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		Supersedes: N/A SDS-0023

WHMIS	Personal Protection Equipment	TDG (Ground)
		

## 1 Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

### Product identifier

**Trade name:** Gasoline Blend Stock  
**SDS Nr:** SDS-0023  
**Chemical description:** Gasoline, Unleaded  
**CAS No:** Gasoline 86290-81-5 (85-100%)  
 Toluene 108-88-3 (15-40%)  
 Benzene 71-43-2 (<1%)  
 Ethanol 64-17-5 (0.1-10.0%)  
**EC No:** 232-298-5  
**Registration-No:** Registration deadline not expired.  
**Use:** Used in the production and formulation of gasoline and gasoline products.

**Company identification:** Freepoint Commodities, LLC  
 58 Commerce Road  
 Stamford, Ct. 06902

**E-Mail address (competent person):** Lou Santore

**Lou Santore [LSantore@freepoint.com]**

**Emergency telephone number:** Within the U.S. or Canada: 1 800 424 9300  
 Outside the U.S. and Canada: +1 703 527 3887  
 (collect calls accepted)

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MSDS prepared by: Paule Patterson, ENERCON Services, Inc.

## 2 Hazards identification

### GHS Classification:

Flammable Liquid – Category 1 or 2 depending on formulation.  
 Aspiration Hazard – Category 1.  
 Carcinogenicity – Category 2  
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) – Category 2  
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) – Category 3  
 Skin Irritation – Category 2  
 Eye Irritation – Category 2B  
 Chronic Aquatic Toxicity – Category 2

### GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

#### Symbol(s)



#### Signal Word

Danger

#### CLP Hazard Statements:

##### PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H224: Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.

##### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

##### HEALTH HAZARDS:

H350: May cause cancer.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H373: May cause damage to organs or organ systems through prolonged or repeated exposure.

EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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**CLP Precautionary statements**

**Prevention:**

- P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
- P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
- P261: Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/vapors/ spray.
- P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Storage:**

- P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Response:**

- P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

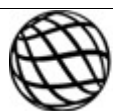
**Disposal:**

- P501: Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local, state, and national regulations.

**Safety Hazards: May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature. Flammable vapors may be present even at temperatures below the flash point. This material is a static accumulator. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapor mixtures can occur.**

**Other Information**

**This product is intended for use in closed systems only.**



### 3 Composition/information on ingredients

CAS #	Component	Percent	Hazard Class & Category	Hazard Statement
8006-61-9	Gasoline	90	Flam. Liq., 1B; Carc., 1B; Eye Dam., 2A; STOT RE, 2; STOT SE, 3; Aquatic Chronic, 2; Asp. Tox., 1	H224; H350; H319; H373; H336; H411; H304
64-17-5	Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)	10		
71-43-2	Benzene	<1		
108-88-3	Toluene	4.5-13.5		
1330-20-7	Xylenes (mixed isomers)	4.5-12.6		
110-82-7	Cyclohexane	0-0.9		
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	0-2.7		
110-54-3	n-Hexane	0-4.5		
91-20-3	Naphthalene	0-0.9		
98-82-8	Cumene	0-0.9		
95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	0-2.7		

### 4 First aid measures

#### First Aid: Eyes

In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 min. Hold eyelids open to ensure adequate flushing. Seek medical attention.

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**First Aid: Skin**

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water or waterless hand cleanser. Obtain medical attention if irritation or redness develops. Thermal burns require immediate medical attention depending on the severity and the area of the body burned.

**First Aid: Ingestion**

**DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.** Do not give liquids. Obtain immediate medical attention. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, lean victim forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Monitor for breathing difficulties. Small amounts of material which enter the mouth should be rinsed out until the taste is dissipated.

**First Aid: Inhalation**

Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, provide artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately.

**5 Fire-fighting measures**

**General Fire Hazards**

See Section 9 for Flammability Properties.

Vapors can readily form explosive mixtures with air. Heavier than air vapors can flow along surfaces to ignition sources and flash back. Use self-contained breathing apparatus in enclosed areas. For massive fires, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

**Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards**

Highly volatile material. Keep away from heat, sources of ignition and strong oxidizers. This material can react violently with oxidizing agents.

**Hazardous Combustion Products**

Fumes, smoke, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, aldehydes and other decomposition products, in the case of incomplete combustion.

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## Extinguishing Media

**SMALL FIRES:** Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, firefighting foam, or gaseous extinguishing agent. Water may splash and spread flaming liquid. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Do not flush down public sewers. The use of self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing is recommended for fire fighters. Avoid inhalation of vapors.

**LARGE FIRES:** Water spray, fog or firefighting foam. Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers. Water may splash and spread flaming liquid. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Do not flush down public sewers. The use of self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing is recommended for fire fighters. Avoid inhalation of vapors.

## Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Water directed at source.

## Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions

Small fires in the incipient (beginning) stage may typically be extinguished using handheld portable fire extinguishers and other firefighting equipment. Firefighting activities that may result in potential exposure to high heat, smoke or toxic by-products of combustion should require NIOSH/MSHA- approved pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece and full protective clothing. Isolate area around container involved in fire.

Cool tanks, shells, and containers exposed to fire and excessive heat with water. For massive fires the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be advantageous to further minimize personnel exposure. Major fires may require withdrawal, allowing the tank to burn. Large storage tank fires typically require specially trained personnel and equipment to extinguish the fire, often including the need for properly applied firefighting foam.

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## 6 Accidental release measures

### Recovery and Neutralization

Danger, Flammable, eliminate all ignition sources. Equipment used in spill cleanup must be grounded to prevent sparking. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, and confined areas. Carefully contain and stop the source of the spill, if safe to do so.

### Materials and Methods for Clean-Up

Take up with sand or other oil absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container, seal tightly for proper disposal or reclamation.

### Emergency Measures

#### Small Spills:

Evacuate nonessential personnel and remove or secure all ignition sources. Consider wind direction; stay upwind and uphill, if possible. Evaluate the direction of product travel, diking, sewers, etc. to confirm spill areas. Product may release substantial amounts of flammable vapors and gases (e.g., methane, ethane, and propane), at or below ambient temperature depending on source and process conditions and pressure.

#### Large Spills:

Isolate the hazard area at least 150 feet in all directions and restrict entry to unnecessary personnel. Shut off source of leak only if it can be done so safely or dike and contain the spill. Wear appropriate respirator and protective clothing. Water fog may be useful in suppressing vapor cloud contain run-off. Remove with vacuum trucks. Soak up residue with sand or other suitable material, place in containers for proper disposal. Flush with water and disposal of flushing solutions as above. Local, state and federal disposal regulations must be followed.

**Regulatory Requirements:** Recovered non-usable material is regulated by the US EPA as a hazardous waste due to its ignitibility characteristics (D001) and its benzene content (D018).

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## Personal Precautions and Protective Equipment

Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).

## Environmental Precautions

Protect bodies of water by diking, absorbents, or absorbent boom, if possible. Do not flush down sewer or drainage systems, unless system is designed and permitted to handle such material. The use of firefighting foam may be useful in certain situations to reduce vapors. The proper use of water spray may effectively disperse product vapors or the liquid itself, preventing contact with ignition sources or areas/equipment that require protection - do not discharge solid water stream patterns into the liquid resulting in splashing.

## Prevention of Secondary Hazards

None

## 7 Handling and storage

### Handling Procedures

Handle as a flammable liquid. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame! Electrical equipment should be approved for classified area. Bond and ground containers during product transfer to reduce the possibility of static-initiated fire or explosion.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors, mists or fumes. Wear protective equipment described in section 8 if exposure conditions warrant. Use only with adequate ventilation.

### Storage Procedures

Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures, static electricity, pilot lights, and other ignition sources. Use approved vented containers. Keep





containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose such containers to sources of ignition. Bond and ground containers during transfer of gasoline.

Store in a well-ventilated area. This storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". Avoid storage near incompatible materials. The cleaning of tanks previously containing this product should follow API Recommended Practice (RP) 2013 "Cleaning Mobile Tanks In Flammable and Combustible Liquid Service" and API RP 2015 "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks."

**Incompatibilities**

Keep away from strong oxidizers.

**8 Exposure controls/personal protection**

**Component Exposure Limits**

<b>Gasoline (8006-61-9)</b> ACGIH TLV	300 ppm TWA 500 ppm STEL
<b>Ethanol (64-17-5)</b> OSHA PEL	1000 ppm TWA
ACGIH TLV	1000 ppm TWA
NIOSH REL	1000 ppm TWA
NIOSH IDLH	3300 ppm 10% LEL
<b>Benzene (71-43-2)</b> ACGIH:	0.5 ppm TWA 2.5 ppm STEL Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
OSHA	1ppm TWA 5 ppm STEL (Cancer hazard, Flammable, See 29 CFR 1910.1028, 15 min); 0.5 ppm Action Level
NIOSH	0.1 ppm TWA 1 ppm STEL



<b>Toluene (108-88-3)</b>	
OSHA PEL	200 ppm TWA 300 ppm STEL
ACGIH TLV	50 ppm TWA
NIOSH	100 ppm TWA 150 ppm STEL
NIOSH IDLH	500 ppm
<b>Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)</b>	
OSHA PEL	Non Detectable (ND)
ACGIH TLV	25 ppm TWA
NIOSH	25 ppm TWA
NIOSH IDLH	Non Detectable (ND)
<b>Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)</b>	
OSHA PEL	100 ppm TWA
ACGIH TLV	100 ppm TWA 125 ppm STEL
NIOSH	100 ppm TWA 125 ppm STEL
NIOSH IDLH	800 ppm
<b>Xylenes (1330-20-7)</b>	
OSHA PEL	100 ppm TWA
ACGIH TLV	100 ppm TWA 150 ppm STEL
NIOSH	100 ppm TWA 150 ppm STEL
NIOSH IDLH	900 ppm
<b>Cyclohexane (110-82-7)</b>	
OSHA PEL	300 ppm TWA
ACGIH TLV	300 ppm TWA
NIOSH	300 ppm TWA
NIOSH IDLH	1300 ppm



<b>Naphthalene (91-20-3)</b>	
OSHA PEL	100 ppm TWA
ACGIH TLV	10 ppm TWA 15 ppm STEL
NIOSH	10 ppm TWA 15 ppm STEL
NIOSH IDLH	250 ppm
<b>n-Hexane (110-54-3)</b>	
OSHA PEL	500 ppm TWA
ACGIH TLV	50 ppm TWA
NIOSH	50 ppm TWA
NIOSH IDLH	1100 ppm
<b>Cumene (98-82-8)</b>	
OSHA PEL	50 ppm TWA
ACGIH TLV	50 ppm TWA
NIOSH	50 ppm TWA
NIOSH IDLH	900 ppm

(TWA)-Time Weighted Average is the employee's average airborne exposure in any 8-hour work shift of a 40-hour work week which shall not be exceeded.

(STEL)-Short Term Exposure Limit is the employee's 15-minute time weighted average exposure which shall not be exceeded at any time during a work day unless time limit is specified.

### Engineering Measures

Use adequate ventilation to provide explosion proof ventilation to meet TLV requirements in enclosed work areas. Keep vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces.

### Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

A NIOSH/ MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations (for exposures over TLV up to 1000 ppm) are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited.

Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, in oxygen-deficient

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atmospheres, or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

Employees engaged in handling operations involving benzene must be provided with, and required to wear and use, a *half-mask* filter-type respirator for dusts, mists, and fumes. A respirator affording higher levels of protection than this respirator may be substituted.

### **Personal Protective Equipment: Hands**

Gloves constructed of nitrile or neoprene is recommended.

### **Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes**

Safety glasses or goggles are recommended where there is a possibility of splashing or spraying.

### **Personal Protective Equipment: Skin and Body**

Chemical protective clothing such as of E.I. DuPont TyChem®, Saranex® or equivalent recommended based on degree of exposure. Note: The resistance of specific material may vary from product to product as well as with degree of exposure. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.

### **Hygiene Measures**

Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices. Avoid repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not use as a cleaning solvent on the skin. Do not use gasoline or solvents (naphtha, kerosene, etc.) for washing this product from exposed skin areas. Waterless hand cleaners are effective.

Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Use care when laundering to prevent the formation of flammable vapors which could ignite via washer or dryer. Consider the need to discard contaminated leather shoes and gloves.

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## 9 Physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance:</b>	Clear to light yellow	<b>Odor:</b>	Characteristic light, hydrocarbon odor
<b>Physical State:</b>	Liquid	<b>pH:</b>	ND
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	8.5 – 15.0 psi @ 100 F	<b>Vapor Density:</b>	3-4 typical
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	AP 80-430+ °F	<b>Melting Point:</b>	ND
<b>Solubility (H2O):</b>	Negligible	<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	AP 0.7-.0.9 (varies)
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	Variable, but > 1	<b>VOC:</b>	ND
<b>Octanol/H2O Coeff.:</b>	ND	<b>Flash Point:</b>	-45 °F
<b>Flash Point Method:</b>	TCC	<b>Upper Flammability Limit (UFL):</b>	7.6 %
<b>Lower Flammability Limit (LFL):</b>	1.4 %	<b>Burning Rate:</b>	ND
<b>Auto Ignition:</b>			>536 °F

## 10 Stability and reactivity

### Chemical Stability

This is a stable material.

### Hazardous Reaction Potential

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur.

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### Conditions to Avoid

Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources.

### Incompatible Products

Keep away from strong oxidizers.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke), sulfur oxides, aldehydes and other decomposition products.

## 11 Toxicological information

### Acute Toxicity

#### A: General Product Information

May be Fatal or Harmful if swallowed and enters airways. Occupational exposure to the substance or mixtures may cause adverse effects.

#### B: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

##### **Petroleum distillates (naphtha) (8002-05-9)**

Oral LD50 Rat >4300 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit >2000 mg/kg

##### **Benzene (71-43-2)**

Inhalation LC50 Rat 13050-14380 ppm 4 h; Oral LD50 Rat 1800 mg/kg

### Potential Health Effects: Skin Contact Property

Causes skin irritation.

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### Potential Health Effects: Eye Contact Properties

Contact with eyes may cause moderate to severe irritation.

### Potential Health Effects: Ingestion

Ingestion may cause irritation and malaise. Swallowing or vomiting of the liquid may result in aspiration into the lungs.

### Potential Health Effects: Inhalation

Inhalation of vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### Germ cell Mutagenicity:

May cause genetic defects. In in-vitro experiments, neither benzene, toluene nor xylene changed the number of sister-Chromatid exchanges (SCEs) or the number of chromosomal aberrations in human lymphocytes. However, toluene and xylene caused a significant cell growth inhibition which was not observed with benzene in the same concentrations. In in-vivo experiments, toluene changed the number of sister-chromatid exchanges (SCEs) in human lymphocytes.

Toluene may cause heritable genetic damage.

### Carcinogenicity

#### A: General Product Information

May cause cancer. Contains benzene, a classified IARC 1 chemical (Known Human Carcinogen). Also contains ethyl benzene, which is classified as an IARC 2B chemical (Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans).

Benzene is listed as a human carcinogen by the NTP, IARC, OSHA and ACGIH.

#### IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2) 1 Carcinogenic to humans.

Gasoline; Low boiling naphtha - unspecified (CAS 86290-81-5) 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Toluene (CAS 108-88-3) 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

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**Reproductive toxicity:**

Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility. Benzene, xylene and toluene have demonstrated animal effects of reproductive toxicity. Animal studies of benzene have shown testicular effects, alterations in reproductive cycles, chromosomal aberrations and embryo/feto toxicity. Ethanol has demonstrated human effects of reproductive toxicity. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Can cause adverse reproductive effects - such as birth defects, miscarriages, or infertility. Avoid exposure to women during early pregnancy. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.  
 US Export Gasolines - All Grades (Refer to Synonyms for Product Name) SDS  
 EU 903868 Version #: 05 Revision date: 17-August-2012 Issue date: 28-July-2011 12 / 16

**Specific target organ toxicity -single exposure-** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
**Specific target organ toxicity -repeated exposure -** Not classified.

**B: Component Carcinogenicity**

<b>Petroleum distillates (naphtha) (8002-05-9) IARC:</b>	Monograph 45 [1989] (Group 3 (not classifiable))
<b>Benzene (71-43-2) ACGIH:</b>	A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen
<b>OSHA:</b>	5 ppm STEL (Cancer hazard, Flammable, See 29 CFR 1910.1028, 15 min); 0.5 ppm Action Level; 1 ppm TWA
<b>NIOSH:</b>	potential occupational carcinogen
<b>NTP:</b>	Known Human Carcinogen (Select Carcinogen)
<b>IARC:</b>	Monograph 100F [in preparation]

**12 Ecological information**

**Eco toxicity**

**A: General Product Information**

Keep out of sewers, drainage areas and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable, under local, State, and Federal regulations.



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## B: Component Analysis - Eco toxicity - Aquatic Toxicity

Gasoline	Conditions
24hr Juvenile American shad – fresh water	90 ppm [static]
24hr Juvenile American shad - salt water	91 mg/L

HARMFUL TO AQUATIC LIFE IN VERY LOW CONCENTRATIONS.

Fouling to shoreline.

May be dangerous if it enters water intakes.

Notify local health and wildlife officials.

Notify operators of nearby water intakes.

## 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste Disposal Instructions

See Section 7 for Handling Procedures. See Section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment recommendations.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

It is the responsibility of the user to determine if disposal material is hazardous according to federal, state and local regulations.

It is the responsibility of the user to determine if disposal material is hazardous according to federal, state and local regulations.

### Disposal of Contaminated Containers or Packaging

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

### Disposal Regulatory Requirements:

Recovered non-usable material is regulated by the US EPA as a hazardous waste due to its ignitibility characteristics (D001) and its benzene content (D018).

### Container Cleaning and Disposal: “Empty” Container Warning:

“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,

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STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

## 14 Transport information

### DOT Information:

**Shipping Name:** Gasoline

**UN #:** 1203

**Hazard Class:** 3 - Packing - II

**Placard:**



Land transport (ADR/RID):

ADR

14.1 UN number: 1203

14.2 UN proper shipping name: GASOLINE, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC

14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 3

14.4 Packing group : II Danger label (primary risk) : 3

Danger label (subsidiary risk): 6.1

14.5 Environmental hazards: Yes

RID

14.1 UN number: 1203

14.2 UN proper shipping name: GASOLINE, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC

14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 3

14.4 Packing group : II Danger label (primary risk) : 3

Danger label (subsidiary risk): 6.1

14.5 Environmental hazards: Yes

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Sea transport (IMDG Code):

14.1 UN number: 1203

14.2 UN proper shipping name: GASOLINE, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC

14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 3

14.4 Packing group : II Danger label (primary risk) : 3

Danger label (subsidiary risk): 6.1

14.5 Environmental hazards: Yes. Marine Pollutant

Air transport (IATA):

14.1 UN number: 1203

14.2 UN proper shipping name: GASOLINE, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC

14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 3

Subsidiary class/Division: 6.1

14.4 Packing group: II

## 15 Regulatory information

### Component Analysis

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

#### EPA Regulations

**RCRA Hazardous Waste Number:** D001

**RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification (40 CFR 261):** D018

**CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ) (40 CFR 302.4):**

Compound	CAS Number	RQ
Benzene	71-43-2	10
Toluene	108-88-3	1000
Xylenes (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	100
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1000
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1000
Hexane	110-54-3	5000
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	NE
Naphthalene	91-20-3	100
Cumene	98-82-8	5000

Freepoint Commodities, LLC  
58 Commerce Road  
Stamford, Ct. 06902

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<b>Benzene (71-43-2)</b> SARA 313:	0.1 % de minimis concentration
CERCLA:	10 lb final RQ (received an adjusted RQ of 10 lbs based on potential carcinogenicity in an August 14, 1989 final rule); 4.54 kg final RQ (received an adjusted RQ of 10 lbs based on potential carcinogenicity in an August 14, 1989 final rule)

<b>SARA Section 311/312 – Hazard Classes</b> <u>Acute Health</u>	<u>Chronic Health</u>	<u>Fire</u>	<u>Sudden Release of Pressure</u>	<u>Reactive</u>
X	X	X	--	--

### SARA SECTION 313 - SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION

This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372:

INGREDIENT NAME (CAS NUMBER)	CONCENTRATION PERCENT BY WEIGHT
Benzene (71-43-2)	<0.1 to 2

### State Regulations

#### Component Analysis - State

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

Component	CAS	CA	FL	IL	MA	NJ	NY	PA	RI	Tx
Toluene	108-88-3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Ethanol	64-71-5	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Benzene	71-43-2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes



Hexane	110-54-3	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Xylenes	1330-20-7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Cumene	98-82-8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

The following statement(s) are provided under the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65):

WARNING! This product contains 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 reproductive/developmental effects.

**Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL**

The following components are identified under the Canadian Hazardous Products Act Ingredient Disclosure List:

Component	CAS #	Minimum Concentration
Benzene	71-43-2	0.1 %

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## 16 Other information

**DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY:** Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material compatibility and safety study should be carried out.

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