



LEE'S SUMMIT MISSOURI



FIRE DEPARTMENT

DATE: SEPTEMBER 9, 2019

TO: PUBLIC SAFETY ADVISORY BOARD

FROM: CHIEF MIKE SNIDER 

SUBJECT: HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PERMIT APPLICATION- CITY OF LEE'S SUMMIT
FUELING STATION, 805 NE MAIN STREET

Please see the attached Hazardous Material Permit Application for a fleet fueling station for the City of Lee's Summit. Assistant Chief Eden has reviewed the permit application and recommends APPROVAL based on meeting the requirements of the 2018 International Fire Code, adopted as ordinance by the City of Lee's Summit.


PMS/jme



FIRE DEPARTMENT

DATE: SEPTEMBER 9, 2019

TO: CHIEF MIKE SNIDER

FROM: ASSISTANT CHIEF JIM EDEN 

SUBJECT: HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PERMIT APPLICATION- CITY OF LEE'S SUMMIT
FUELING STATION, 805 NE MAIN STREET

A Hazardous Material Permit Application was submitted by Jon Haley with the City of Lee's Summit Public Works Department for a fuel storage and dispensing facility at 805 NE Main Street. The new facility will replace the fuel dispensing facilities at Fire Department Headquarters and the Police Department.

The permit application contained information for two 4,000-gallon aboveground fuel storage tanks and dispensing equipment for gasoline and diesel fuel. The individual quantities of each of these materials is in excess of the thresholds set forth in the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act (SARA TITLE III, EPCRA) of 10,000 lb. for hazardous materials and 500 lb. for extremely hazardous materials. As stated in the Lee's Summit Code of Ordinances, Chapter 13 (2018 International Fire Code), Article III, Section 105.6.20, a Hazardous Materials Permit is required when the threshold planning quantity (TPQ) set forth in EPCRA is exceeded. A Hazardous Material Permit is required.

I recommend approval of the application based on the following stipulations:

- (1) The equipment used for storage and dispensing of motor vehicle fuel and associated facility shall meet the requirements of the 2018 International Fire Code and other referenced documents.

Attachments



Lee's Summit, Missouri Fire Department

Hazardous Material Permit Application

Name of Business: City of Lee's Summit Phone: 969-1061
 Address/Location: 805 NE Main ST. Apt/Suite: _____
 Applicant's Name: City of Lee's Summit Phone: 969-1061
 Mailing Address: 250 SE Green ST. Title: _____
 City, State, Zip: Lee's Summit, MO, 64063
 Type of Business: Government

TYPE OF MATERIAL(S):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Explosives/Blasting Agents | <input type="checkbox"/> Reactive Materials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Compressed Gases | <input type="checkbox"/> Cryogenics |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flammable/Combustible Liquids | <input type="checkbox"/> Highly Toxic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flammable Solids | <input type="checkbox"/> Radioactive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Organic Peroxides | <input type="checkbox"/> Corrosive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidizers | <input type="checkbox"/> Carcinogens |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pyrophoric Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (List) |

QUANTITIES OF MATERIAL(S):

Substance (Name)	CAS #	UN#	Quantity (pounds)	Extremely Hazardous Substances
<u>Unleaded Gasoline</u>		<u>(4,000)</u>	<u>3800 Gallons</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Diesel</u>		<u>(4,000)</u>	<u>3800 Gallons</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>

* Submit Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) with application

CONDITIONS OF USAGE: Explain the use(s) of the substance.

Fueling Vehicles

CONTAINMENT: Explain (if any) the containment measures that are used.

Tanks are UL 2085 Fireguard Double Wall Tanks, which meets Federal SPCC Requirements

Jon Haley

SIGNATURE (owner/agent)

6-24-19

DATE

Jon Haley

PRINT NAME

For Office Use Only

Hazard Assessment Required: Yes No

Shift N/A

Sent to LEPC: Yes

PFA Assigned:

Plans Required: Yes No

Application: Approved Denied

Date: SEPT 9, 2019

By: J. EDGW

PFA Number: TBD

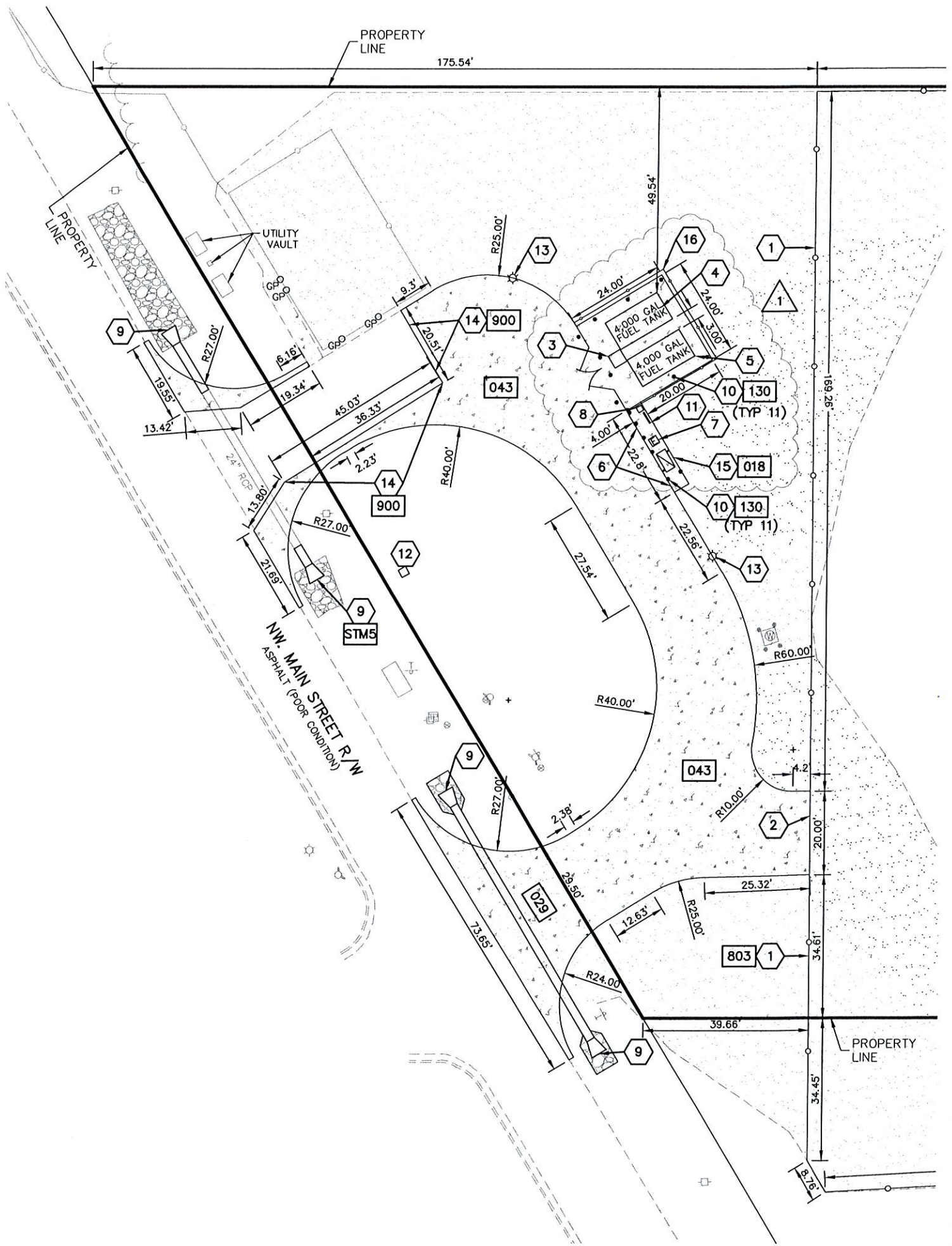
Date Issued: _____

COMMENTS: _____

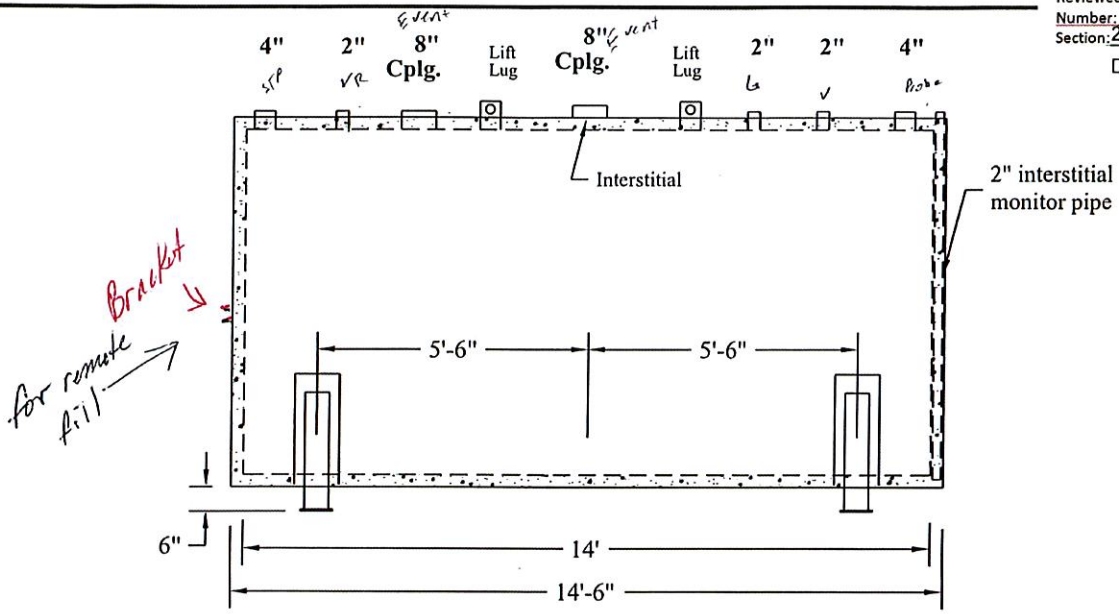
① THE EQUIPMENT USED FOR STORAGE AND DISPENSING OF MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL AND ASSOCIATED FACILITY SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE 2018 INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE AND OTHER REFERENCED DOCUMENTS.

Reviewed by: 

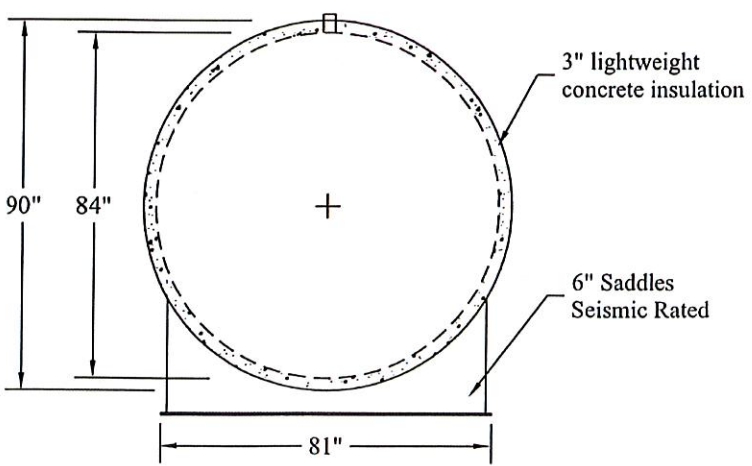
Rank: ASST CHIEF




Mega Industries Corporation
 Reviewed by: KMJ
 Number: 659 Date: 4/30/19
 Section: 231323-6 4,000 Gallon Tank Shop
 Drawing



*for remote
fill* →
Bracket →



- * UL 2085 labeled
- * 2 hour fire rating
- * Ballistics protection per UFC and UL 2085
- * 1/4" carbon steel inner and outer tanks
- * Approx. Weight: 12,300 lbs.
- * Sandblast and White urethane paint

4,000 GALLON FIREGUARD TANK		
Approved By:	Drawing Number:	
Customer:		
		1-800-444-3218

M Model 434 Dispenser Pedestal

SPECIFICATION SHEET

Application

Dispenser pedestals serve as a raised platform for piping and installing dispensers/pumps in aboveground fueling systems.

Features and Details

- Provides containment for small leaks in dispenser piping
- AST pedestal sold with a dispenser specific mounting platform
- Dispenser pedestal less entry penetrations for desired placement in the field
- Pre-drilled anchor holes
- Dispenser mounting platform overhangs the pedestal base minimizing the ability for water penetration
- Stabilizer bar kits included
- Connection boots available
- Water tested liquid tight to the 6" level (18 gallon capacity)

Materials of Construction

434

- 12 gauge steel, powder coated black

434S

- 12 gauge 304 stainless steel

Certifications and Listings

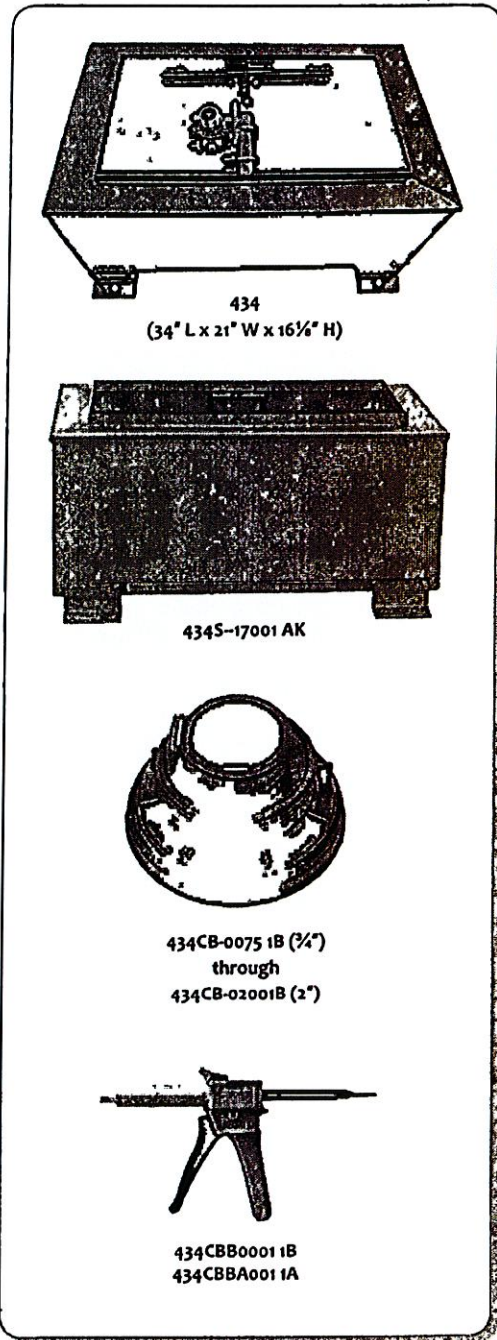
Florida DEP EQ-823

Mega Industries Corporation

Reviewed by: KMJ

Number: 659 Date: 5/3/19

Section: 231323-8 Dispenser Pedestal Product Data



Specific item numbers and model details on next page.



Model 434 Dispenser Pedestal (continued)

SPECIFICATION SHEET

Item Number	Description	Single (S) or Dual (D) Products	Opening Size (L x W)	Dispenser/Pedestal selection guide	Weight (lbs)
434-12001 AK	AST pedestal base, platform, & 1 stabilizer bar kit	S	14 1/2" x 10"	Gasboy 215/216A	140.0
434-12002 AK	AST pedestal base, platform, & 2 stabilizer bar kits	D	14 1/2" x 10"	Gasboy 215/216A	140.0
434-14001 AK	AST pedestal base, platform, & 1 stabilizer bar kit	S	22 1/4" x 12"	Gasboy Atlas 8700K, 8800K, 9100K, 9800K; Bennett Big Squirt/Big Fueler 3000 series (Pre August 2017)	125.70
434-14002 AK	AST pedestal base, platform, & 2 stabilizer bar kits	D	22 1/4" x 12"	Gasboy Atlas 8700K, 8800K, 9100K, 9800K; Bennett Big Squirt/Big Fueler 3000 series (Pre August 2017)	134.87
434-17001 AK	AST pedestal base, platform, & 1 stabilizer bar kit	S	28" x 15"	Wayne Century 3/G2200, Reliance G5200 and G6200, Select 3/G7200	122.20
434-17002 AK	AST pedestal base, platform, & 2 stabilizer bar kits	D	28" x 15"	Wayne Century 3/G2200, Reliance G5200 and G6200, Select 3/G7200	131.37
434S-14001 AK	SS AST pedestal base, platform, & 1 stabilizer bar kit	S	22 1/4" x 12"	Gasboy Atlas 8700K, 8800K, 9100K, 9800K; Bennett Big Squirt/Big Fueler 3000 series (Pre August 2017)	125.7
434S-14002 AK	SS AST pedestal base, platform, & 2 stabilizer bar kits	D	22 1/4" x 12"	Gasboy Atlas 8700K, 8800K, 9100K, 9800K; Bennett Big Squirt/Big Fueler 3000 series (Pre August 2017)	134.87
434S-17001 AK	SS AST pedestal base, platform, & 1 stabilizer bar kit	S	28" x 15"	Wayne Century 3/G2200, Reliance G5200 and G6200, Select 3/G7200	122.2
434S-17002 AK	SS AST pedestal base, platform, & 2 stabilizer bar kits	D	28" x 15"	Wayne Century 3/G2200, Reliance G5200 and G6200, Select 3/G7200	131.37

Accessories

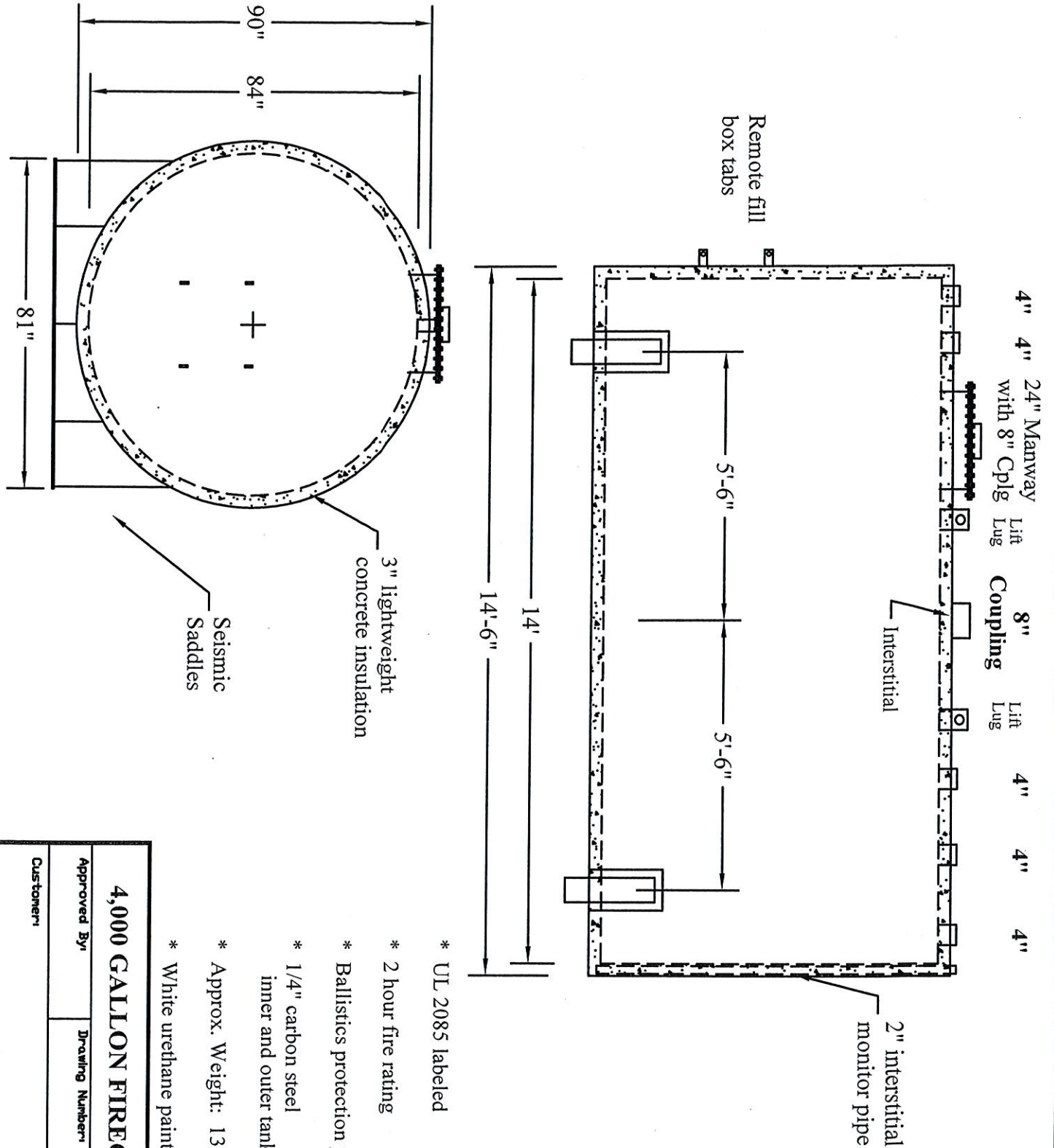
Item Number	Size	Description	Weight (lbs)
(3) 434CB-0075 1B	3/4"	Connection boot	0.22
434CB-0100 1B	1"	Connection boot	0.22
434CB-0150 1B	1 1/2"	Connection boot	0.61
(2) 434CB-0200 1B	2"	Connection boot	0.62
434CBB0001 1B		Bonder, connection bond*	
434CBBA001 1A		Bond applicator, connection boot	
434SB-0100 AK		AST pedestal stabilizer bar kit	
434SSB0100 AK		AST pedestal stabilizer bar kit, stainless steel	
434VB-0100 AK		Valve mounting bracket for Tok-52 / F- 664 valve	

*One tube of bonder will cover three (3) connection boots.

570 E. 7th Street, P.O. Box 238 | Dubuque, IA 52004-0238

t. 563.583.5701 | 800.553.4840 | f. 563.583.5028

www.morbros.com

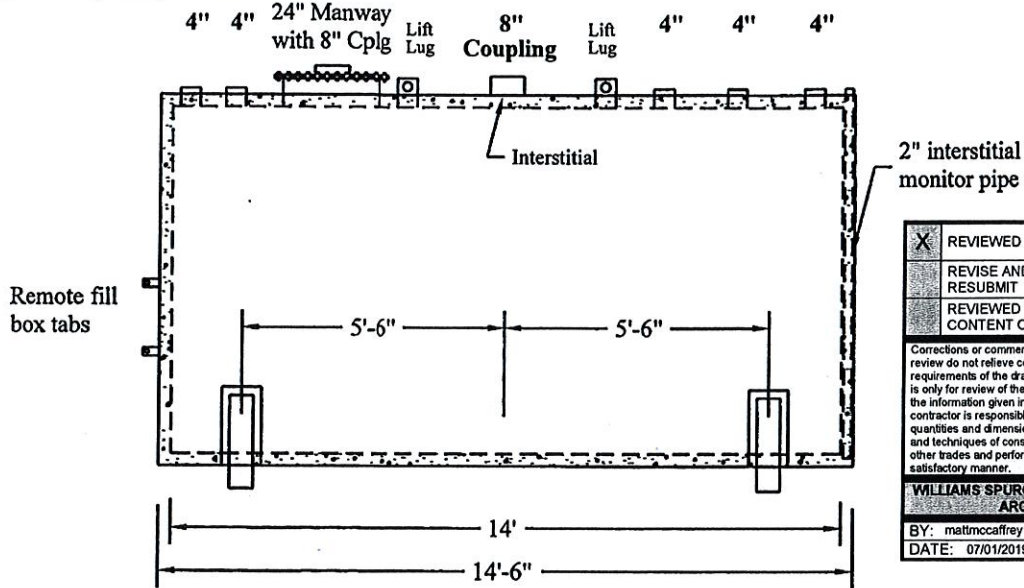


- * UL 2085 labeled
- * 2 hour fire rating
- * Ballistics protection per UFC and UL 2085
- * 1/4" carbon steel inner and outer tanks
- * Approx. Weight: 13,300 lbs.
- * White urethane paint

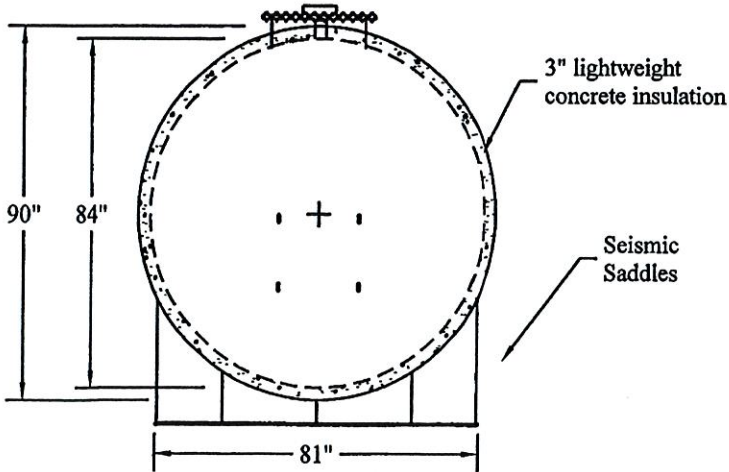
4,000 GALLON FIREGUARD TANK

Approved By:	Drawing Number:
Customer:	






<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	REVIEWED	<input type="checkbox"/>	REJECTED
<input type="checkbox"/>	REVISE AND RESUBMIT	<input type="checkbox"/>	FURNISHED AS NOTED
<input type="checkbox"/>	REVIEWED FOR ARCHITECTURAL CONTENT ONLY		
<small>Corrections or comments made on the Submittal during this review do not relieve contractor from compliance with requirements of the drawings and specifications. This check is only for review of the project and general compliance with the information given in the contract documents. The contractor is responsible for confirming and correlating all quantities and dimensions, selection fabrication processes and techniques of construction, coordinating their work with other trades and performing all work in a safe and satisfactory manner.</small>			
WILLIAMS SPURGEON KUHLE & FRESHNOCK ARCHITECTS, INC.			
<small>BY: matmccaffrey</small>			
<small>DATE: 07/01/2019 8:47:12 AM</small>			



- * UL 2085 labeled
- * 2 hour fire rating
- * Ballistics protection per UFC and UL 2085
- * 1/4" carbon steel inner and outer tanks
- * Approx. Weight: 13,300 lbs.
- * White urethane paint

4,000 GALLON FIREGUARD TANK		
Approved By:	Drawing Number:	 1-800-444-3218
Customer:		

Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA HCS 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200)



SECTION 1: Identification

Product Identifier **No. 2 Diesel Fuel**
Other means of identification #2DSL ULS (All Grades); #2DSL HS (All Grades); #2DSL LS (All Grades); CARB DSL (All Grades); DIST CARB-Diesel (All Grades); Distillate, Diesel (All Grades); Gas Oil (All Grades); Hydrodewaxer Diesel (All Grades); Diesel Fuel (All Grades); EPA Diesel Fuel (All Grades); No. 2 Diesel (All Grades); No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oil (All Grades); No. 2 Distillate; No. 2 Diesel with Renewable Diesel (All Grades); Super Diesel Fuel (All Grades); Distillate Blend Stock; Fuels, Diesel; Virgin Diesel Fuel; PCR - HOD – Heating Oil Distillate; Diesel, Dyed and Undyed
SDS Number **001847**
MARPOL Annex I Category Gas Oils, Including Ship's Bunkers
Relevant identified uses Fuel
Uses advised against All others
24 Hour Emergency Phone Number CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
CHEMTREC Mexico 01-800-681-9531

Manufacturer/Supplier **SDS Information**
Phillips 66 Company Phone: 800-762-0942
P.O. Box 4428 Email: SDS@P66.com
Houston, Texas 77210 URL: www.Phillips66.com

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

Classified Hazards	Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
H226 - Flammable liquids -- Category 3	PHNOC: Electrostatic charge may be generated during pumping and other operations
H315 -- Skin corrosion/irritation -- Category 2	
H304 -- Aspiration Hazard -- Category 1	
H332 -- Acute toxicity, Inhalation -- Category 4	
H373 -- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) -- Category 2	HHNOC: None known
H351 -- Carcinogenicity -- Category 2	
H411 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2	

Label Elements



DANGER

Flammable liquid and vapor
Causes skin irritation
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Harmful if inhaled
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Suspected of causing cancer
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects



Obtain special instructions before use; Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood; Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking; Ground/bond container and receiving equipment; Use only non-sparking tools; Take precautionary measures against static discharge; Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray; Wash skin thoroughly after handling; Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area; Avoid release to the environment; Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection; IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician; Do NOT induce vomiting; IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower; IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing; Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell; Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse; In case of fire: Use CO2, dry chemical, or foam for extinction; Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool; Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Name	CASRN	Concentration ¹
Fuels, diesel, no. 2	68476-34-6	100

Hazardous Constituent(s) Contained Within Above Complex Substance(s)

Chemical Name	CASRN	Concentration ¹
Naphthalene	91-20-3	<1

¹ All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Eye Contact: If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing, and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician. (see Note to Physician)

Inhalation: If respiratory symptoms or other symptoms of exposure develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: While significant vapor concentrations are not likely, high concentrations can cause minor respiratory irritation, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Ingestion can cause irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, diarrhea, and vomiting. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

Notes to Physician: When using high-pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. In this case, the casualty should be sent immediately to the hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. High-pressure hydrocarbon injection injuries may produce substantial necrosis of underlying tissue despite an innocuous appearing external wound. These injuries often require extensive emergency surgical debridement and all injuries should be evaluated by a specialist in order to assess the extent of injury. Early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

NFPA 704 Hazard Class

Health: 1 Flammability: 2 Instability: 0



0 (Minimal)
1 (Slight)
2 (Moderate)
3 (Serious)
4 (Severe)

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Flammable. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of

ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe) Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. This product will float and can be reignited on surface water. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters: For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Flammable. Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental Precautions: Stop and contain spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use foam on spills to minimize vapors Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Flammable. May vaporize easily at ambient temperatures. The vapor is heavier than air and may create an explosive mixture of vapor and air. Beware of accumulation in confined spaces and low lying areas. Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-70 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames.

High pressure injection of hydrocarbon fuels, hydraulic oils or greases under the skin may have serious consequences even though no symptoms or injury may be apparent. This can happen accidentally when using high pressure equipment such as high pressure grease guns, fuel injection apparatus or from pinhole leaks in tubing of high pressure hydraulic oil equipment.

For use as a motor fuel only. Do not use as a solvent due to its flammable and potentially toxic properties. Siphoning by mouth can result in lung aspiration which can be harmful or fatal.

The use of hydrocarbon fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of incomplete combustion products (e.g. carbon monoxide, oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, benzene and other hydrocarbons) and/or dangerously low oxygen levels.

Diesel engine exhaust contains hazardous combustion products and has been identified as a cancer hazard. Exposure should be minimized to reduce potential risk.

Static Accumulation Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding of tanks, transfer piping, and storage tank level floats are necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. Special care should be given to ensure that special slow load procedures for "switch loading" are followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil or diesel) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as gasoline or naphtha). For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.106, 'Flammable and Combustible Liquids', National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77, 'Recommended Practice on Static Electricity', and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, 'Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents'.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Chemical Name	ACGIH	OSHA	Phillips 66
Fuels, diesel, no. 2	TWA-8hr: 100 mg/m ³ inhalable fraction and vapor Diesel fuel Skin	---	---
Naphthalene	TWA-8hr: 10 ppm Skin	TWA-8hr: 10 ppm TWA-8hr: 50 mg/m ³ Carcinogen	TWA-8hr: 0.2 mg/m ³

Note: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Eye/Face Protection: The use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin/Hand Protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Depending on exposure and use conditions, additional protection may be necessary to prevent skin contact including use of items such as chemical resistant boots, aprons, arm covers, hoods, coveralls, or encapsulated suits. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile

Respiratory Protection: Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges/canisters may be used.

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

Appearance: Straw colored to dyed red	Flash Point: 125 - 180 °F / 52 - 82 °C
Physical Form: Liquid	Test Method: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup (PMCC), ASTM D93, EPA 1010
Odor: Diesel fuel	Initial Boiling Point/Range: 300 - 690 °F / 149 - 366 °C
Odor Threshold: No data	Vapor Pressure: 0.40 mm Hg
pH: Not applicable	Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow): No data
Vapor Density (air=1): > 3	Melting/Freezing Point: No data
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air): 10.0	Auto-ignition Temperature: 500 °F / 260 °C
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air): 0.3	Decomposition Temperature: No data
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): <1	Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.81-0.88 @ 60°F (15.6°C)
Particle Size: Not applicable	Bulk Density: 7.08 lbs/gal
Percent Volatile: Negligible @ ambient conditions	Viscosity: No data
Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable	Solubility in Water: Negligible

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Not chemically reactive.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid high temperatures and all sources of ignition. Prevent vapor accumulation.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on Toxicological Effects

Substance / Mixture			
Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled		4.65 mg/L (mist)
Dermal	Unlikely to be harmful		>2 g/kg
Oral	Unlikely to be harmful		> 5 g/kg

Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes mild eye irritation.

Skin Sensitization: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

Respiratory Sensitization: Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Repeated dermal application of petroleum gas oils for 90 days resulted in decreased liver, thymus, and spleen weights, and altered bone marrow function. Microscopic alterations included liver hypertrophy and necrosis, decreased hematopoiesis and lymphocyte depletion.

Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer. Petroleum middle distillates have been shown to cause skin tumors in mice following repeated and prolonged skin contact. Follow-up studies have shown that these tumors are produced through a non-genotoxic mechanism associated with frequent cell damage and repair, and that they are not likely to cause tumors in the absence of prolonged skin irritation.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity.

Other Comments: Diesel engine exhaust has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and National Toxicology Program (NTP) as a carcinogen.

Information on Toxicological Effects of Components

Naphthalene

Carcinogenicity: Naphthalene has been evaluated in two year inhalation studies in both rats and mice. The US National Toxicology Program (NTP) concluded that there is clear evidence of carcinogenicity in male and female rats based on increased incidences of respiratory epithelial adenomas and olfactory epithelial neuroblastomas of the nose. NTP found some evidence of carcinogenicity in female mice (alveolar adenomas) and no evidence of carcinogenicity in male mice. Naphthalene has been identified as a carcinogen by IARC and NTP.

SECTION 12: Ecological information



GHS Classification:

H411 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Toxicity: Experimental studies of gas oils show that acute aquatic toxicity values are typically in the range 2-20 mg/L. These values are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of these substances based on their hydrocarbon compositions. They should be regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and Degradability: Gas oils are complex combinations of individual hydrocarbon species. Based on the known or expected properties of individual constituents, category members are not predicted to be readily biodegradable. Some hydrocarbon constituents of gas oils are predicted to meet the criteria for persistence; on the other hand, some components can be easily degraded by microorganisms under aerobic conditions.

Persistence per IOPC Fund definition: Non-Persistent

Bioaccumulative Potential: Gas oil components have measured or calculated Log Kow values in the range of 3.9 to 6 which indicates a high potential to bioaccumulate. Lower molecular weight compounds are readily metabolized and the actual bioaccumulation potential of higher molecular weight compounds is limited by the low water solubility and large molecular size.

Mobility in Soil: Releases to water will result in a hydrocarbon film floating and spreading on the surface. For the lighter components, volatilization is an important loss process and reduces the hazard to aquatic organisms. In air, the hydrocarbon vapors react readily with hydroxyl radicals with half-lives of less than one day. Photooxidation on the water surface is also a significant loss process particularly for polycyclic aromatic compounds. In water, the majority of components will be adsorbed on sediment. Adsorption is the most predominant physical process on release to soil. Adsorbed hydrocarbons will slowly degrade in both water and soil.

Other adverse effects: None anticipated.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations. This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste. However, it would likely be identified as a federally regulated RCRA hazardous waste for the following characteristic(s) shown below. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the SDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or

physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container residues and rinseates could be considered to be hazardous wastes.

EPA Waste Number(s)

- D001 - Ignitability characteristic

SECTION 14: Transport information

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

UN Number: UN1202

UN proper shipping name: Diesel fuel

Transport hazard class(es): 3 or Combustible liquid

Packing Group: III

Environmental Hazards: Marine pollutant - Environmentally Hazardous

Special precautions for user: **Combustible liquid classification is dependent on a flash point of >60° C (140° F) and <93° C (200° F).**

**NA1993 may be used instead of UN1202 for domestic land transportation.

If transported in bulk by marine vessel in international waters, product is being carried under the scope of MARPOL Annex I.

Container(s) greater than 5 liters (liquids) or 5 kilograms (solids), shipped by water mode and ALL bulk shipments may require the shipping description to contain the "Marine Pollutant" notation [49 CFR 172.203(l)] and the container(s) to display the [Marine Pollutant Mark] [49 CFR 172.322].

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds):

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)

Acute Health Hazard:	Yes
Chronic Health Hazard:	Yes
Fire Hazard:	Yes
Pressure Hazard:	No
Reactive Hazard:	No

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR 372:

Chemical Name	Concentration ¹	de minimis
Naphthalene	<1	0.1%

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds):

EPA's Petroleum Exclusion applies to this material - (CERCLA 101(14)).

California Proposition 65:

Warning: This material may contain detectable quantities of the following chemicals, known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and which may be subject to the warning requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

Chemical Name	Type of Toxicity
Naphthalene	Cancer

Diesel engine exhaust is on the Proposition 65 list of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.

International Hazard Classification

Canada:

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all the information required by the Regulations.

International Inventories

All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA.
All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements.

SECTION 16: Other information

Issue Date:	Previous Issue Date:	SDS Number	Status:
01-Dec-2016	27-Jul-2016	001847	FINAL

Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:

Composition (Section 3)

Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

Disclaimer of Expressed and implied Warranties:

The information presented in this Safety Data Sheet is based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE. No responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use. In addition, no authorization is given nor implied to practice any patented invention without a license.

Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA HCS 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200)



Section 1: Identification

Product Identifier: Gasoline Reformulated with Ethanol

Other means of identification: Arizona Clean Burning Gasoline (CBG) (All Grades)
CARB Gasoline with Ethanol (All Grades)
CBNV (All Grades)
Conventional Unleaded Gasoline with Ethanol (All Grades)
Reformulated Gasoline with Ethanol (All Grades)

SDS Number: 723433

MARPOL Annex I Category: Gasoline and Spirits

Intended Use: Fuel

Uses Advised Against: All others

Manufacturer:
Phillips 66 Company
P.O. Box 4428
Houston, Texas 77210

SDS Information:
Phone: 800-762-0942
Email: SDS@P66.com
URL: www.Phillips66.com

Emergency Health and Safety Number:
Chemtrec: 800-424-9300 (24 Hours)

Customer Service:
800-527-5476 *Technical Information:*
800-527-5476

Section 2: Hazards Identification

Classified Hazards

H224 -- Flammable liquids -- Category 1
H315 -- Skin corrosion/irritation -- Category 2
H320 -- Eye damage/irritation -- Category 2B
H304 -- Aspiration Hazard -- Category 1
H336 -- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) -- Category 3
H350 -- Carcinogenicity -- Category 1B
H411 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2

Other Hazards

Electrostatic charges may be generated during handling.

Label Elements



DANGER

Extremely flammable liquid and vapor
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Causes skin irritation
Causes eye irritation
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
May cause cancer
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects



Obtain special instructions before use; Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood; Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking; Keep container tightly closed; Ground/bond container and receiving equipment; Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment; Use only non-sparking tools; Take precautionary measures against static discharge; Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray; Wash thoroughly after handling; Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area; Avoid release to the environment; Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection; Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell; IF ON SKIN: Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower; If skin irritation occurs; or; If eye irritation persists; Get medical advice/attention; IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing; IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician; Do NOT induce vomiting; IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing; Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse; In case of fire: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam for extinction; Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed; Keep cool; Collect spillage; Dispose of contents/container to approved disposal facility

Section 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CASRN	Concentration ¹
Gasoline	NONE	>90
Toluene	108-88-3	0-15
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	< 10
Benzene	71-43-2	0-5

Total Sulfur: < 0.1 wt%

¹ All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact: For direct contact, remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the affected eye(s) with clean water for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing, and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician. (see Note to Physician)

Inhalation (Breathing): If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered by qualified personnel. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Ingestion (Swallowing): Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

Most important symptoms and effects:

Acute: Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue

Delayed: None known or anticipated. See Section 11 for information on effects from chronic exposure, if any.

Notes to Physician: Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to high concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents (e.g., in enclosed spaces or with deliberate abuse). The use of other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential should be considered. If sympathomimetic drugs are administered, observe for the development of cardiac arrhythmias.

When using high-pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. In this case, the casualty should be sent immediately to hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. High-pressure hydrocarbon injection injuries may produce substantial necrosis of underlying tissue despite an innocuous appearing external wound. These injuries often require extensive emergency surgical debridement and all injuries should be evaluated by a specialist in order to assess the extent of injury. Early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.

Federal regulations (29 CFR 1910.1028) specify medical surveillance programs for certain exposures to benzene above the action level or PEL (specified in Section (i)(1)(i) of the Standard). In addition, employees exposed in an emergency situation shall, as described in Section (i)(4)(i), provide a urine sample at the end of the shift for measurement of urine phenol.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

NFPA 704 Hazard Class

Health: 1 Flammability: 3 Instability: 0



0 (Minimal)
1 (Slight)
2 (Moderate)
3 (Serious)
4 (Severe)

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Extremely flammable. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. This product will float and can be reignited on surface water. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.

Special protective actions for firefighters: For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Extremely flammable. Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental Precautions: Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use foam on spills to minimize vapors. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame – No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Nonsparking tools should be used. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Extremely Flammable. May vaporize easily at ambient temperatures. The vapor is heavier than air and may create an explosive mixture of vapor and air. Beware of accumulation in confined spaces and low lying areas. Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-70 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames.

High pressure injection of hydrocarbon fuels, hydraulic oils or greases under the skin may have serious consequences even though no symptoms or injury may be apparent. This can happen accidentally when using high pressure equipment such as high pressure grease guns, fuel injection apparatus or from pinhole leaks in tubing of high pressure hydraulic oil equipment.

For use as a motor fuel only. Do not use as a solvent due to its flammable and potentially toxic properties. Siphoning by mouth can result in lung aspiration which can be harmful or fatal.

The use of hydrocarbon fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of incomplete combustion products (e.g. carbon monoxide, oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, benzene and other hydrocarbons) and/or dangerously low oxygen levels.

Gasoline engine exhaust contains hazardous combustion products and has been identified as a possible cancer hazard. Exposure should be minimized to reduce potential risk.

Static Accumulation Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding of tanks, transfer piping, and storage tank level floats are necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. Special care should be given to ensure that special slow load procedures for "switch loading" are followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil or diesel) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as gasoline or naphtha). For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.106, 'Flammable and Combustible Liquids', National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77, 'Recommended Practice on Static Electricity', and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, 'Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents'.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Portable Containers: Static electricity may ignite gasoline vapors when filling portable containers. To avoid static buildup do not use a nozzle lock open device. Use only approved containers for the storage of gasoline. Place the container on the ground before filling. Keep the nozzle in contact with the container during filling. Do not fill any portable container in or on a vehicle or marine craft. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Chemical Name	ACGIH	OSHA	Other
---------------	-------	------	-------

Gasoline	---	---	0.5 ppm TWA8hr (as benzene) 0.25 ppm TWA12hr (as benzene) 2.5 ppm STEL (as benzene) (Phillips 66 Guidelines)
Toluene	TWA: 20 ppm	Ceiling: 300 ppm TWA: 200 ppm	---
Ethyl alcohol	STEL: 1000 ppm	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 1900 mg/m ³	---
Benzene	STEL: 2.5 ppm TWA: 0.5 ppm Skin	Ceiling: 25 ppm STEL: 5 ppm TWA: 10 ppm TWA: 1 ppm	---

Note: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Eye/Face Protection: The use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin/Hand Protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Depending on exposure and use conditions, additional protection may be necessary to prevent skin contact including use of items such as chemical resistant boots, aprons, arm covers, hoods, coveralls, or encapsulated suits. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile

Respiratory Protection: Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges/canisters may be used.

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

If benzene concentrations equal or exceed applicable exposure limits, OSHA requirements for personal protective equipment, exposure monitoring, and training may apply (29CFR1910.1028 - Benzene).

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications. N/A = Not Applicable; N/D = Not Determined

Appearance: Clear to amber

Physical Form: Liquid

Odor: Gasoline

Odor Threshold: No data

pH: Not applicable

Vapor Density (air=1): >1

Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air): 7.6

Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air): 1.4

Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): >1

Particle Size: N/A

Flash Point: < -49 °F / < -45 °C

Test Method: (estimate)

Initial Boiling Point/Range: 81 - 437 °F / 27 - 225 °C

Vapor Pressure: 330-775 mm Hg @ 100°F / 37.8°C

Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow): No data

Melting/Freezing Point: No data

Auto-ignition Temperature: 833 °F / 445 °C

Decomposition Temperature: No data

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.68-0.78 @ 60°F (15.6°C)

Bulk Density: 5.66-6.50 lbs/gal

Percent Volatile: 100%
Flammability (solid, gas): N/A

Viscosity: N/D
Solubility in Water: Approximately 10%

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: Not chemically reactive.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid high temperatures and all sources of ignition. Prevent vapor accumulation.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Information on Toxicological Effects of Substance/Mixture

Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Expected to have a low degree of toxicity by inhalation		>5.2 mg/L (vapor)
Dermal	Unlikely to be harmful		3.75 g/kg
Oral	Unlikely to be harmful		14 g/kg

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

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes eye irritation.

Symptoms of Overexposure: Effects of overexposure can include slight irritation of the respiratory tract, nausea, vomiting, and signs of nervous system depression (e.g., headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue). Continued exposure to high concentrations can result in vomiting, cardiac irregularities and sudden loss of consciousness.

Skin Sensitization: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

Respiratory Sensitization: Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

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

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not expected to cause organ effects from repeated exposure. Two year inhalation studies of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline, and 90 days studies of various petroleum naphthas, did not produce significant target organ toxicity in laboratory animals. Nephropathy in male rats, characterized by the accumulation of alpha-2-u- globulin in epithelial cells of the proximal tubules was observed, however follow-up studies suggest that these changes are unique to the male rat.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer. Two year inhalation studies of vaporized unleaded gasoline produced an increased incidence of kidney tumors in male rats and liver tumors in female mice. Repeated skin application of various petroleum naphthas in mice for two years resulted in an increased incidence of skin tumors but only in the presence of severe skin irritation. Follow-up mechanistic studies suggest that the occurrence of these tumors may be the consequence of promotional processes and not relevant to human risk assessment. Epidemiology data collected from a study of more than 18,000 petroleum marketing and distribution workers showed no increased risk of leukemia, multiple myeloma, or kidney cancer from gasoline exposure. Unleaded gasoline has been identified as a possible carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects. Gasoline was negative in microbial mutagenicity and unscheduled DNA tests in rat hepatocytes. Gasoline did not induce chromosome aberrations in vivo in rat bone marrow cells and was negative in a mouse dominant lethal assay.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity. No evidence of developmental toxicity was found in pregnant laboratory animals (rats and mice) exposed to high vapor concentrations of unleaded gasoline and petroleum naphthas via inhalation. A two-generation reproductive toxicity study of vapor recovery gasoline did not adversely affect reproductive function or offspring survival and development.

Other Comments: Most adverse health effects associated with ethanol, a component of this material, are related to the chronic ingestion of alcoholic beverages. Alcoholism has been associated with liver, stomach, heart, and nervous system damage, cancer, adverse reproductive effects, and effects on the developing fetus. Many of these effects may be related to metabolic changes that result from constantly high blood levels of alcohol. This exposure pattern is significantly different from that of persons handling industrial ethanol in the workplace or from refueling cars with gasoline containing ethanol.

Gasoline engine exhaust has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as possibly carcinogenic to human.

Information on Toxicological Effects of Components

Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)

Target Organs: Rats exposed to xylenes at 800, 1000 or 1200 ppm 14 hours daily for 6 weeks demonstrated high frequency hearing loss. Another study in rats exposed to 1800 ppm 8 hours daily for 5 days demonstrated middle frequency hearing loss.

Reproductive Toxicity: Both mixed xylenes and the individual isomers produced limited evidence of developmental toxicity in laboratory animals. Inhalation and oral administration of xylene resulted in decreased fetal weight, increased incidences of delayed ossification, skeletal variations and resorptions, but no evidence of teratogenicity.

Toluene

Carcinogenicity: Exposure of rats and mice to toluene at concentrations ranging from 120-1200 ppm for two years did not demonstrate evidence of carcinogenicity. Toluene has not been listed as a carcinogen by IARC.

Target Organs: Epidemiology studies suggest that chronic occupational overexposure to toluene may damage color vision. Subchronic and chronic inhalation studies with toluene produced kidney and liver damage, hearing loss and central nervous system (brain) damage in laboratory animals. Intentional misuse by deliberate inhalation of high concentrations of toluene has been shown to cause liver, kidney, and central nervous system damage, including hearing loss and visual disturbances.

Reproductive Toxicity: Exposure to toluene during pregnancy has demonstrated limited evidence of developmental toxicity in laboratory animals. Decreased fetal body weight and increased skeletal variations in both inhalation and oral studies, but only at doses that were maternally toxic. No fetal toxicity was seen at doses that were not maternally toxic. Decreased sperm counts have been observed in male rats in the absence of a reduction in fertility. Toluene has been reported to cause mental or growth retardation in the children of solvent abusers who directly inhale toluene during pregnancy.

Ethyl alcohol

Carcinogenicity: Ingestion of alcoholic beverages has been classified by IARC as "carcinogenic to humans" (Group 1). Occupational exposures to ethanol and exposures other than by ingestion (i.e., dermal and inhalation) have not been associated with cancer in humans.

Target Organs: Chronic alcoholism has been associated with damage to the liver in humans (e.g., cirrhosis of the liver). Excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages has also been associated with adverse effects on the central nervous system, digestive system and cardiovascular system.

Reproductive Toxicity: Adverse reproductive effects are not anticipated from workplace inhalation exposure. Excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages during pregnancy has been associated with effects on the developing fetus referred to collectively as the fetal alcohol syndrome. The effects most frequently manifested include psychomotor dysfunction, growth retardation and a characteristic cluster of facial anomalies. It also affects the reproductive system including reduced sperm count and motility and loss of libido in men, abnormal menstrual function, and decreased plasma estradiol and progesterone levels in women.

Benzene

Carcinogenicity: Benzene is an animal carcinogen and is known to produce acute myelogenous leukemia (a form of cancer) in humans. Benzene has been identified as a human carcinogen by IARC, the US National Toxicology Program and the US-Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Target Organs: Prolonged or repeated exposures to benzene vapors can cause damage to the blood and blood forming organs, including disorders like leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, and aplastic anemia.

Reproductive Toxicity: Some studies in occupationally exposed women have suggested benzene exposure increased risk of miscarriage and stillbirth and decreased birth weight and gestational age. The size of the effects detected in these studies was small, and ascertainment of exposure and outcome in some cases relied on self-reports, which may limit the reliability of these results.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Benzene exposure has resulted in chromosomal aberrations in human lymphocytes and animal bone marrow cells. Exposure has also been associated with chromosomal aberrations in sperm cells in human and animal studies.

Ethylbenzene

Carcinogenicity: Rats and mice exposed to 0, 75, 250, or 750 ppm ethyl benzene in a two year inhalation study demonstrated limited evidence of kidney, liver, and lung cancer. Ethyl benzene has been listed as a possible human carcinogen by IARC.

Target Organs: In rats and mice exposed to 0, 75, 250, or 750 ppm ethyl benzene in a two year inhalation study there was mild damage to the kidney (tubular hyperplasia), liver (eosinophilic foci, hypertrophy, necrosis), lung (alveolar epithelium metaplasia), thyroid (hyperplasia), thyroid (hyperplasia) and pituitary (hyperplasia). In animal models (particularly rats), ethyl benzene affects the auditory function mainly in the cochlear mid-frequency range and ototoxicity was observed after combined exposure to noise and ethyl benzene. There is no evidence of either ethyl benzene-induced hearing losses or ototoxicity with combined exposure to ethyl benzene and noise in workers.

Hexane

Target Organs: Excessive exposure to n-hexane can result in peripheral neuropathies. The initial symptoms are symmetrical sensory numbness and paresthesias of distal portions of the extremities. Motor weakness is typically observed in muscles of the toes and fingers but may also involve muscles of the arms, thighs and forearms. The onset of these symptoms may be delayed for several months to a year after the beginning of exposure. The neurotoxic properties of n-hexane are potentiated by exposure to methyl ethyl ketone and methyl isobutyl ketone.

Reproductive Toxicity: Prolonged exposure to high concentrations of n-hexane (>1,000 ppm) resulted in decreased sperm count and degenerative changes in the testes of rats but not those of mice.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Toxicity: Acute aquatic toxicity studies on samples of gasoline and naphtha streams show acute toxicity values greater than 1 mg/L and mostly in the range 1-100 mg/L. These tests were carried out on water accommodated fractions, in closed systems to prevent evaporative loss. Results are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of these substances based on their hydrocarbon composition. These substances should be regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and Degradability: The hydrocarbons in this material are not readily biodegradable but are regarded as inherently biodegradable since their hydrocarbon components can be degraded by microorganisms.

Persistence per IOPC Fund definition: Non-Persistent

Bioaccumulative Potential: Log Kow values measured for the hydrocarbon components of this material range from 3 to greater than 6 and therefore are regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate. In practice, metabolic processes or physical properties may prevent this effect or limit bioavailability.

Mobility in Soil: On release to water, hydrocarbons will float on the surface and since they are sparingly soluble, the only significant loss is volatilization to air. In air, these hydrocarbons are photodegraded by reaction with hydroxyl radicals with half lives varying from 6.5 days for benzene to 0.5 days for n-dodecane.

Other Adverse Effects: None anticipated.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations.

This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste. However, it would likely be identified as a federally regulated RCRA hazardous waste for the following characteristic(s) shown below. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the MSDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container residues and rinseates could be considered to be hazardous wastes.

EPA Waste Number(s)

- D001 - Ignitability characteristic
- D018 - Toxicity characteristic (Benzene)

Section 14: Transport Information

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Shipping Description: *Aquatic toxicity studies indicate this material may be classified as a Marine Pollutant under IMDG Code. It is not currently regulated as a marine pollutant by the USDOT. If there is not a Shipping Description or other DOT marking, labeling, placarding and packaging references shown in this section, it is not regulated as a hazardous material by the USDOT.*

Non-Bulk Package Marking: UN1203, Gasoline, 3, II
 Gasoline, UN1203
Non-Bulk Package Labeling: Flammable liquid
Bulk Package/Placard Marking: Flammable / 1203
Packaging - References: 49 CFR 173.150; 173.202; 173.242
(Exceptions; Non-bulk; Bulk)

Hazardous Substance: See Section 15 for RQ's
Emergency Response Guide: 128

Note: *Container(s) greater than 5 liters (liquids) or 5 kilograms (solids), shipped by water mode and ALL bulk shipments may require the shipping description to contain the "Marine Pollutant" notation [49 CFR 172.203(l)] and the container(s) to display the [Marine Pollutant Mark] [49 CFR 172.322].*

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)

Shipping Description: UN1203, Gasoline, 3, II, (FP° C cc), [where FP is the material's flash point in degrees Celsius closed cup]

Non-Bulk Package Marking: Gasoline, UN 1203
Labels: Flammable liquid
Placards/Marking (Bulk): Flammable / 1203
Packaging - Non-Bulk: P001
EMS: F-E, S-E

Note: *If container(s) is greater than 5 liters (liquids) or 5 kilograms (solids), shipment may require the shipping description to contain the "Marine Pollutant" description [IMDG 5.4.1.4.3.5] and the container(s) to display the Marine Pollutant mark [IMDG 5.2.1.6]. If transported in bulk by marine vessel in international waters, product is being carried under the scope of MARPOL Annex I.*

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable

International Civil Aviation Org. / International Air Transport Assoc. (ICAO/IATA)

UN/ID #: UN1203
Proper Shipping Name: Gasoline
Hazard Class/Division: 3
Packing Group: II
Non-Bulk Package Marking: Gasoline, UN1203
Labels: Flammable liquid
ERG Code: 3H

Note: *If container(s) is greater than 5 liters (liquids) or 5 kilograms (solids), shipment may require the container to display the "Environmentally hazardous substance" mark [IATA 7.1.6.3].*

	LTD. QTY	Passenger Aircraft	Cargo Aircraft Only
Packaging Instruction #:	Y341	353	364
Max. Net Qty. Per Package:	1 L	5 L	60 L

Section 15: Regulatory Information

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds):

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)

Acute Health: Yes
Chronic Health: Yes
Fire Hazard: Yes
Pressure Hazard: No
Reactive Hazard: No

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR 372:

Chemical Name	Concentration ¹	de minimis
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	0-21	1.0%
Toluene	0-15	1.0%
Benzene	0-5	0.1%
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	0-5	1.0%
Ethylbenzene	0-5	0.1%
Hexane	0-4	1.0%
Cyclohexane	0-2	1.0%

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds):

EPA's Petroleum Exclusion applies to this material - (CERCLA 101(14)).

California Proposition 65:

Warning: This material may contain detectable quantities of the following chemicals, known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and which may be subject to the warning requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

Chemical Name	Type of Toxicity
Ethyl alcohol	Cancer Developmental Toxicant
Ethylbenzene	Cancer
Toluene	Developmental Toxicant Female Reproductive Toxicant
Benzene	Cancer Developmental Toxicant Male Reproductive Toxicant
Unleaded Gasoline (Wholly Vaporized)	Cancer

Gasoline engine exhaust is on the Proposition 65 list of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Canada:

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all the information required by the Regulations.

WHMIS Hazard Class:

B2 - Flammable Liquids
D2A
D2B

National Chemical Inventories

All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA
All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements.

U.S. Export Control Classification Number: EAR99

Section 16: Other Information

Date of Issue:	Previous Issue Date:	SDS Number:	Status:
28-Feb-2013	10-Aug-2012	723433	FINAL

Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:

Format change; Identified Hazards (Section 2); Precautionary Statement(s) (Section 2); First Aid (Section 4); Fire Fighting information (Section 5)

Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

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