



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Type:

SUNOCO MAXIMAL

Product Use:

For use in competition racing vehicles. Leaded gasoline is a mixture of C4-C12 aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons and tetraethyl lead (TEL), an organic hydrocarbon with a lead component and properties more typical of hydrocarbons than inorganic lead.

Synonym:

Leaded Racing Gasoline

Manufacturer:

Sunoco, Inc. (R&M)
1735 Market Street LL
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19103-7583
srftch@sunocoinc.com Sunoco Race Fuels Technical Department
http://sunocoinc.com/site/Consumer/RaceFuels/
1-800-722-3427

Emergency Phone Numbers:

Chemtrec (800) 424-9300
Sunoco Inc. (800) 964-8861

SDS Information:

Product Safety Information	(888) 567-3066
Email	sunocomsds@sunocoinc.com

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



Category	Symbol	Signal Word	Hazard Statement
Category 2 Flammable Liquid	Flame	Danger	Highly flammable liquid and vapor (H225)

Category 1 Aspiration Toxicity	Health Hazard	Danger	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways (H304)
Category 1B Carcinogenicity	Health Hazard	Danger	May cause cancer (H350).
Category 2 Target organ system toxicant (Single exposure)	Health Hazard	Warning	May cause damage to central nervous system, liver, kidney, cardiovascular and respiratory system after single exposure.
Category 2 Target organ system toxicant (Repeated exposure)	Health Hazard	Warning	May cause damage to central nervous system, liver, kidney, cardiovascular and respiratory system through prolonged and repeated exposure.
Category 2 Skin Irritation	Exclamation Mark	Warning	Causes skin irritation (H315)
Category 2A Eye Irritation	Exclamation Mark	Warning	Causes eye irritation (H320)
Category 2 Reproductive Toxicity	Exclamation Mark	Warning	Suspected of damaging fertility of the unborn child. (H361)
Category 2 Aquatic Environment (Acute)	No Symbol	No signal word	Toxic to aquatic life (H401)
Category 2 Aquatic Environment (Chronic)	Environment	No signal word	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects(H411).

Precautionary Statements

Category	Precautionary Statement Prevention	Precautionary Statement Response	Precautionary Statement Storage	Precautionary Statement Disposal
Cat 2 Flammable	P210,P233,P240,P241 P242,P243, P280	P303+P361+ P353+P370+P378	P403+P235	P501

Cat 1 Aspiration Toxicity	P280,P264,P270	P314		P501
Cat 1B Car- cinogenicity	P201,P202,P281	P308+P313	P405	P501
Category 2 Target organ system toxicant (Single exposure)	P260,P264,P270	P309+P311	P405	P501
Category 2 Target organ system toxicant (Repeated exposure)	P260	P314		P501
Category 2 Skin Irritation	P264, P280	P302+P352, P321 P332+P313, P362		
Category 2A Eye Irritation	P264, P280	P305+P351+P338 P337+313		
Category 2 Reproductive Toxicity	P201,P202,P281	P308+P313	P405	P501
Category 2 Aquatic Environment (Chronic)	P273	P391		P501

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting.../equipment
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
P303+P353+P370+P378	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. In case of fire Use Alcohol resistant foam for extinction
P403	Store in a well-ventilated place.
P405	Store locked up
P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P309+P311	IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P321	Specific treatment (see ... on this label). Acute

P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: get medical advice/attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P308+P313	IF EXPOSED or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P322	Specific measures (see ...on this label).
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P304+P340+P312	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.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Vapors may cause flash fire or explosion. Static accumulator. May form an ignitable vapor/air mixture.

Hazards Ratings:

Key: 0 = least, 1 = slight, 2 = moderate, 3 = high, 4 = extreme

	<u>Health</u>	<u>Fire</u>	<u>Reactivity</u>	<u>PPI</u>
NFPA	1	3	0	
HMIS	2	3	0	X

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	EINECS	CAS#	Amount Vol%	Classification
LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	232-349-1	8006-61-9	99.8 - 99.9	Carc. 1B, Asp. Tox. 1
TOLUENE	203-625-9	108-88-3	5 - 20	Flam Liq 2, Repr.2 Asp. Tox 1, STOT RE2, Eye Irrit 2, Skin Irrit 2, STOT SE2 , H225, H361,H304, H373, H315,H336
ISOPENTANE	201-142-8	78-78-4	5 - 10	Flam. Liq. 1, Asp. Tox. 1, STOT SE 3, Aquatic Chronic 2, H224, H304, H336, H411
TETRAETHYL LEAD	201-075-4	78-00-2	0.18 - 0.27	
N-HEXANE	203-777-6	110-54-3	0.01 - 0.02	Flam. Liq. 1,Asp. Tox. 1,STOT SE 3 Aquatic Chronic 2, Repr.2, 225,H361f,H304, H373,H315,H336,H411, H361
XYLENE	215-535-7	1330-20-7	0.001 - 0.003	Flam. Liq. 3, Acute Tox. 4,Acute Tox. 4, Skin Irrit. 2, H226,H332,H312,H315
ETHYL BENZENE	202-849-4	100-41-4	0.001 - 0.01	Flam. Liq. 2, Acute Tox. 4 *
CYCLOPENTANE	206-016-6	287-92-3	0.001 - 0.005	Flam. Liq. 2, Aquatic Chronic 3, H225 H412
BENZENE	200-753-7	71-43-2	0.001 - 0.01	Flam. Liq. 2, Carc. 1A, Muta. 1B, STOT RE 1, Asp. Tox. 1, Eye Irrit. 2, Skin Irrit. 2, H225, H350, 340,H372, ** H304,H319,H315

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- **INHALATION**

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen and continue to monitor. Get immediate medical attention. NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Catecholamines and similar adrenergic drugs are generally contraindicated because of potential for increased sensitivity of the heart from hydrocarbon overexposure and subsequent ventricular fibrillation. EKG monitoring may be indicated and bronchodilators should be selected with care. Following injection, prompt debridement of the wound is necessary to minimize necrosis and tissue loss.

- **SKIN**

Immediately flush with large amounts of water for 20 minutes, use soap if available. Remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, after flushing has begun. Get prompt medical attention. Injection injuries may not appear serious at first but within a few hours, without proper treatment, the area will become swollen, discolored and extremely painful. Wash clothing before reuse.

- **EYES**

Flush eye with water for 20 minutes. Get medical attention.

- **INGESTION**

If swallowed, immediately contact a physician or Poison Control Center. Never give anything by mouth to an intoxicated, unconscious or convulsing person. Get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting!

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

The following media may be used to extinguish a fire involving this material: Water spray; Regular foam; Dry chemical; Carbon dioxide;

- **FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS**

Use water spray to cool fire exposed tanks and containers. Wear structural fire fighting gear. The use of fresh air equipment such as Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or Supplied Air Respirators should be worn for fire fighting if exposure or potential exposure to products of combustion is expected.

- **FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES**

STATIC ACCUMULATOR. This liquid may form an ignitable vapor-air mixture in closed tanks or containers.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Prevent ignition, stop leak and ventilate the area. Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. DO NOT use combustible materials such as sawdust. Absorb spill with inert material (e.g., dry sand or earth), then place in a chemical waste container. Do not use spark-generating metals for sweeping up spilled material. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Vapor can be controlled using a water fog. Water streams should not be directed to the liquid as this will cause the liquid to boil and generate more vapor. Keep personnel upwind from leak. Use appropriate personal protective equipment as stated in Section 8 of this MSDS. Advise the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and appropriate state agencies, if required.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- **HANDLING**

Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after container is emptied because it may retain product residue. Use only in a well-ventilated area. STATIC ACCUMULATOR. This liquid may form an ignitable vapor-air mixture in closed tanks or containers. This liquid may accumulate static electricity even when transferred into properly grounded containers. Bonding and grounding may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Static electricity accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water. Always bond receiving container to the fill pipe before and during loading, following NFPA-77 and/or API RP 2003 requirements. Automatic gauging devices and other floats in vessels or tanks which contain static accumulating liquids should be electrically bonded to the shell. Bonding and grounding alone may be inadequate to eliminate fire and explosion hazards associated with electrostatic charges. In addition to bonding and grounding, efforts to mitigate the hazards of an electrostatic discharge may include, but are not limited to, ventilation, inerting and/or reduction of transfer velocities. Always keep the nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process. Do not fill any portable containers in or on a vehicle. Special precautions, such as reduced loading rates and increased monitoring, must be observed during "switch loading" operations (i.e. loading this material in tanks or shipping compartments that previously contained middle distillates or similar products). Non-equilibrium conditions may increase the risks associated with static electricity such as tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, etc. Dissipation of electrostatic charges may be improved with the use of conductivity additives when used with other

mitigating efforts, including bonding and grounding. Avoid breathing (dust, vapor, mist, gas). Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Never siphon by mouth. "Empty" containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioned, or properly disposed of.

- **STORAGE**

Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a cool dry place. Consult NFPA and / or OSHA codes for additional information. NFPA class IB storage. Flash point is less than 73 degrees F and boiling point is greater than or equal to 100 degrees F. Outside or detached storage is preferred.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	500 ppm MAK; 2000 mg/m3 MAK	Switzerland – OEL MAKs
LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	500 ppm STEL; 1501 mg/m3 STEL	Belgium - OEL STELs
LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	300 ppm TWA; 903 mg/m3 TWA	Belgium - OEL TWAs
LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	500 ppm STEL; 300 ppm TWA	ACGIH
TOLUENE	20 ppm TWA	ACGIH
TOLUENE	100 PPM STEL, 50 PPM TWA	EU OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE (2006/15/EC)
ISOPENTANE	750 ppm STEL, 600 ppm TWA	SUNOCO
ISOPENTANE	600 ppm TWA	ACGIH
ISOPENTANE	1000 PPM VME (INDICATIVE LIMIT)	FRANCE OEL (VME) TWA
ISOPENTANE	1800 PPM STEL, 600 PPM TWA	UNITED KINGDOM WEL
TETRAETHYL LEAD	0.1 mg/m3	ACGIH
TETRAETHYL LEAD	0.1 mg/m3 TWA (as Pb)	Belgium - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
TETRAETHYL LEAD	0.1 mg/m3 VME (as Pb)	France - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs (VMEs)
ETHYLBENZENE	200 PPM STEL, 100 PPM TWA	EU OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE (2000/39/EC)
N-HEXANE	50 ppm TWA	ACGIH
XYLENE	100 PPM STEL, 50 PPM TWA	EU OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE (2000/39/EC)

Consult With a Health and Safety Professional for Specific Selections

- **ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Use with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary to control any air contaminants to within their TLVs during the use of this product. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.

- **PERSONAL PROTECTION**

- **EYE PROTECTION**

Use chemical splash goggles and face shield (ANSI Z87.1 or approved equivalent).

- **GLOVES or HAND PROTECTION**

The glove(s) listed below may provide protection against permeation. Gloves of other chemically resistant materials may not provide adequate protection. Protective gloves are recommended to protect against contact with product. Nitrile; Viton; Teflon;

- **RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

Concentration in air determines the level of respiratory protection needed. Use only NIOSH certified respiratory equipment. Half-mask air purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges is acceptable for exposures to ten (10) times the exposure limit. Full-face air purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges is acceptable for exposures to fifty (50) times the exposure limit. Exposure should not exceed the cartridge limit of 1000 ppm. Protection by air purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure-demand full-face supplied air respirator or SCBA for exposures greater than fifty (50) times the exposure limit. If exposure is above the IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health) or there is the possibility of an uncontrolled release, or exposure levels are unknown, then use a positive pressure-demand full-face supplied air respirator with escape bottle or SCBA. Wear a NIOSH-approved (or equivalent) full-facepiece airline respirator in the positive pressure mode with emergency escape provisions.

- **OTHER**

Where splashing is possible, full chemically resistant protective clothing and boots are required. The following materials are acceptable for use as protective clothing: Nitrile; Viton; Teflon; Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. For non-fire emergencies, positive pressure SCBA and structural firefighter's protective clothing will provide only limited protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Property	Typical Values
Appearance	Red Liquid
Boiling Range	100-360 F 38 – 182 C
Boiling Point (Initial)	100 F 38 C
Liquid Conductivity	>50 pS/m
Flash Point	- 40 Est. F -40 Est. C
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient	2-7
Specific Gravity	0.78 (Water = 1)
Lower Explosion Limit	1.5%
Upper Explosion Limit	7.6%
Solubility in Water	0%
Odor	Gasoline
Odor Thershold	<1 ppm
% Volatile	100%
Vapor Pressure	5-16 psia
Auto Ignition	536 Est. C 280 Est. F
Viscosity	<1mm ² /s at 37.8°C
Molecular Weight	91.9 g/m varies with TEL level

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- **STABILITY**

Stable

- **CONDITIONS TO AVOID**

Avoid heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid static discharge.

- **INCOMPATIBILITY**

The following materials are incompatible with this product: Strong oxidizers Alkaline materials; Acids; Chlorine; Concentrated oxygen; Halogens and halogenated compounds; Hydrogen peroxide;

- **HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS**

Combustion may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other asphyxiants.

- **HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION**

Will not polymerize.

11. TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

• POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

▪ INHALATION

High concentrations may lead to central nervous system effects (drowsiness, dizziness, nausea, headaches, paralysis and loss of consciousness and even death). May cause serious disturbances of heart rhythm. Excessive exposure to mists or vapors generated by heat may cause irritation to eyes, nose, throat, lungs and respiratory tract. Solvent "huffing/sniffing" (abuse) or intentional prolonged overexposure to high levels of vapors can produce abnormal behavior, convulsions, hallucinations, delirium, nervous system damage, serious disturbances of heart rhythm and sudden death. Repeated excessive exposures may cause blood disorders such as anemia and leukemia. Contains a material that has been related to cancer in humans.

▪ SKIN

Moderately irritating to the skin. May be absorbed through the skin causing systemic effects. This product contains an organic lead compound which may be absorbed dermally. Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash).

▪ EYES

Moderately irritating to the eyes. Contact with the eye may cause redness, burning, tearing and/or blurred vision.

▪ INGESTION

Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Pulmonary aspiration hazard. While ingesting or vomiting, may enter lungs and produce damage. Irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. May produce central nervous system effects, which includes dizziness, loss of balance and coordination, unconsciousness, coma and even death.

▪ PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

The following diseases or disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product: skin, eye, blood forming organs, nervous system, respiratory system, lung (asthma-like conditions), cardiovascular system, liver, kidney,

Single Exposure Health Effects

ACUTE ORAL LD₅₀

Oral (rat) = 14.8g/kg

Aspiration [rat] 0.2ml resulted in 100% mortality

TEL Oral (rat) = approx 117mg/kg

DERMAL LD₅₀

Dermal (rabbit) > 2.0g/kg

TEL Dermal (rabbit) = 700mg/kg

ACUTE INHALATION, LC₅₀

No Data LC₅₀

Mouse 120,000mg/m³ for 5 min: 100% mortality (unleaded gasoline).

HUMAN ACUTE INHALATION EFFECTS

2250mg/m³/hr – no effect

3680mg/m³/hr – slight dizziness, irritation of eyes, nose and throat

8200mg m³/hr – dizziness, ataxia

Component Toxicity Information

Tetraethyl lead is toxic by ingestion, intraperitoneal, intravenous, subcutaneous and parenteral routes. It is moderately toxic by inhalation and skin contact. Teratogenic and reproductive effects have been associated with tetraethyl lead in experimental animals. Lead compounds such as tetraethyl lead, can affect the central nervous system. Initial health effects from overexposure to organic lead compounds could include subtle central nervous system effects such as insomnia or mood changes. These signs could progress to toxic psychosis with delirium, convulsions or coma if exposure is continued or increased. Higher exposure could also cause signs of nonspecific discomfort, such as nausea, headache or weakness. Abnormal liver function as indicated by laboratory test, and pulmonary edema could occur from gross overexposure. Death could result from pulmonary edema or neurological effects. Prolonged and repeated excessive exposures to benzene can result in blood disorders ranging from anemia to leukemia.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Gasoline spills are toxic to fish and aquatic flora.

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE AND PATHWAYS

Data from unleaded gasoline sample CONCAWE CWE 5. Partition into air 97-99.7%, soil 0.00 to 1.2%, water 0.003 to 2.7%, sediment 0.001 to 0.02

ECOTOXICITY

Daphnia magna: water soluble fraction (WSF) 3- days stirring. 48hr EC50 = 6.25mg/l (measured concentration).

Artemia sp.: WSF, 3-day stirring. 48 hr EC50 = 19.2mg/l (measured concentration)

PHOTODEGREATION

Indirect photolysis: ½ life range = 0.789 to 15.985 days based on 12 hr day and gasoline constituents from m-xylene to isopentane, respectively.

BIODEGRADATION

Fresh Water – Biodegradable

Ohio River spill in 1977 released 300,000 liters of leaded gasoline. Within 10 hours hydrocarbon residues had penetrated to 8 cm in sediment cores sampled 2 km downriver and within 12 days, those hydrocarbon residues decreased from 113mg/kg to background levels of 0.5 to 0.7 mg/kg. Rapid removal resulted from a combination of evaporation, physical portioning with flowing water and biodegradation.

Soil – Biodegradable (Data from Unleaded Gasoline)

- In a soil column experiment, ½ life was 1.2 - 2.7 days in sand, loam, or clay. Poisoning soil with HgCl₂ extended ½ life to 1.8 – 4.5 days. C6-C9 components lost more rapidly to evaporation; C10 – C11 by degradation.
- Closed shake flask system with inoculum of activated sludge from urban wastewater treatment plant. Gasoline degraded up to 94% after 25 days of incubation.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Follow federal, state and local regulations. This material is a RCRA hazardous waste. Do not flush material to drain or storm sewer. Contract to authorized disposal service.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Governing Body	DOT
Mode	Ground
Proper Shipping Name	Gasoline
Hazard Class	3 (Flammable liquid)
Packing Group	II
UN/UN No.	UN 1203
Label	Flammable
RQ (Tetraethyl Lead)	
Governing Body	ARD/RID
Mode	Ground
Proper Shipping Name	Gasoline
Hazard Class	3 (Flammable liquid)
Packing Group	II
UN/UN No.	UN 1203

Label	Flammable
Flashpoint	-40 F
Governing Body	IMDG
Mode	Vessel
Proper Shipping Name	Gasoline
Hazard Class	3 (Flammable liquid)
Packing Group	II
UN/UN No.	UN 1203
Label	Flammable
Flash point	-40 F cc

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product contains the following EPCRA section 313 chemical subject to the reporting requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372): Toulene- CAS Number 108-88-3, please check section 2 of the MSDS for the specific concentration. The remaining Sara 313 components listed in Section 14 of the MSDS are less than the reported de minimis levels. This information must be included in all MSDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

Regulatory List	Component	CAS No.
CAA (Clean Air Act) - High Risk Haz Air Pollutants	BENZENE	71-43-2
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs	BENZENE	71-43-2
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs	XYLENE	1330-20-7
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCM Chemicals	BENZENE	71-43-2
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCM Chemicals	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCM Chemicals	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCM Chemicals	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCM Chemicals	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCM Chemicals	XYLENE	1330-20-7
CAA (Clean Air Act) - VOCs in SOCM	BENZENE	71-43-2
CAA (Clean Air Act) - VOCs in SOCM	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CAA (Clean Air Act) - VOCs in SOCM	ISOPENTANE	78-78-4
CAA (Clean Air Act) - VOCs in SOCM	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
CAA (Clean Air Act) - VOCs in SOCM	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CAA (Clean Air Act) - VOCs in SOCM	XYLENE	1330-20-7
CAA - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants	BENZENE	71-43-2
CAA - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CAA - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
CAA - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CAA - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants	XYLENE	1330-20-7
Canada - CEPA - Sch. I - List of Toxic Substances	BENZENE	71-43-2
Canada - WHMIS - Ingredient Disclosure	CYCLOPENTANE	287-92-3
Canada - WHMIS - Ingredient Disclosure	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
Canada - WHMIS - Ingredient Disclosure	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
Canada - WHMIS - Ingredient Disclosure	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	BENZENE	71-43-2
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	XYLENE	1330-20-7
CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 EHS and TPQs	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 EHS and TPQs	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 EHS EPCRA RQs	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting	BENZENE	71-43-2
CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting	XYLENE	1330-20-7

CWA (Clean Water Act) - Hazardous Substances
 CWA (Clean Water Act) - Hazardous Substances
 CWA (Clean Water Act) - Hazardous Substances
 CWA (Clean Water Act) - Hazardous Substances
 CWA (Clean Water Act) - Hazardous Substances
 CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
 CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
 CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
 CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
 CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
 CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
 DEA - List II Essential Chemicals
 IARC - Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans)
 IARC - Group 2B (Possibly carcinogenic to humans)
 IARC - Group 2B (Possibly carcinogenic to humans)

IARC - Group 3 (not classifiable)
 IARC - Group 3 (not classifiable)
 Inventory - Australia (AICS)
 Inventory - Australia (AICS)
 Inventory - Australia (AICS)
 Inventory - Australia (AICS)
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Inventory - Australia (AICS)
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 Inventory - Canada - Domestic Substances List
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 Inventory - European EINECS Inventory
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 Inventory - European EINECS Inventory
 Inventory - European EINECS Inventory
 Inventory - Japan - (ENCS)
 Inventory - Japan - (ENCS)
 Inventory - Japan - (ENCS)
 Inventory - Japan - (ENCS)
 Inventory - Japan - (ENCS)
 Inventory - Japan - (ENCS)

BENZENE 71-43-2
 ETHYL BENZENE 100-41-4
 TETRAETHYL LEAD 78-00-2
 TOLUENE 108-88-3
 XYLENE 1330-20-7
 BENZENE 71-43-2
 ETHYL BENZENE 100-41-4
 TOLUENE 108-88-3
 BENZENE 71-43-2
 ETHYL BENZENE 100-41-4
 TOLUENE 108-88-3
 TOLUENE 108-88-3
 BENZENE 71-43-2
 ETHYL BENZENE 100-41-4
 LIGHT PETROLEUM 8006-61-9
 DISTILLATE
 TOLUENE 108-88-3
 XYLENE 1330-20-7
 BENZENE Present
 CYCLOPENTANE Present
 ETHYL BENZENE Present
 ISOPENTANE Present
 LIGHT PETROLEUM Present
 DISTILLATE
 N-HEXANE Present
 TETRAETHYL LEAD Present
 TOLUENE Present
 XYLENE Present
 BENZENE Present
 ETHYL BENZENE Present
 ISOPENTANE Present
 LIGHT PETROLEUM Present
 DISTILLATE
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 CYCLOPENTANE Present
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 DISTILLATE
 N-HEXANE Present
 TETRAETHYL LEAD Present
 TOLUENE Present
 XYLENE Present
 BENZENE Present
 CYCLOPENTANE Present
 ETHYL BENZENE Present
 ISOPENTANE Present
 N-HEXANE Present
 TOLUENE Present

Inventory - Japan - (ENCS)	XYLENE	Present
Inventory - Korea - Existing and Evaluated	BENZENE	Present
Inventory - Korea - Existing and Evaluated	CYCLOPENTANE	Present
Inventory - Korea - Existing and Evaluated	ETHYL BENZENE	Present
Inventory - Korea - Existing and Evaluated	ISOPENTANE	Present
Inventory - Korea - Existing and Evaluated	LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	Present
Inventory - Korea - Existing and Evaluated	N-HEXANE	Present
Inventory - Korea - Existing and Evaluated	TETRAETHYL LEAD	Present
Inventory - Korea - Existing and Evaluated	TOLUENE	Present
Inventory - Korea - Existing and Evaluated	XYLENE	Present
Inventory - New Zealand	BENZENE	Present
Inventory - New Zealand	CYCLOPENTANE	Present
Inventory - New Zealand	ETHYL BENZENE	Present
Inventory - New Zealand	ISOPENTANE	Present
Inventory - New Zealand	LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	Present
Inventory - New Zealand	N-HEXANE	Present
Inventory - New Zealand	TETRAETHYL LEAD	Present
Inventory - New Zealand	TOLUENE	Present
Inventory - New Zealand	XYLENE	Present
Inventory - Philippines Inventory (PICCS)	BENZENE	Present
Inventory - Philippines Inventory (PICCS)	CYCLOPENTANE	Present
Inventory - Philippines Inventory (PICCS)	ETHYL BENZENE	Present
Inventory - Philippines Inventory (PICCS)	ISOPENTANE	Present
Inventory - Philippines Inventory (PICCS)	LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	Present
Inventory - Philippines Inventory (PICCS)	N-HEXANE	Present
Inventory - Philippines Inventory (PICCS)	TETRAETHYL LEAD	Present
Inventory - Philippines Inventory (PICCS)	TOLUENE	Present
Inventory - Philippines Inventory (PICCS)	XYLENE	Present
Inventory - TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Inventory	BENZENE	Present
Inventory - TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Inventory	CYCLOPENTANE	Present
Inventory - TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Inventory	ETHYL BENZENE	Present
Inventory - TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Inventory	ISOPENTANE	Present
Inventory - TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Inventory	LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	Present
Inventory - TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Inventory	N-HEXANE	Present
Inventory - TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Inventory	TETRAETHYL LEAD	Present
Inventory - TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Inventory	TOLUENE	Present
Inventory - TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Inventory	XYLENE	Present
OSHA - Hazard Communication Carcinogens	BENZENE	71-43-2
OSHA - Hazard Communication Carcinogens	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
OSHA - Hazard Communication Carcinogens	LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	8006-61-9
OSHA - Specifically Regulated Carcinogens	BENZENE	71-43-2
U.S. - DOT - Hazardous Substances and RQs (App A)	BENZENE	71-43-2
U.S. - DOT - Hazardous Substances and RQs (App A)	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
U.S. - DOT - Hazardous Substances and RQs (App A)	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
U.S. - DOT - Hazardous Substances and RQs (App A)	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
U.S. - DOT - Hazardous Substances and RQs (App A)	TOLUENE	108-88-3
U.S. - DOT - Hazardous Substances and RQs (App A)	XYLENE	1330-20-7
U.S. - DOT - Marine Pollutants - (App B)	LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	8006-61-9
U.S. - DOT - Marine Pollutants - (App B)	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
U.S. - DOT - Severe Marine Pollutants - (App B)	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2

Title III Classifications Sections 311,312:

- Acute: **YES**
- Chronic: **YES**
- Fire: **YES**
- Reactivity: **NO**
- Sudden Release of Pressure: **NO**

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Precautionary labeling for pumps, portable containers, and drums is required. A "hazardous when empty" pictogram and D.O.T. flammable liquid label are also required for drums. Details available upon request. Sun recommends that exposures to benzene be kept below 0.5 ppm for 8-hours; 2.5 ppm for 15-min. Normal service station operations are below these values. For use as motor fuel only. Do not use for any other purpose. Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after container is emptied because it may retain product residue. Keep out of reach of children.