline

CAS-No.: 86290-81-5

Synonyms: Applies to all grades of gasoline (87, mid-grade, premium) with and without ethanol up to E10 blends.

1.2 Recommended Use and Restrictions on Use

Use Of The Substance/Mixture : Transportation Fuel.

Restrictions On Use : No additional information available

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

Customer

Placid Refining Co. LLC

1940 Highway 1 North

Port Allen, LA 70767

Ph: 225-387-0278

www.placidrefining.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US Classification

Flammable liquid, Category 2	H225
Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2	H315
Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 2A	H319
Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B	H340
Carcinogenicity, Category 1A	H350
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2	H361
Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Category 3, Narcosis	H336
Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 1	H372
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	H304
Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Acute Hazard, Category 2	H401
Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 2	H411

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340 - May cause genetic defects.
H350 - May cause cancer.
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H372 - Causes damage to organs (hematopoietic system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Dermal, Inhalation, oral).
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

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P240 - Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 - Use explosion-proof equipment.
P242 - Use non-sparking tools.
P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.
P260 - Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapors, spray.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, and hearing protection.
P301+P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center or doctor.
P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338 - If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P321 - Specific treatment (see Section 4 of this Safety Data Sheet).
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention.
P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.
P391 - Collect spillage.
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents and/or container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulations.

2.3 Hazards associated with known or reasonably anticipated uses

If this product is used in unforeseeable chemical processes and not used as intended or reasonable, the hazards listed in Section 2.3 cannot cover all chemistries. Therefore, a Process Hazard Analysis (PHA) or other hazard assessment for additional specific end uses should be performed to ensure that hazards are fully understood, and adequate safety measures are in place. See Section 10 for relevant reactivity and stability information.

2.4 Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. Contains benzene, a regulated human carcinogen. Benzene has the potential to cause anemia and other blood diseases, including leukemia, after repeated and prolonged exposure. Exposure to light hydrocarbons in the same boiling range as this product has been associated in animal studies with systemic toxicity. See also Section 11 – Toxicological Information. Contains Sulfur, may release small amounts of hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide is a highly flammable, explosive gas under certain conditions, is a toxic gas, and may be fatal. Gas can accumulate in the headspace of closed containers, use caution when opening sealed containers. Heating the product or containers can cause thermal decomposition of the product and release hydrogen sulfide.

2.5 Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Name : Gasoline
CAS-No. : 86290-81-5

Name	Synonyms	Product Identifier	%	GHS US classification
Gasoline	Gasoline, motor fuel / Benzine (motor fuel) / Petrol / Gasoline (A complex combination of hydrocarbons consisting primarily of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly >C3 and boiling in the range of 30-260°C (86-500°F).) / Benzine / Motor spirit / Gasolines	(CAS-No.) 86290-81-5	90 – 100	Flam. Liq. 1, H224 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Muta. 1B, H340 Repr. 2, H361 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 3, H402 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

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Major Components				
Ethyl alcohol	Ethanol / ALCOHOL / Alcohol anhydrous / Alcohol / Grain alcohol / Anhydrous ethanol / Alcohol (ethyl)	(CAS-No.) 64-17-5	0.1 – 10	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319
Naphthalene	Naphthalene, molten / Naphthalene, crude / Naphthalenes / Moth balls	(CAS-No.) 91-20-3	1 – 5	Flam. Sol. 2, H228 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Carc. 2, H351 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 Comb. Dust 1
Benzene	Cyclohexatriene / Benzol	(CAS-No.) 71-43-2	0.1 – 1	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
n-hexane	Hexane, n- / n-Hexane / Normal hexane / HEXANE	(CAS-No.) 110-54-3	1 – 5	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Repr. 2, H361 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Xylenes (o-, m-, p-isomers)	Benzene, dimethyl- / Dimethylbenzene (mixed isomers) / Xylene / Xylene (all isomers) / Xylene (mixed isomers) / Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers) / Xylenes / Xylenes (mixed isomers) / Dimethylbenzene / Xylol / Benzene, dimethyl-, mixed isomers / XYLENE / Dimethylbenzenes / Xylene isomers mixture / Dimethylbenzene (2-, 3-, 4-isomers) / Dimethylbenzene (mixed 2-, 3-, 4-isomers) / C8 Disubstituted benzenes / Xylene, mixed isomers / Xylenes (meta-, ortho-, para-) / Xylene (mixture), including m-xylene, o-xylene, p-xylene / Xylene (o-,m-,p- isomer mixture)	(CAS-No.) 1330-20-7	0.1 – 1	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal), H312 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:vapour), H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Isopropylbenzene	Cumene / Benzene, (1-methylethyl)- / (1-Methylethyl)benzene / 2-Phenylpropane / CUMENE	(CAS-No.) 98-82-8	0.1 – 1	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Carc. 2, H351 STOT SE 3, H335 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

* The actual concentration of ingredient(s) is withheld as a trade secret in accordance with the 29 CFR 1910.1200. Percentages are listed in weight by weight percentage (w/w%) for liquid and solid ingredients. Gas ingredients are listed in volume by volume percentage (v/v%). Full text of H-phrases: see section 16. *This product has a variable composition based on the composition of the individual feedstocks. The listed percentages represent expected variations in composition, but are not absolute.*

3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

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

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

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First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Wash immediately with plenty of soap and water. In case of contamination of larger areas, rinse skin with water/shower. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

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

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

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

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms.

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

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

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

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

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

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO₂). Water may be ineffective but water should be used to keep fire-exposed container cool.

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

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to an ignition source and flash back to source of vapors.

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

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

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

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

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

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

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and oxides of sulfur and/or nitrogen. Hydrogen sulfide and other sulfur-containing gases can evolve from this product particularly at elevated temperatures.

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

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

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

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

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

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

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

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

6.2. Environmental Precautions

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

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6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

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

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material. Do not take up in combustible material such as: saw dust or cellulosic material. Use only non-sparking tools. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

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

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. Any proposed use of this product in elevated-temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to assure that safe operating conditions are established and maintained.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do NOT breathe (dust, vapor, mist, gas).

Handling Temperature: No temperature range provided.

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

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

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

Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep in fireproof place.

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

Storage Temperature: No temperature range provided.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Transportation Fuel.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

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

Ethyl alcohol (64-17-5)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH® TLV® STEL	1000 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA	1900 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA	1000 ppm
USA IDLH	IDLH	3300 ppm (10% LEL)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	1900 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	1000 ppm
Naphthalene (91-20-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH® TLV® TWA	10 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
USA ACGIH	BEI	Parameter: 1-Naphthol with hydrolysis plus 2-Naphthol with hydrolysis - Sampling time: end of shift (nonquantitative, nonspecific)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA	50 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA	10 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL STEL	75 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL STEL	15 ppm
USA IDLH	IDLH	250 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	50 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	10 ppm

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Benzene (71-43-2)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH® TLV® TWA	0.02 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Human Carcinogen, Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
USA ACGIH	BEI	25 µg/g Kreatinin Parameter: S-Phenylmercapturic acid - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift (background) 500 µg/g Kreatinin Parameter: t,t-Muconic acid - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift (background)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA	0.1 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL STEL	1 ppm
USA IDLH	IDLH	500 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	10 ppm (Table Z-2) 1 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL STEL	5 ppm (see 29 CFR 1910.1028)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL C	25 ppm
USA OSHA	Acceptable Maximum Peak Above The Acceptable Ceiling Concentration For An 8-Hr Shift	50 ppm Peak (10 minutes)
USA OSHA	OSHA Action Level/Excursion Limit	0.5 ppm (Action Level, see 29 CFR 1910.1028)
n-hexane (110-54-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH® TLV® TWA	50 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
USA ACGIH	BEI	0.5 mg/l Parameter: 2,5-Hexanedione without hydrolysis - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA	180 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA	50 ppm
USA IDLH	IDLH	1100 ppm (10% LEL)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	1800 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	500 ppm
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH® TLV® TWA	20 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA ACGIH	BEI	0.3 g/g Kreatinin Parameter: total of all isomers of Methylhippuric acids - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift (technical or commercial grades)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	435 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	100 ppm
Isopropylbenzene (98-82-8)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH® TLV® TWA	5 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA	245 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA	50 ppm
USA IDLH	IDLH	900 ppm (10% LEL)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	245 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	50 ppm
USA OSHA	Limit value category (OSHA)	prevent or reduce skin absorption
Gasoline (86290-81-5)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH® TLV® TWA	300 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH® TLV® STEL	500 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases or vapors may be released. Proper

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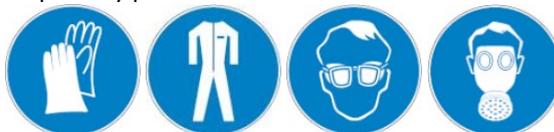
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Personal Protective Equipment

grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment.

: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing

: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flammable resistant/retardant clothing.

Hand Protection

: Wear protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection

: Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection

: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection

: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

Thermal Hazard Protection

: Wear fire/flammable resistant/retardant clothing.

Environmental Exposure Controls

: Avoid release to the environment.

Other Information

: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Liquid
Color	: Clear, Colorless Liquid
Odor	: Hydrocarbon
pH	: No data available
Melting Point	: No data available
Freezing Point	: -40 °C (-40 °F)
Boiling Point	: 40 – 230 °C (104 – 446 °F)
Flash Point	: < 23 °C (73.4 °F)
Auto-ignition Temperature	: 280 °C (536 °F)
Decomposition Temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	: 7.5 – 13.5 PSI5%
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: 3 – 4 (Air = 1)
Relative Density	: No data available
Specific Gravity	: 0.75 (Water = 1)
Solubility	: Slightly soluble in water.
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: 2.13 – 4.5
Viscosity	: 0.6 cP 21 °C (70 °F)
Viscosity, Kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, Dynamic	: 0.6 cP 21 °C (70 °F)
Particle Aspect Ratio	: Not applicable
Particle Aggregation State	: Not applicable
Particle Agglomeration State	: Not applicable
Particle Specific Surface Area	: Not applicable
Particle Dustiness	: Not applicable
Lower Flammable Limit	: 1.4 %
Upper Flammable Limit	: 7.6 %

9.2. Other Information

VOC Content : > 99 %

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

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

10.2. Chemical Stability

Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture.

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10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions, Including those Associated with Foreseeable Emergencies

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to Avoid

Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, incompatible materials, and other ignition sources.

10.5. Incompatible Materials

Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition generates: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and oxides of sulfur and/or nitrogen. Hydrogen sulfide and other sulfur-containing gases can evolve from this product particularly at elevated temperatures.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Likely Routes of Exposure:

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Not classified.

Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified.

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Not classified.

Ethyl alcohol (64-17-5)	
LD50 Oral Rat	10470 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 15800 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	133.8 mg/l/4h
LC50 Inhalation Rat	124.7 mg/l/4h
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LD50 Oral Rat	533 – 710 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 16000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg body weight [EU RAR, 2003]
Benzene (71-43-2)	
LD50 Oral Rat	810 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 8200 mg/kg (Source: JAPAN_GHS)
LC50 Inhalation Rat	44.66 mg/l/4h
n-hexane (110-54-3)	
LD50 Oral Rat	25 g/kg (Source: NLM_CIP)
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	3000 mg/kg (Source: NLM_CIP)
LC50 Inhalation Rat	48000 ppm/4h
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 4350 mg/kg (Source: JAPAN_GHS)
LC50 Inhalation Rat	29.08 mg/l/4h
Isopropylbenzene (98-82-8)	
LD50 Oral Rat	2260 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	10000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 3577 ppm (Exposure time: 6 h Source: JAPAN_GHS)
LC50 Inhalation Rat	39.3 mg/l/4h
Gasoline (86290-81-5)	
LD50 Oral Rat	92 g/kg (Source: NLM_CIP)
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 5 ml/kg (Source: EPA_HPVS)
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5.2 mg/l/4h

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer.

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Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
IARC group	2B
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
Benzene (71-43-2)	
IARC group	1
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens, Evidence of Carcinogenicity.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
OSHA Specifically Regulated Carcinogen List	In OSHA Specifically Regulated Carcinogen list.
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)	
IARC group	3
Isopropylbenzene (98-82-8)	
IARC group	2B
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen, Evidence of Carcinogenicity.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
Gasoline (86290-81-5)	
IARC group	2B
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

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

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

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Causes damage to organs (hematopoietic system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Dermal, Inhalation, oral).

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

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms.

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

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

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

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

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

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

Ethyl alcohol (64-17-5)	
LC50 Fish 1	11200 mg/l
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	9268 – 14221 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	> 100 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static] Source: EPA)
ErC50 (Algae)	1000 mg/l
NOEC Chronic Crustacea	9.6 mg/l

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LC50 Fish 1	5.74 – 6.44 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through] Source: EPA)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	2.16 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	1.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through] Source: EPA)
EC50 - Crustacea [2]	1.96 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Flow through])
ErC50 (Algae)	0.41 mg/l
NOEC Chronic Fish	0.12 mg/l
NOEC Chronic Crustacea	0.6 mg/l

Benzene (71-43-2)	
LC50 Fish 1	10.7 – 14.7 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through] Source: EPA)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	8.76 – 15.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
LC50 Fish 2	5.3 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through] Source: EPA)
EC50 - Crustacea [2]	10 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
ErC50 (Algae)	29 mg/l
NOEC Chronic Fish	0.8 mg/l

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n-hexane (110-54-3)	
LC50 Fish 1	2.1 – 2.98 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through] Source: EPA)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	3.88 mg/l
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)	
LC50 Fish 1	3.3 mg/l
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	3.82 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: water flea)
LC50 Fish 2	2.661 (2.661 – 4.093) mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [static])
NOEC Chronic Crustacea	0.96 mg/l
Isopropylbenzene (98-82-8)	
LC50 Fish 1	6.04 – 6.61 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through] Source: EPA)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	0.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	4.8 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through] Source: IUCLID)
EC50 - Crustacea [2]	7.9 – 14.1 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
NOEC Chronic Crustacea	0.35 mg/l
NOEC Chronic Algae	0.22 mg/l
Gasoline (86290-81-5)	
LC50 Fish 1	11 mg/l (96 Hour Exposure Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss; freshwater semi-static)

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Gasoline (86290-81-5)	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Gasoline (86290-81-5)	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Bioaccumulation of product components cannot be excluded.

Ethyl alcohol (64-17-5)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	-0.35 (at 24 °C (at pH 7.4))

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
BCF Fish 1	36.5 – 168 (whole body w.w.)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	3.4 (at 25 °C (at pH 7-7.5))

Benzene (71-43-2)	
BCF Fish 1	3.5 – 4.4
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	2.13

n-hexane (110-54-3)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	4 (at 20 °C (at pH 7))

Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)	
BCF Fish 1	0.6 (0.6 – 15)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	2.77 – 3.15

Isopropylbenzene (98-82-8)	
BCF Fish 1	(35.5 dimensionless)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	3.55 (at 23 °C)

12.4. Mobility in Soil

Gasoline (86290-81-5)	
Ecology - Soil	Adsorbs into the soil.

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

- Other Adverse Effects** : Hydrocarbon film may develop and spread on the surface of water. Some low weight components will become volatile, while others will adsorb to sediment particles. Both of these scenarios represent hazards to the aquatic ecosystem.
- Other Information** : Avoid release to the environment.

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SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Treatment Methods: Material should be recycled if possible.

Sewage Disposal Recommendations: Do not dispose of waste into sewer. Do not empty into drains.

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

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

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

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name : GASOLINE
Hazard Class : 3
Identification Number : UN1203
Label Codes : 3
Packing Group : II
Marine Pollutant : Marine pollutant
ERG Number : 128



14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : GASOLINE
Hazard Class : 3
Identification Number : UN1203
Packing Group : II
Label Codes : 3
EmS-No. (Fire) : F-E
EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-E
Marine Pollutant : Marine pollutant



14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name : GASOLINE
Packing Group : II
Identification Number : UN1203
Hazard Class : 3
Label Codes : 3
ERG Code (IATA) : 3H



SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Gasoline (86290-81-5)	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Aspiration hazard Health hazard - Carcinogenicity Health hazard - Germ cell mutagenicity Health hazard - Reproductive toxicity Health hazard - Respiratory or skin sensitization Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Physical hazard - Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Ethyl alcohol (64-17-5)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active	
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	100 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %

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Benzene (71-43-2)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	10 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %
n-hexane (110-54-3)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	5000 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	100 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %
Isopropylbenzene (98-82-8)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	5000 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %
15.2. US State Regulations	
Ethyl alcohol (64-17-5)	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List	
Benzene (71-43-2)	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Special Hazardous Substances U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List	
n-hexane (110-54-3)	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List	
Isopropylbenzene (98-82-8)	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List	
Gasoline (86290-81-5)	
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	

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California Proposition 65

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including Benzene, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Chemical Name (CAS No.)	Carcinogenicity	Developmental Toxicity	Female Reproductive Toxicity	Male Reproductive Toxicity
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	X			
Benzene (71-43-2)	X	X		X
n-hexane (110-54-3)				X
Isopropylbenzene (98-82-8)	X			

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

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 11/21/2025
Indication of Changes : Updating of document to the US 2024 Hazard Communication Standard.
Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

GHS Full Text Phrases:

H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapor
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H228	Flammable solid
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

NFPA Health Hazard

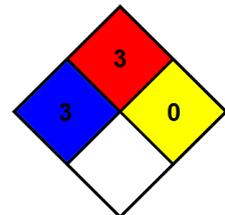
: 3 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury.

NFPA Fire Hazard

: 3 - Liquids and solids (including finely divided suspended solids) that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions.

NFPA Reactivity Hazard

: 0 - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.



Glossary of Data Source Abbreviations

ATSDR: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)
AU_WES: Australia WES

FOOD_JOURN: Food Research Journal (1956)
IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer
IDLH: National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety Immediately

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CHEMVIEW: ChemView (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

EC_RAR: European Commission Renewal Assessment Report

EC_SCOEL: European Commission Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits

ECETOC: European Centre for Ecotoxicology and Toxicology of Chemicals Reports

ECHA_API: European Chemicals Agency API

ECHA_RAC: ECHA Committee for Risk Assessment

EFSA: European Food Safety Authority

EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

EPA_AEGL: Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

EPA_FIFRA: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Reregistration Eligibility Decision (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

EPA_HPVC: High Production Volume Chemicals (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

EPA_TRED: Risk Assessment for Tolerance Reassessment Eligibility Decision (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

EU_CLH: European Union Harmonised Classification and Labelling Proposal

EU_RAR: European Union Risk Assessment Report

Dangerous to Life or Health Value Profiles

IUCLID: International Uniform Chemical Information Database

JAPAN_GHS: Japan GHS Basis for Classification Data

JP_J-CHECK: Japan J-Check

KR_NIER: South Korea National Institute of Environmental Research Evaluations

NICNAS: Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)

NLM_CIP: National Library of Medicine ChemID plus database

NLM_HSDB: National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substance Data Bank

NLM_PUBMED: National Library of Medicine PubMed database

NTP: National Toxicology Program

NZ_CCID: New Zealand Chemical Classification and Information Database

OECD_EHSP: Environment, Health, and Safety Publication (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)

OECD_SIDS: Screening Information Data Sets (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)

WHO: World Health Organization

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

SDS US (GHS HazCom)