

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

SUNOCO SURGE



## Section 1. Identification

- GHS product identifier** : SUNOCO SURGE
- Other means of identification** : Leaded racing gasoline
- Product code** : 267600
- Product use** : Leaded racing gasoline.  
California Air Resources Board (CARB): This product cannot be sold, offered for sale, supplied or offered for supply for motor vehicles in California except in competition racing vehicles. Not Legal For Use in Any Other Motor Vehicle.
- Supplier's details** : Sunoco LP  
3801 West Chester Pike  
Newtown Square, Pennsylvania 19073  
Sunoco Race Fuels email: performanceproducts@sunoco.com  
http://www.sunocoracefuels.com
- e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS** : sunocomsds@sunoco.com
- Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** : Sunoco LP: (800) 964-8861  
Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300 (Available 24 hours/7 days per week)  
Product Safety Information: 1-888-567-3066

## Section 2. Hazards identification

- OSHA/HCS status** : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
- Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 1  
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2  
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 2  
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 2  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (cardiovascular system, central nervous system (CNS), kidneys, liver, respiratory system) - Category 2  
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

### GHS label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



#### Signal word

: Danger

#### Hazard statements

: Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.  
Causes skin irritation.  
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (cardiovascular system, central nervous system (CNS), kidneys, liver, respiratory system)

### Precautionary statements

## Section 2. Hazards identification

- Prevention** : Obtain special instructions before use.  
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing.  
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment.  
Use only non-sparking tools.  
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
Keep container tightly closed.  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
Do not breathe vapor.  
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Response** : Get medical attention if you feel unwell.  
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.  
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.  
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.  
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.
- Storage** : Store locked up.  
Store in a well-ventilated place.  
Keep cool.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Hazards not otherwise classified** : Static-accumulating flammable liquid  
Vapors may form explosive mixture with air

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

- Substance/mixture** : Mixture
- Other means of identification** : Leaded racing gasoline
- Product code** : 267600

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	35 - 50	64741-66-8
isopentane	20 - 30	78-78-4
toluene	15 - 25	108-88-3
isooctane	8 - 15	26635-64-3
butane	0 - 2	106-97-8

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.**

**Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.**

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Wash with soap and water for 20 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- 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. Following injection, prompt debridement of the wound is necessary to minimize necrosis and tissue loss.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Loss of coordination. Headache. Fatigue.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- 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.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub> or foam. Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : CAUTION: Water may be ineffective for extinguishment.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
asphyxiants

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Stay upwind/keep distance from source.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

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.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

**Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.  
NFPA Class 1B storage.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	None.
isopentane	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b> TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.
toluene	<b>OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013).</b> TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. CEIL: 300 ppm AMP: 500 ppm 10 minutes. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).</b> TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 375 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 560 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b> TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
isooctane	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b> TWA: 300 ppm 8 hours.
butane	<b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).</b> TWA: 800 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours. <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b> STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.

**Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

**Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measures



## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields or chemical splash goggles and/or face shield.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Recommended: > 8 hours (breakthrough time): nitrile rubber, Viton®, Teflon
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- Recommended: nitrile rubber, Viton®, Teflon
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. Ensure an MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator or equivalent is used.
- 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.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Yellow. [Light]
- Odor** : Gasoline
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : 32.2 to 123.9°C (90.0 to 255.0°F) (est) [ASTM D 86]
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -40°C (-40°F) [Reference value]
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Vapor pressure	: 8.0 psia
Vapor density	: Not available.
Relative density	: 0.718 [ASTM D 287]
Solubility	: Not available.
Solubility in water	: Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Not available.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials strong acids strong alkalis halogenated compounds hydrogen peroxide chlorine concentrated oxygen
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit - Male, Female	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat - Male, Female	>5000 mg/kg	-
isopentane	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	280000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
toluene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	49 g/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

#### Irritation/Corrosion



## Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
toluene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 minutes 100 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	870 Micrograms	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Pig	-	24 hours 250 microliters	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	435 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-

### Conclusion/Summary

#### Skin

: Causes skin irritation.

Samples of gasoline and a number of low boiling point naphtha streams have been tested in rabbit skin irritation studies. The majority of the data were derived using a 24 hour occluded exposure protocol. The degree of dermal irritation observed was variable, ranging from slight to moderate/severe, normally persisting for up to 14 days. There was no evidence of skin corrosion. Heavier, aromatic materials caused more irritation than lighter, paraffinic streams (API, 1995).

#### Eyes

: The effects of gasoline and low boiling point naphtha streams on the eye have been investigated in rabbits using a number of samples. None of the samples tested showed more than minimal redness and swelling, which resolved quickly (ARCO, 1986-A).

### Sensitization

#### Conclusion/Summary

#### Skin

: Tests in guinea pigs with gasoline and a number of low boiling point naphtha streams showed no evidence of skin sensitization (ARCO, 1986-B).

#### Respiratory

: There are no reports available to indicate that gasoline or low boiling point naphthas have the potential to cause respiratory sensitization (ARCO, 1986-B).

### Mutagenicity

#### Conclusion/Summary

: The mutagenic potential of gasoline and low boiling point naphthas has been extensively studied in a range of in vivo and in vitro assays. The majority of the studies showed no evidence of mutagenic activity (API, 1977; API, 2005).

The classification as a carcinogen or mutagen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.1% w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7).

### Carcinogenicity

#### Conclusion/Summary

: The carcinogenic potential of gasoline has been investigated in rats and mice following inhalation exposure for 2 years. In rats, there was an increased incidence of kidney tumors in males and in mice there was an increased incidence of liver tumors in females; further work has shown that these tumors are sex and species specific and are not considered relevant to humans (Short BG et al., 1989). Results of 2 year skin painting studies with gasoline or low boiling point naphthas have shown either no, or weak potential (low incidence and long latent period) for the development of skin tumors. Additional work has shown that where tumors arise they are most likely a result of a non-genotoxic response due to dermal irritation (API, 1983).

### Classification

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
toluene	-	3	-

### Reproductive toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Maternal toxicity	Fertility	Developmental toxin	Species	Dose	Exposure
toluene	-	Positive	-	Rat - Male, Female	Inhalation: 7500 mg/ m <sup>3</sup>	6 hours per day
	-	-	Positive	Rat - Male, Female	Inhalation: 1875 mg/ m <sup>3</sup>	6 hours per day

**Conclusion/Summary** : Results of guideline developmental toxicity studies on gasolines and OECD developmental toxicity screening studies with low boiling point naphtha streams showed no evidence of developmental toxicity in rats (Roberts L et al, 2001). Similarly, studies in rats with gasoline did not show any effect on reproductive performance (McKee RH et al, 2000). Gasoline and low boiling point naphthas can contain amounts of toluene and/or n-hexane, constituents that are classified as reprotoxicants.

### Teratogenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
isopentane	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
isooctane	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
toluene	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects

**Summary:** Acute exposure studies show no evidence of systemic toxicity, other than a potential to cause narcosis/ CNS depression at higher exposure concentrations (Drinker P et al, 1943; Davis A et al 1960).

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
toluene	Category 2	Not determined	cardiovascular system, central nervous system (CNS), kidneys, liver and respiratory system

**Summary:** The repeat dose toxicity of gasoline and low boiling point naphthas has been studied in rats following dermal and inhalation exposure for periods between 10 days and up to 2 years. The effects of repeated inhalation exposure of primates to gasoline have also been studied. In dermal studies, no systemic toxicity has been seen; the only effect observed was moderate to severe dermal irritation. Repeated inhalation exposure causes light hydrocarbon nephropathy in male rats, an effect which is considered to be both sex and species specific (Halder CA et al, 1985; API, 2005; ARCO, 1986-C).

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
SUNOCO SURGE	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Summary:** Gasoline and low boiling point naphthas are low viscosity, mobile hydrocarbon liquids with a viscosity at 40°C of <7 mm<sup>2</sup>/s.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Loss of coordination. Headache. Fatigue.  
**Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.  
**Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

**Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 pain or irritation  
 watering  
 redness

**Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 nausea or vomiting  
 headache  
 drowsiness/fatigue  
 dizziness/vertigo  
 unconsciousness  
 reduced fetal weight  
 increase in fetal deaths  
 skeletal malformations

**Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 irritation  
 redness  
 reduced fetal weight  
 increase in fetal deaths  
 skeletal malformations

**Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 nausea or vomiting  
 reduced fetal weight  
 increase in fetal deaths  
 skeletal malformations

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### Short term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.  
**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Long term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.  
**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.  
**General** : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
**Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Teratogenicity** : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.  
**Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

**Fertility effects** : Suspected of damaging fertility.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
toluene	Acute EC50 12500 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 11600 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pseudolimnaeus - Adult	48 hours
	Acute EC50 6000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Wearling)	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5500 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus kisutch - Fry	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 1000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Persistence and degradability

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	-	10 to 2500	high
isopentane	3	171	low
toluene	2.73	90	low

### Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.

**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues.





## Section 13. Disposal considerations

Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

### United States - RCRA Toxic hazardous waste "U" List

Ingredient	CAS #	Status	Reference number
Toluene; Benzene, methyl-	108-88-3	Listed	U220

## Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA
<b>UN number</b>	UN1203	Not determined.	Not determined.	UN1203	UN1203	UN1203
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Gasoline	-	-	GASOLINE	GASOLINE	Gasoline
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	3	-	-	3	3	3
<b>Label</b>						
<b>Packing group</b>	II	-	-	II	II	II
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Yes.	-	-	Yes.	Marine Pollutant: Yes	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
<b>Additional information</b>	This product is not regulated as a marine pollutant when transported on inland waterways in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg or by road, rail, or inland air in non-bulk sizes, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of §§ 173.24 and 173.24a.  <b>Reportable quantity</b> 4000 lbs / 1816	-	-	-	The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.  <b>Emergency schedules (EmS)</b> F-E, S-E  <b>Special provisions</b> 243, 363	The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations. <b>Passenger and Cargo Aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 5 L Packaging instructions: 353 <b>Cargo Aircraft Only</b> Quantity limitation: 60 L Packaging instructions:

## Section 14. Transport information

	<p>kg [668.16 gal / 2529.2 L]</p> <p><b>Toluene RQ:</b> 1000 lbs (454 kg); <b>Tetraethyl lead RQ:</b> 10 lbs (4.54 kg)</p> <p>Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.</p> <p><b>Limited quantity</b> Yes.</p> <p><b>Packaging instruction</b> <b>Passenger aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 5 L</p> <p><b>Cargo aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 60 L</p> <p><b>Special provisions</b> 144, 177, B1, B33, IB2, T4</p>					<p>364</p> <p><b>Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 1 L Packaging instructions: Y341</p> <p><b>Special provisions</b> A100</p>
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**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code** : Not available.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**U.S. Federal regulations** : **TSCA 4(a) proposed test rules:** tetraethyllead  
**TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption:** Not determined  
**United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** All components are listed or exempted.  
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 307:** toluene; tetraethyllead  
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 311:** toluene; tetraethyllead



## Section 15. Regulatory information

**Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances:** isopentane; butane

**Clean Air Act Section 112** : Listed

**(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)**

**Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances** : Not listed

**Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances** : Not listed

**DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals)** : Not listed

**DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals)** : Listed

### SARA 302/304

#### Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	EHS	SARA 302 TPQ		SARA 304 RQ	
			(lbs)	(gallons)	(lbs)	(gallons)
tetraethyllead	<0.1	Yes.	100	7.1	10	0.71

**SARA 304 RQ** : 13333.3 lbs / 6053.3 kg [2227.2 gal / 8430.8 L]

### SARA 311/312

**Classification** : Fire hazard  
Immediate (acute) health hazard  
Delayed (chronic) health hazard

#### Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	35 - 50	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
isopentane	20 - 30	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
toluene	15 - 25	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
isooctane	8 - 15	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
butane	0 - 2	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.

### SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
<b>Form R - Reporting requirements</b>	toluene tetraethyllead	108-88-3 78-00-2	≥25 - ≤50 <0.1
<b>Supplier notification</b>	toluene	108-88-3	≥25 - ≤50

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

### State regulations

**Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: ISOPENTANE; TOLUENE; METHYLBENZENE; BUTANE

**New York** : The following components are listed: Toluene

**New Jersey** : The following components are listed: ISOPENTANE; BUTANE, 2-METHYL-; TOLUENE; BENZENE, METHYL-; BUTANE

**Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: BUTANE, 2-METHYL-; BENZENE, METHYL-; ISOCTANE; BUTANE

### California Prop. 65

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**WARNING:** This product contains less than 0.1% of a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

**WARNING:** This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Ingredient name	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
toluene	No.	Yes.	No.	7000 µg/day (ingestion)
tetraethyllead	Yes.	No.	No.	No.

### International regulations

#### Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

#### Montreal Protocol (Annexes A, B, C, E)

Not listed.

#### Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

#### Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

#### UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

### International lists

#### National inventory

<b>Canada</b>	: At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components are listed in NDSL.
<b>China</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Europe</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>New Zealand</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Philippines</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Taiwan</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.

## Section 16. Other information

### Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	2
Flammability	3
Physical hazards	0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

### National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



## Section 16. Other information

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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 1	On basis of test data
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2	Calculation method
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 2	Calculation method
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 2	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (cardiovascular system, central nervous system (CNS), kidneys, liver, respiratory system) - Category 2	Calculation method
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	Expert judgment

### History

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**Version** : 1

**Key to abbreviations** : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor  
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
 IATA = International Air Transport Association  
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container  
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient  
 MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
 UN = United Nations

**References** : API (1977) Mutagenicity evaluation of unleaded gasoline. Study conducted by Litton Bionetics. API Med. Res. Publ. 28-30173. Washington DC: American Petroleum Institute.

API (1983) Carcinogenic potential of key petroleum products. Study conducted by Eppley Institute for Research in Cancer, University of Nebraska Medical School. API Med. Res. Publ. 30-31646. Washington DC: American Petroleum Institute.

API (1995) Primary skin irritation study in rabbits of API 91-01 and PS-6. Unleaded test gasolines. Study conducted by Hill Top Biolabs Inc. API Toxicology Report No. 409. Washington DC: American Petroleum Institute.

API (2005) Baseline gasoline vapor condensate: a 13-week whole-body inhalation toxicity study in rats with neurotoxicity assessments and 4-week in vivo genotoxicity and immunotoxicity assessments. Study conducted by Huntingdon Life Sciences. Study No. 00-6125. Washington DC: American Petroleum Institute.

ARCO (1986-A) Primary eye irritation study in rabbits administered test article F-64-01 unleaded Watson premium gasoline. UBTL Study No. 60583. Los Angeles CA: ARCO.

ARCO (1986-B) Dermal sensitization study in guinea pigs administered test article F-64-01 unleaded premium gasoline. UBTL Study No. 60613. Los Angeles CA: ARCO.

## Section 16. Other information

ARCO (1986-C) Twenty-eight (28) day dermal toxicity study in rats on test article F-64-01 unleaded Watson premium gasoline. UBTL Study No. 60761. Los Angeles CA: ARCO.

Davis, A. et al (1960) The effects on human volunteers of exposure to air containing gasoline vapor. Arch Environ Health 1, 548-554.

Drinker, P. et al (1943) The threshold toxicity of gasoline vapor. J Ind Hyg Toxicol 25, 6, 225-232.

Halder, C.A. et al (1985) Hydrocarbon nephropathy in male rats: identification of the nephrotoxic components of unleaded gasoline. Toxicol Ind Health 1, 3, 67-87.

McKee, R.H. et al (2000) Assessment in rats of the reproductive toxicity of gasoline from a gasoline vapor recovery unit. Reprod Toxicol 14, 4, 337-353.

Roberts, L. et al (2001) Developmental toxicity evaluation of unleaded gasoline vapor in the rat. Reprod Toxicol 15, 5, 487-494.

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▣ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

**To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.**

**Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.**