

Safety Data Sheet



SECTION 1 CHEMICAL IDENTIFIER AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Chevron and Texaco Unleaded Gasolines (All Grades)

Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restrictions on Use: Fuel

Synonyms: Automotive; Calco Mid-Grade Unleaded Gasoline; Calco Premium Gasoline; Calco Regular Unleaded Gasoline; CHEVRON and TEXACO MID-GRADE UNLEADED GASOLINES; CHEVRON and TEXACO PREMIUM UNLEADED GASOLINES; CHEVRON and TEXACO REGULAR UNLEADED GASOLINES; Chevron Mid-Grade Unleaded Gasoline; Chevron Plus Unleaded Gasoline; Chevron Premium Unleaded Gasoline; Chevron Regular Unleaded Gasoline; Chevron Supreme Plus Unleaded Gasoline; Chevron Supreme Unleaded Gasoline; Chevron UL/CQ Gasoline; GASOLINE (GENERIC); Gasolines; Texaco Power Plus Gasoline; Texaco Power Premium Unleaded Gasoline; Texaco Unleaded Gasoline; UNLEADED GASOLINE FOR EXPORT

Company Identification

Chevron Products Company
5001 Executive Parkway, Suite 200
San Ramon, CA 94583
United States of America

Transportation Emergency Response

CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887

Health Emergency

Chevron Emergency & Information Center: Located in the USA. International collect calls accepted. (800) 231-0623 or (510) 231-0623

Product Information

Product Information: (800) 582-3835
SDS Requests: lubemsds@chevron.com

SPECIAL NOTES: This SDS applies to: all motor gasoline.

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION:

- Flammable liquid: Category 1.
- Aspiration toxicant: Category 1.
- Carcinogen: Category 1B.
- Eye irritation: Category 2A.
- Germ Cell Mutagen: Category 1B.
- Reproductive toxicant (developmental): Category 2.
- Skin irritation: Category 2.
- Target organ toxicant (central nervous system): Category 3.
- Target organ toxicant (repeated exposure): Category 2.
- Acute aquatic toxicant: Category 2.
- Chronic aquatic toxicant: Category 2.



Signal Word: Danger

Physical Hazards:

- Extremely flammable liquid and vapour (H224).

Health Hazards:

- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways (H304).
- Causes skin irritation (H315).
- Causes serious eye irritation (H319).
- May cause drowsiness or dizziness (H336).
- May cause genetic defects (H340).
- May cause cancer (H350).
- Suspected of damaging the unborn child (H361D).
- May cause damage to organs (Blood/Blood Forming Organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (H373).

Environmental Hazards:

- Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects (H411).

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

General:

- Keep out of reach of children (P102).
- Read label before use (P103).

Prevention:

- Obtain special instructions before use (P201).
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood (P202).
- Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking (P210).
- Keep container tightly closed (P233).
- Keep cool (P235).
- Ground and bond container and receiving equipment (P240).
- Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment (P241).
- Use non-sparking tools (P242).
- Take action to prevent static discharge (P243).
- Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray (P260).
- Wash thoroughly after handling (P264).
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area (P271).
- Avoid release to the environment (P273).
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection (P280).

Response:

- IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician (P301+P310).
- IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower (P303+P361+P353).
- IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing (P304+P340).
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing (P305+P351+P338).
- IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention (P308+P313).
- Specific treatment (see Notes to Physician on this label) (P321).
- Do NOT induce vomiting (P331).
- If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention (P332+P313).

- If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention (P337+P313).
- Wash contaminated clothing before reuse (P363).
- In case of fire: Use media specified in the SDS to extinguish (P370+P378).
- Collect spillage (P391).

Storage:

- Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed (P403+P233).
- Store locked up (P405).

Disposal:

- Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international regulations (P501).

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This material is a mixture.

| COMPONENTS | CAS NUMBER | AMOUNT |
|--|------------|-----------------|
| Gasoline | 86290-81-5 | 100 %volume |
| Toluene | 108-88-3 | 1 - 35 %volume |
| Pentane, 2,2,4-trimethyl- | 540-84-1 | 10 - 15 %volume |
| Xylene | 1330-20-7 | 1 - 15 %volume |
| Trimethylbenzene (3 isomers: 1,2,3-; 1,2,4-; 1,3,5-isomer) | 25551-13-7 | 5 - 10 %volume |
| Pentane isomers (pentanes) | Mixture | 1 - 13 %volume |
| Butane | 106-97-8 | 1 - 12 %volume |
| Ethanol | 64-17-5 | 0 - 10 %volume |
| Hexane | 110-54-3 | 1 - 5 %volume |
| Benzene | 71-43-2 | 0.1 - 5 %volume |
| Heptane | 142-82-5 | 1 - 4 %volume |
| Cyclohexane | 110-82-7 | 1 - 3 %volume |
| Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | 0.1 - 3 %volume |
| Methylcyclohexane | 108-87-2 | 1 - 2 %volume |
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | 0.1 - 2 %volume |

Motor gasoline is considered a mixture by EPA under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). The refinery streams used to blend motor gasoline are all on the TSCA Chemical Substances Inventory. The appropriate CAS number for refinery blended motor gasoline is 86290-81-5. The product specifications of motor gasoline sold in your area will depend on applicable Federal and State regulations.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: Flush eyes with water immediately while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if worn, after initial flushing, and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin: Wash skin with water immediately and remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if any symptoms develop. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.

Ingestion: If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation: Move the exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if breathing difficulties continue or if any other symptoms develop.

Note to Physicians: Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting may result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which may cause pneumonitis.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Dry Chemical, CO₂, Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) or alcohol resistant foam.

Unusual Fire Hazards: See Section 7 for proper handling and storage.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: No data available

PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:

Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.

Combustion Products: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures:

Eliminate all sources of ignition in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. If this material is released into the work area, evacuate the area immediately. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

Environmental Precautions:

Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater.

Methods and Material For Containment and Cleaning Up:

Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.

Reporting:

Report spills to local authorities as appropriate or required.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

General Handling Information: Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.

Precautionary Measures: This product presents an extreme fire hazard. Liquid very quickly evaporates, even at low temperatures, and forms vapor (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive violence. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Never siphon gasoline by mouth.

Do not store in open or unlabeled containers. READ AND OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS ON PRODUCT LABEL. Use only as a motor fuel. Do not use for cleaning, pressure appliance fuel, or any other such use. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Do not breathe vapor or fumes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep out of the reach of children.

Static Hazard: Improper filling of portable gasoline containers creates danger of fire. Only dispense gasoline into approved and properly labeled gasoline containers. Always place portable containers on the ground. Be sure pump nozzle is in contact with the container while filling. Do not use a nozzle's lock-open device. Do not fill portable containers that are inside a vehicle or truck/trailer bed.

Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be 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.

Container Warnings: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty

container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, 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 containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

General Storage Information: DO NOT USE OR STORE near heat, sparks, flames, or hot surfaces . USE AND STORE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA. Keep container closed when not in use.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 2), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the workplace when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment (PPE). If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, refer to PPE information below.

Factors that affect PPE include, but are not limited to: properties of the chemical, other chemicals which may contact the same PPE, physical requirements (fit & sizing, cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection, etc.), and potential allergic reactions to the PPE material. It is the responsibility of the user to read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances. Refer to appropriate CEN standards.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use general ventilation, local exhaust ventilation, or a combination of both.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Eye/Face Protection: Wear protective equipment to prevent eye contact. Selection of protective equipment may include safety glasses, chemical goggles, face shields, or a combination depending on the work operations conducted.

Skin Protection: Wear chemical personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent skin contact. Selection of chemical protective clothing should be performed by an Occupational Hygienist or Safety Professional and be based upon applicable standards (ASTM F739 or EN 374). Using chemical PPE depends upon operations conducted and may include chemical gloves, boots, chemical apron, chemical suit, and complete facial protection. Refer to PPE manufacturers to obtain breakthrough time information to determine how long PPE can be used before it needs to be replaced. Unless specific glove manufacturer data indicates otherwise, the below table is based upon available industry data to assist in the glove selection process and is intended to be used as reference only.

| Chemical Glove Material | Thickness (mm) | Typical Breakthrough Time (minutes) |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Butyl | 0.7 | 7 |
| Neoprene | 0.61 | 7 |
| Nitrile | 0.8 | 60 |
| Nitrile | 0.23 | 2 |
| Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) | 1.1 | 2 |
| Viton Butyl | 0.3 | 120 |

Respiratory Protection: Determine if airborne concentrations are below the recommended occupational exposure limits for jurisdiction of use. If airborne concentrations are above the acceptable limits, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from this material, such as: Air-Purifying Respirator for Organic Vapors. When used as a fuel, this material can produce carbon monoxide in the exhaust. Determine if airborne concentrations are below the occupational exposure limit for carbon

monoxide. If not, wear an approved positive-pressure air-supplying respirator.
 Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

| Component | Country/ Agency | Form | TWA | STEL | Ceiling | Notation |
|---|--------------------|-------|------------|----------|---------|----------|
| Gasoline | ACGIH | Vapor | 300 ppm | 500 ppm | -- | A3 |
| Gasoline | ACGIH | -- | 300 ppm | 500 ppm | -- | -- |
| Toluene | ACGIH | -- | 20 ppm | -- | -- | -- |
| Toluene | JSOH | -- | 188 mg/m3 | -- | -- | Skin |
| Pentane, 2,2,4-trimethyl- | ACGIH | -- | 300 ppm | -- | -- | -- |
| Pentane, 2,2,4-trimethyl- | JSOH | -- | 1400 mg/m3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Xylene | ACGIH | -- | 20 ppm | -- | -- | -- |
| Xylene | JSOH | -- | 217 mg/m3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Trimethylbenzene (3 isomers: 1,2,3-; 1,2,4-; 1,3,5- isomer) | ACGIH | -- | 10 ppm | -- | -- | -- |
| Butane | ACGIH | -- | -- | 1000 ppm | -- | -- |
| Butane | JSOH | -- | 1200 mg/m3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Ethanol | ACGIH | -- | 1000 ppm | 1000 ppm | -- | A4 |
| Hexane | ACGIH | -- | 50 ppm | -- | -- | Skin |
| Hexane | JSOH | -- | 140 mg/m3 | -- | -- | Skin |
| Benzene | ACGIH | Vapor | 0.50 ppm | 2.50 ppm | -- | -- |
| Benzene | ACGIH | -- | 0.05 ppm | 2.50 ppm | -- | Skin |
| Benzene | CVX | Vapor | 0.50 ppm | 2.50 ppm | -- | -- |
| Heptane | ACGIH | -- | 400 ppm | 500 ppm | -- | -- |
| Heptane | JSOH | -- | 820 mg/m3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Cyclohexane | ACGIH | -- | 100 ppm | -- | -- | -- |
| Cyclohexane | JSOH | -- | 520 mg/m3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Ethylbenzene | ACGIH | Vapor | 100 ppm | -- | -- | -- |
| Ethylbenzene | ACGIH | -- | 20 ppm | -- | -- | -- |
| Ethylbenzene | JSOH | -- | 87 mg/m3 | -- | -- | Skin |
| Methylcyclohexane | ACGIH | -- | 400 ppm | -- | -- | -- |
| Methylcyclohexane | JSOH | -- | 1600 mg/m3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Naphthalene | ACGIH | Vapor | 10 ppm | 15 ppm | -- | A4 Skin |
| Naphthalene | ACGIH | -- | 10 ppm | -- | -- | Skin |

Consult local authorities for appropriate values.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Attention: the data below are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

Color: Colorless to yellow

Physical State: Liquid

Odor: Petroleum odor

Odor Threshold: No data available

pH: Not Applicable

Vapor Pressure: 5 psi - 15.50 psi (Typical) @ 37.8 °C (100 °F)

Relative Vapor Density: 3 - 4 (Typical)

Particle Characteristics: No data available

Boiling Point: 27.2°C (81°F) - 52.8°C (127°F) (Typical)

Solubility: Negligible
Freezing Point: Not Applicable
Melting Point: Not Applicable
Specific Gravity: 0.70 g/ml - 0.80 g/ml @ 15.6°C (60.1°F) (Typical)
Density: No data available
Viscosity: <1 SUS @ 37.8°C (100°F)
Evaporation Rate: No data available
n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: 2 - 7
Combustion Characteristics (Solids/Gases): No data available
Decomposition Temperature: No data available
Boiling Range: No data available

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

Flashpoint: (Tagliabue Closed Cup ASTM D56) < -45 °C (< -49 °F)

Autoignition: > 280 °C (> 536 °F)

Flammability (solid, gas): Not Applicable

Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): Lower: 1.4 Upper: 7.6

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: May react with strong acids or strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.

Chemical Stability: This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

Incompatibility With Other Materials: Not applicable

Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known (None expected)

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 HAZARD INFORMATION

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye: Contact with the eyes causes severe irritation. Symptoms may include pain, tearing, reddening, swelling and impaired vision.

Eye Irritation: This material causes serious eye irritation. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for product components.

Skin: Contact with the skin causes irritation. Skin contact may cause drying or defatting of the skin. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling, and blistering. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause an allergic skin response.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: LD50: >3.75 g/kg (rabbit).

Skin Irritation: For a 4-hour exposure, the Primary Irritation Index (PII) in rabbits is: 4.8/8.0.

Skin Sensitization: This material did not cause skin sensitization reactions in a Buehler guinea pig test.

Ingestion: Highly toxic; may be fatal if swallowed. Because of its low viscosity, this material can directly enter the lungs, if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death. May be irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. Symptoms may include pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Acute Oral Toxicity: LD50: >5 ml/kg (rat).

Inhalation: Excessive or prolonged breathing of this material may cause central nervous system effects. Central nervous system effects may include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of coordination, blurred vision, drowsiness, confusion, or disorientation. At extreme exposures, central nervous system effects may include respiratory depression, tremors or convulsions, loss of

consciousness, coma or death.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: 4 hour(s) LD50: >20000 mg/m³ (rat).

Acute Toxicity Estimate: Not Determined

DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:

Reproductive Toxicity: Contains material that may cause harm to the unborn child if inhaled above the recommended exposure limit. This material is suspected of damaging the unborn child. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Carcinogenicity: Prolonged or repeated exposure to this material may cause cancer. Gasoline has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Whole gasoline exhaust has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Contains benzene, which has been classified as a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) and a Group 1 carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Contains naphthalene, which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Contains ethylbenzene which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

This material may cause cancer. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: This material may cause genetic defects. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Target Organs: Contains material that may cause damage to the following organ(s) following repeated inhalation at concentrations above the recommended exposure limit: Blood/Blood Forming Organs

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: This material may cause drowsiness or dizziness. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure: This material may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Aspiration Hazard: This material is considered an aspiration hazard based on the kinematic viscosity of the material.

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:

This product contains naphthalene.

GENERAL TOXICITY: Exposure to naphthalene has been reported to cause methemoglobinemia and/or hemolytic anemia, especially in humans deficient in the enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase.

Laboratory animals given repeated oral doses of naphthalene have developed cataracts.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY AND BIRTH DEFECTS: Naphthalene did not cause birth defects when administered orally to rabbits, rats, and mice during pregnancy, but slightly reduced litter size in mice at dose levels that were lethal to the pregnant females. Naphthalene has been reported to cross the human placenta.

GENETIC TOXICITY: Naphthalene caused chromosome aberrations and sister chromatid exchanges in Chinese hamster ovary cells, but was not a mutagen in several other in-vitro tests.

CARCINOGENICITY: In a study conducted by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), mice exposed to 10 or 30 ppm of naphthalene by inhalation daily for two years had chronic inflammation of the nose and lungs and increased incidences of metaplasia in those tissues. The incidence of benign lung tumors (alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas) was significantly increased in the high-dose female group but not in the male groups. In another two-year inhalation study conducted by NTP, exposure of rats to 10, 30,

and 60 ppm naphthalene caused increases in the incidences of a variety of nonneoplastic lesions in the nose. Increases in nasal tumors were seen in both sexes, including olfactory neuroblastomas in females at 60 ppm and adenomas of the respiratory epithelium in males at all exposure levels. The relevance of these effects to humans has not been established. No carcinogenic effect was reported in a 2-year feeding study in rats receiving naphthalene at 41 mg/kg/day.

This product contains cyclohexane.

Cyclohexane primarily affects the central nervous systems of laboratory animals and humans. Acute or prolonged inhalation of cyclohexane at levels below the recommended exposure limits does not result in toxic effects while acute exposures to levels above these recommended limits can cause reversible central nervous system depression. Prolonged exposures of laboratory animals to high levels (up to low thousands of parts per million) have also caused reversible effects which included hyperactivity, diminished response to stimuli, and adaptive liver changes while very high levels (high thousands of parts per million) were fatal. No developmental effects were seen in rats or rabbits following exposures of up to 7000 ppm cyclohexane. No reproductive effects occurred in rats, although postnatal pup growth was reduced at 7000 ppm in a similar manner as observed in the parental animals. Cyclohexane has not been shown to be mutagenic in several in vitro and in vivo assays and has not produced tumors in several dermal application long-term bioassays. Based on these results and the lack of any mutagenic or genotoxic metabolites, cyclohexane is not expected to be mutagenic or genotoxic. Following dermal exposure, cyclohexane is rapidly absorbed, metabolized, and excreted.

This product contains butane.

An atmospheric concentration of 100,000 ppm (10%) butane is not noticeably irritating to the eyes, nose or respiratory tract, but will produce slight dizziness in a few minutes of exposure. No chronic systemic effect has been reported from occupational exposure.

This product contains benzene.

GENETIC TOXICITY/CANCER: Repeated or prolonged breathing of benzene vapor has been associated with the development of chromosomal damage in experimental animals and various blood diseases in humans ranging from aplastic anemia to leukemia (a form of cancer). All of these diseases can be fatal. In some individuals, benzene exposure can sensitize cardiac tissue to epinephrine which may precipitate fatal ventricular fibrillation.

REPRODUCTIVE/DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: No birth defects have been shown to occur in pregnant laboratory animals exposed to doses not toxic to the mother. However, some evidence of fetal toxicity such as delayed physical development has been seen at such levels. The available information on the effects of benzene on human pregnancies is inadequate but it has been established that benzene can cross the human placenta.

OCCUPATIONAL: The OSHA Benzene Standard (29 CFR 1910.1028) contains detailed requirements for training, exposure monitoring, respiratory protection and medical surveillance triggered by the exposure level. Refer to the OSHA Standard before using this product.

This product contains n-hexane.

TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY: Prolonged or repeated ingestion, skin contact or breathing of vapors of n-hexane has been shown to cause peripheral neuropathy. Recovery ranges from no recovery to complete recovery depending upon the severity of the nerve damage. Exposure to 1000 ppm n-hexane for 18 hr/day for 61 days has been shown to cause testicular damage in rats. However, when rats were exposed to higher concentrations for shorter daily periods (10,000 ppm for 6 h/day, 5 days/wk for 13 weeks), no testicular lesions were seen.

CARCINOGENICITY: Chronic exposure to commercial hexane (52% n-hexane) at a concentration of 9000ppm was not carcinogenic to rats or to male mice, but did result in an increased incidence of liver tumors in female mice. No carcinogenic effects were observed in female mice exposed to 900 or 3000 ppm hexane or in male mice. The relevance for humans of these hexane-induced mouse liver tumors is questionable.

GENETIC TOXICITY: n-Hexane caused chromosome aberrations in bone marrow of rats, but was

negative in the AMES and mouse lymphoma tests.

This product contains ethanol (ethyl alcohol).

Chronic ingestion of ethanol can damage the liver, nervous system and heart. Chronic heavy consumption of alcoholic beverages has been associated with an increased risk of cancer. Ingestion of ethanol during pregnancy can cause human birth defects such as fetal alcohol syndrome.

Gasolines are highly volatile and can produce significant concentrations of vapor at ambient temperatures. Gasoline vapor is heavier than air and at high concentrations may accumulate in confined spaces to present both safety and health hazards. When vapor exposures are low, or short duration and infrequent, such as during refueling and tanker loading/unloading, neither total hydrocarbon nor components such as benzene are likely to result in any adverse health effects. In situations such as accidents or spills where exposure to gasoline vapor is potentially high, attention should be paid to potential toxic effects of specific components. Information about specific components in gasoline can be found in Sections 2/3, 8 and 15 of this SDS. More detailed information on the health hazards of specific gasoline components can be obtained calling the Chevron Emergency Information Center (see Section 1 for phone numbers).

Pathological misuse of solvents and gasoline, involving repeated and prolonged exposure to high concentrations of vapor is a significant exposure on which there are many reports in the medical literature. As with other solvents, persistent abuse involving repeated and prolonged exposures to high concentrations of vapor has been reported to result in central nervous system damage and eventually, death. In a study in which ten human volunteers were exposed for 30 minutes to approximately 200, 500 or 1000 ppm concentrations of gasoline vapor, irritation of the eyes was the only significant effect observed, based on both subjective and objective assessments.

Lifetime inhalation of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline at 2056 ppm has caused increased liver tumors in female mice and kidney cancer in male rats. In their 1988 review of carcinogenic risk from gasoline, The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) noted that, because published epidemiology studies did not include any exposure data, only occupations where gasoline exposure may have occurred were reviewed. These included gasoline service station attendants and automobile mechanics. IARC also noted that there was no opportunity to separate effects of combustion products from those of gasoline itself. Although IARC allocated gasoline a final overall classification of Group 2B, i.e. possibly carcinogenic to humans, this was based on limited evidence in experimental animals plus supporting evidence including the presence in gasoline of benzene. The actual evidence for carcinogenicity in humans was considered inadequate.

MUTAGENICITY: Gasoline was not mutagenic, with or without activation, in the Ames assay (*Salmonella typhimurium*), *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, or mouse lymphoma assays. In addition, point mutations were not induced in human lymphocytes. Gasoline was not mutagenic when tested in the mouse dominant lethal assay. Administration of gasoline to rats did not cause chromosomal aberrations in their bone marrow cells. **EPIDEMIOLOGY:** To explore the health effects of workers potentially exposed to gasoline vapors in the marketing and distribution sectors of the petroleum industry, the American Petroleum Institute sponsored a cohort mortality study (Publication 4555), a nested case-control study (Publication 4551), and an exposure assessment study (Publication 4552). Histories of exposure to gasoline were reconstructed for cohort of more than 18,000 employees from four companies for the time period between 1946 and 1985. The results of the cohort mortality study indicated that there was no increased mortality from either kidney cancer or leukemia among marketing and marine distribution employees who were exposed to gasoline in the petroleum industry, when compared to the general population. More importantly, based on internal comparisons, there was no association between mortality from kidney cancer or leukemia and various indices of gasoline exposure. In particular, neither duration of employment, duration of exposure, age at first exposure, year of first exposure, job category, cumulative exposure, frequency of peak exposure, nor average intensity of exposure had any effect on kidney cancer or leukemia mortality. The results of the nested case-control study confirmed the findings of the original cohort study. That is, exposure to gasoline at the levels experienced by this cohort of distribution workers is not a significant risk factor for leukemia (all cell types), acute myeloid leukemia, kidney cancer or multiple myeloma.

This product contains ethylbenzene.

BIRTH DEFECTS AND REPRODUCTION: Ethylbenzene is not expected to cause birth defects or other developmental effects based on well-conducted studies in rabbits and rats sponsored by NIOSH. Other studies in rats and mice which reported urinary tract malformations have many deficiencies and have limited usefulness in evaluating human risk. Reproductive effects are not expected based on a NIOSH study of fertility, and lack of effects observed for sperm counts and motility, estrous cycle and pathology of reproductive organs following repeated exposures. **HEARING:** Statistically significant losses in outer hair cells (OHCs) were observed in rats exposed to ≥ 200 ppm ethylbenzene, 6 hours/day, 6 days/week for 13 weeks, after an 8-week recovery period. Following longer exposure, inner hair cells losses were also observed in rats exposed to ≥ 600 ppm ethylbenzene, but only occasionally in rats exposed to 400 ppm. The Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level in rats (LOAEL) was 200 ppm for losses of OHCs. Guinea pigs exposed to ethylbenzene at 2,500 ppm, 6 hours/day for 5 days did not show auditory deficits or losses in OHCs. The concentration of ethylbenzene used in the JP-8 study was approximately 10 ppm. **GENETIC TOXICITY:** Ethylbenzene tested negative in the bacterial mutation test, Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell in vitro assay, sister chromatid exchange assay and an unscheduled DNA synthesis assay. Conflicting results have been reported for the mouse lymphoma cell assay. Increased micronuclei were reported in an in vitro Syrian hamster embryo cell assay; however, two in vivo micronuclei studies in mice were negative. In Syrian hamster embryo cells in vitro, cell transformation was observed at 7 days of incubation but not at 24 hours. Based on these results, ethylbenzene is not expected to be mutagenic or clastogenic. **CARCINOGENICITY:** In studies conducted by the National Toxicology Program, rats and mice were exposed to ethylbenzene at 25, 250 and 750 ppm for six hours per day, five days per week for 103 weeks. In rats exposed to 750 ppm, the incidence of kidney tubule hyperplasia and tumors was increased. Testicular tumors develop spontaneously in nearly all rats if allowed to complete their natural life span; in this study, the development of these tumors appeared to be enhanced in male rats exposed to 750 ppm. In mice, the incidences of lung tumors in males and liver tumors in females exposed to 750 ppm were increased as compared to control mice but were within the range of incidences observed historically in control mice. Other liver effects were observed in male mice exposed to 250 and 750 ppm. The incidences of hyperplasia were increased in the pituitary gland in female mice at 250 and 750 ppm and in the thyroid in male and female mice at 750 ppm.

This product contains toluene.

GENERAL TOXICITY: The primary effects of exposure to toluene in animals and humans are on the central nervous system. Solvent abusers, who typically inhale high concentrations (thousands of ppm) for brief periods of time, in addition to experiencing respiratory tract irritation, often suffer permanent central nervous system effects that include tremors, staggered gait, impaired speech, hearing and vision loss, and changes in brain tissue. Death in some solvent abusers has been attributed to cardiac arrhythmias, which appear to have been triggered by epinephrine acting on solvent sensitized cardiac tissue. Although liver and kidney effects have been seen in some solvent abusers, results of animal testing with toluene do not support these as primary target organs.

HEARING: Humans who were occupationally exposed to concentrations of toluene as low as 100 ppm for long periods of time have experienced hearing deficits. Hearing loss, as demonstrated using behavioral and electrophysiological testing as well as by observation of structural damage to cochlear hair cells, occurred in experimental animals exposed to toluene. It also appears that toluene exposure and noise may interact to produce hearing deficits.

COLOR VISION: In a single study of workers exposed to toluene at levels under 50 ppm, small decreases in the ability to discriminate colors in the blue-yellow range have been reported for female workers. This effect, which should be investigated further, is very subtle and would not likely have been noticed by the people tested.

REPRODUCTIVE/DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Toluene may also cause mental and/or growth retardation in the children of female solvent abusers who directly inhale toluene (usually at thousands of ppm) when they are pregnant. Toluene caused growth retardation in rats and rabbits when administered at doses that were toxic to the mothers. In rats, concentrations of up to 5000 ppm did not cause birth defects. No effects were observed in the offspring at doses that did not intoxicate the pregnant animals. The exposure level at which no effects were seen (No Observed Effect Level, NOEL) is 750 ppm in the

rat and 500 ppm in the rabbit.

This product contains xylene.

ACUTE TOXICITY: The primary effects of exposure to xylene in animals and humans are on the central nervous system. In addition, in some individuals, xylene exposure can sensitize cardiac tissue to epinephrine which may precipitate fatal ventricular fibrillation. **DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:** Xylene has been reported to cause developmental toxicity in rats and mice exposed by inhalation during pregnancy. The effects noted consisted of delayed development and minor skeletal variations. In addition, when pregnant mice were exposed by ingestion to a level that killed nearly one-third of the test group, lethality (resorptions) and malformations (primarily cleft palate) occurred. Since xylene can cross the placenta, it may be appropriate to prevent exposure during pregnancy. **GENETIC TOXICITY/CARCINOGENICITY:** Xylene was not genotoxic in several mutagenicity testing assays including the Ames test. In a cancer study sponsored by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), technical grade xylene gave no evidence of carcinogenicity in rats or mice dosed daily for two years. **HEARING:** Mixed xylenes have been shown to cause measurable hearing loss in rats exposed to 800 ppm in the air for 14 hours per day for six weeks. Exposure to 1450 ppm xylene for 8 hours caused hearing loss while exposure to 1700 ppm for 4 hours did not. Although no information is available for lower concentrations, other chemicals that cause hearing loss in rats at relatively high concentrations do not cause hearing loss in rats at low concentrations. Worker exposure to xylenes at the permissible exposure limit (100 ppm, time-weighted average) is not expected to cause hearing loss.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY

Gasoline studies have been conducted in the laboratory under a variety of test conditions with a range of fish and invertebrate species. An even more extensive database is available on the aquatic toxicity of individual aromatic constituents. The majority of published studies do not identify the type of gasoline evaluated, or even provide distinguishing characteristics such as aromatic content or presence of lead alkyls. As a result, comparison of results among studies using open and closed vessels, different ages and species of test animals and different gasoline types, is difficult.

The bulk of the available literature on gasoline relates to the environmental impact of monoaromatic (BTEX) and diaromatic (naphthalene, methylnaphthalenes) constituents. In general, non-oxygenated gasoline exhibits some short-term toxicity to freshwater and marine organisms, especially under closed vessel or flow-through exposure conditions in the laboratory. The components which are the most prominent in the water soluble fraction and cause aquatic toxicity, are also highly volatile and can be readily biodegraded by microorganisms.

This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

48 hour(s) LC50: 3.0 mg/l (Daphnia magna)
96 hour(s) LC50: 1.8 mg/l (Mysidopsis bahia)
96 hour(s) LC50: 8.3 mg/l (Cyprinodon variegatus)
96 hour(s) LC50: 2.7 mg/l (Oncorhynchus mykiss)

MOBILITY IN SOIL

No data available.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

This material is expected to be readily biodegradable. Following spillage, the more volatile components of gasoline will be rapidly lost, with concurrent dissolution of these and other constituents into the water. Factors such as local environmental conditions (temperature, wind, mixing or wave action, soil type, etc), photo-oxidation, biodegradation and adsorption onto suspended sediments, can contribute to the

weathering of spilled gasoline.

The aqueous solubility of non-oxygenated unleaded gasoline, based on analysis of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene+xylenes and naphthalene, is reported to be 112 mg/l. Solubility data on individual gasoline constituents also available.

The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

POTENTIAL TO BIOACCUMULATE

Bioconcentration Factor: No data available.
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: 2 - 7

ADVERSE EFFECTS FOR OZONE LAYER:

No data available.

SECTION 13 NOTES ON DISPOSAL

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by international, country, or local laws and regulations.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

UN Shipping Description: UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II

IMO/IMDG Shipping Description: UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II, FLASH POINT SEE SECTION 9, MARINE POLLUTANT (GASOLINE)

ICAO/IATA Shipping Description: UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II

Domestic Regulatory Information

Land Regulatory Information: subject to the provisions of the Fire Service Act

Maritime Regulatory Information: subject to the provisions of the Ship Safety Act

Aviation Regulatory Information: subject to the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

- 01-1=IARC Group 1
- 01-2A=IARC Group 2A
- 01-2B=IARC Group 2B
- 02-1=PRTR (Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) Class 1
- 02-2=PRTR (Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) Class 2
- 03-1=Industrial Safety and Health Law (Harmful Substances, etc., Prohibited for Manufacture)
- 03-2=Industrial Safety and Health Law (Harmful Substances Subject to Obtaining Permission for Manufacturing)
- 03-3=Industrial Safety and Health Law (Harmful Substances Whose Names, etc., are to Be Indicated)
- 03-4=Industrial Safety and Health Law (Notifiable Substances)
- 04-1=Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law (Poisonous substance)
- 04-2=Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law (Deleterious substance)

The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Gasoline | 01-2B |
| Toluene | 02-1, 03-3, 03-4, 04-2 |
| Pentane, 2,2,4-trimethyl- | 02-2, 03-3 |
| Xylene | 02-1, 03-3, 03-4, 04-2 |
| Trimethylbenzene (3 isomers: 1,2,3-; 1,2,4-; 1,3,5-isomer) | 02-1, 03-3, 03-4 |
| Butane | 03-3, 03-4 |
| Ethanol | 01-1, 03-3, 03-4 |
| Hexane | 02-1, 03-3, 03-4 |
| Benzene | 01-1, 02-1, 03-1, 03-3, 03-4 |
| Heptane | 02-1, 03-3, 03-4 |
| Cyclohexane | 02-1, 03-3, 03-4 |
| Ethylbenzene | 01-2B, 02-1, 03-3, 03-4 |
| Methylcyclohexane | 03-3, 03-4 |
| Naphthalene | 01-1, 01-2B, 02-1, 03-3, 03-4 |

JAPANESE FIRE LAW: Group 4, Class 1 Petroleum

CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:

All components comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: AIC (Australia), DSL (Canada), EINECS (European Union), KECI (Korea), NZIoC (New Zealand), PICCS (Philippines), TCSI (Taiwan).

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

REVISION STATEMENT: SECTION 08 - Engineering Control Measures information was modified.
SECTION 08 - General Considerations information was modified.
SECTION 08 - Occupational Exposure Limit Table information was modified.
SECTION 08 - Personal Protective Equipment List information was deleted.
SECTION 08 - Personal Protective Equipment information was added.
SECTION 08 - Skin Protection information was modified.
SECTION 15 - Regulatory Information information was modified.

Revision Date: 2023/03/01

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

| | |
|---|--|
| TLV - Threshold Limit Value | TWA - Time Weighted Average |
| STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit | PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit |
| | CAS - Chemical Abstract Service Number |
| ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists | IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code |
| API - American Petroleum Institute | SDS - Safety Data Sheet |
| CVX - Chevron | NFPA - National Fire Protection Association (USA) |
| | NTP - National Toxicology Program (USA) |
| IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer | |

Prepared according to JIS Z 7253:2019 / JIS Z 7252:2019 by Chevron Technical Center, 6001 Bollinger Canyon Road, San Ramon, CA 94583.

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is

furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.