

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

- Product Name: SUNOCO MAXIMAL WOA
- Manufacturer Information:

Sunoco, Inc. (R&M) 1735 Market Street LL

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19103-7583

Product Use:

Racing fuel

Emergency Phone Numbers:

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

Information:

Product Safety Information (888) 567-3066

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS No.	Amount (Vol%)
LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	8006-61-9	99.8 - 99.8
TOLUENE	108-88-3	5 - 20
ISOPENTANE	78-78-4	5 - 10
BUTANE	106-97-8	1 - 5
TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2	0.18 - 0.27
N-HEXANE	110-54-3	0.01 - 0.02
BENZENE	71-43-2	0.001 - 0.01
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	0.001 - 0.01
CYCLOPENTANE	287-92-3	0.001 - 0.005
XYLENE	1330-20-7	0.001 - 0.003

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES (SEE SECTION 15 FOR ADDITIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS)

	CAS No.	Governing Body	Exposure Limits		
BENZENE	71-43-2	ACGIH	STEL	2.5	ppm
BENZENE	71-43-2	OSHA	STEL	5	ppm
BENZENE	71-43-2	ACGIH	TWA	0.5	ppm
BENZENE	71-43-2	OSHA	TWA	1	ppm
BUTANE	106-97-8	ACGIH	TWA	1000	ppm
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	ACGIH	STEL	125	ppm
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	ACGIH	TWA	100	ppm
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	OSHA	TWA	100	ppm
ISOPENTANE	78-78-4	Sunoco	STEL	750	ppm
ISOPENTANE	78-78-4	ACGIH	TWA	600	ppm

ISOPENTANE	78-78-4	Sunoco	TWA	600	ppm
N-HEXANE	110-54-3	ACGIH	TWA	50	ppm
N-HEXANE	110-54-3	OSHA	TWA	500	ppm
TOLUENE	108-88-3	NIOSH	STEL	150	ppm
TOLUENE	108-88-3	ACGIH	TWA	20	ppm
TOLUENE	108-88-3	OSHA	TWA	200	ppm
XYLENE	1330-20-7	ACGIH	STEL	150	ppm
XYLENE	1330-20-7	ACGIH	TWA	100	ppm
XYLENE	1330-20-7	OSHA	TWA	100	ppm
LIGHT PETROLEUM	8006-61-9	ACGIH	STEL	500	ppm
DISTILLATE					
LIGHT PETROLEUM	8006-61-9	ACGIH	TWA	300	ppm
DISTILLATE					
TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2	ACGIH	TWA	0.1	mg/m3
TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2	OSHA	TWA	0.075	mg/m3
CYCLOPENTANE	287-92-3	ACGIH	TWA	600	ppm

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Danger! Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapors may cause flash fire or explosion. Excessive exposure to mists or vapors generated by heat may cause irritation to eyes, nose, throat, lungs and respiratory tract. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Pulmonary aspiration hazard. While ingesting or vomiting, may enter lungs and produce damage. Harmful if inhaled. Overexposure may lead to serious disturbances of heart rhythm and nervous system effects, including drowsiness, dizziness, nausea, headaches, paralysis, loss of consciousness and even death. May be absorbed through the skin causing systemic effects. May cause skin irritation. May cause eye irritation. Contains material or materials that can cause cancer. May cause target organ or system damage to the following: central nervous system, eye, kidney, liver, respiratory system, skin, blood, cardiovascular system, heart, reproductive system, peripheral nervous system, bone marrow,

Hazards Ratings:

Key: 0 = least, 1 = slight, 2 = moderate, 3 = high, 4 = extreme				
	<u>Health</u>	Fire	Reactivity	<u>PPI</u>
NFPA	1	3	0	
HMIS	2	3	0	Х

• POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

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

INHALATION

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

LC50 (mg/l):	no data
LC50 (mg/m3):	no data
LC50 (ppm):	no data

SKIN

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

Draize Skin Score:no dataOut of 8.0LD50 (mg/kg):no data

EYES

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

INGESTION
 Hormful or foto

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

LD50 (g/kg): no data

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

• INHALATION

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen and continue to monitor. Get immediate medical attention.

SKIN

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

• EYES

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

• INGESTION

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

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

• EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

• FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

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

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

	Typical	Minimum	Maximum	Text Result	Units	Method
Flash Point	-40			Estimated	F	N/A
Autoignition Temperature	536			Estimated	F	N/A
Lower Explosion Limit	1.4			Estimated	%	N/A
Upper Explosion Limit	7			Estimated	%	N/A

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Prevent ignition, stop leak and ventilate the area. Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. DO NOT use combustible materials such as sawdust. Absorb spill with inert material (e.g., dry sand or earth), then place in a chemical waste container. Do not use spark-generating metals for sweeping up spilled material. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Vapor can be controlled using a water fog. Water streams should not be directed

to the liquid as this will cause the liquid to boil and generate more vapor. Keep personnel upwind from leak. Use appropriate personal protective equipment as stated in Section 8 of this MSDS. Advise the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and appropriate state agencies, if required.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after container is emptied because it may retain product residue. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Avoid breathing (dust, vapor, mist, gas). Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Never siphon by mouth. "Empty" containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioned, or properly disposed of. A static electrical discharge can accumulate when this material is flowing through pipes, nozzles or filters or when it is agitated. A static spark discharge can ignite accumulated vapors particularly during dry weather. Always bond receiving containers to the fill pipe before and during loading. Always keep nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process. Do not fill any portable container in or on the vehicle.

• STORAGE

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Consult With a Health and Safety Professional for Specific Selections

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE PROTECTION

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

GLOVES or HAND PROTECTION

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

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

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

OTHER

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Property	Typical	Units	Text Result	Reference
Appearance		N/A	Red liquid	
Boiling Point		F	100-260	
Bulk Density		lb/gal	no data	
Melting Point		F	no data	
Molecular Weight		g/mole	no data	
Octanol/Water Coefficient		N/A	no data	
рН		N/A	no data	
Specific Gravity	0.74	N/A		
Solubility In Water		wt %	nil to 15%	
Odor		N/A	Gasoline odor	
Odor Threshold		ppm	< 1	
Vapor Pressure		psia	5 - 16	
Viscosity (F)		SUS	no data	
Viscosity (C)		CsT	no data	
% Volatile	100	wt %		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- **STABILITY** Stable
- CONDITIONS TO AVOID

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

INCOMPATIBILITY

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

- HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
 Combustion may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other asphyxiants.
- HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION
 Will not polymerize.

11. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Gasoline spills are toxic to fish and aquatic flora.

12. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

13. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Governing Body DOT	<u>Mode</u> Ground	<u>Proper Shippir</u> Gasoline	ng Name		
<u>Governing Body</u> DOT	<u>Mode</u> Ground	<u>Hazard Class</u> 3 (Flammable liquid)	<u>UN/NA No.</u> 1203	Label	

14. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory List	Component	CAS No.
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	BENZENE	71-43-2
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	TOLUENE	108-88-3
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	XYLENE	1330-20-7
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs	BENZENE	71-43-2
	BUTANE	106-97-8
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs		
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs		287-92-3
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs	ISOPENTANE	78-78-4
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs	TOLUENE	108-88-3
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs	XYLENE	1330-20-7
ACGIH - Short Term Exposure Limits	BENZENE	71-43-2
ACGIH - Short Term Exposure Limits	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
ACGIH - Short Term Exposure Limits	LIGHT PETROLEUM	8006-61-9
	DISTILLATE	
ACGIH - Short Term Exposure Limits	XYLENE	1330-20-7
ACGIH - Skin Absorption Designation	BENZENE	71-43-2
ACGIH - Skin Absorption Designation	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
ACGIH - Skin Absorption Designation	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
ACGIH - Skin Absorption Designation	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs	BENZENE	71-43-2
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs	XYLENE	1330-20-7
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCMI Chemicals	BENZENE	71-43-2
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCMI Chemicals	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCMI Chemicals	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCMI Chemicals	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCMI Chemicals	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCMI Chemicals	XYLENE	1330-20-7
CAA - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants	BENZENE	71-43-2
CAA - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CAA - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
CAA - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CAA - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants	XYLENE	1330-20-7
California - Prop. 65 - Developmental Toxicity	BENZENE	71-43-2
California - Prop. 65 - Developmental Toxicity	TOLUENE	108-88-3
California - Prop. 65 - Reproductive - Male	BENZENE	71-43-2
California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	BENZENE	71-43-2
California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
Canada - WHMIS - Ingredient Disclosure	BENZENE	71-43-2
Canada - WHMIS - Ingredient Disclosure	BUTANE	106-97-8
Canada - WHMIS - Ingredient Disclosure	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
Canada - WHMIS - Ingredient Disclosure	LIGHT PETROLEUM	8006-61-9
ŭ	DISTILLATE	
Canada - WHMIS - Ingredient Disclosure	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
Canada - WHMIS - Ingredient Disclosure	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
Canada - WHMIS - Ingredient Disclosure	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	BENZENE	71-43-2
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	BENZENE	71-43-2
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	BENZENE	71-43-2

CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 EHS and TPQs CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 EHS and TPQs CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 EHS and TPQs CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 EHS EPCRA RQs CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting CWA (Clean Water Act) - Hazardous Substances CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants IARC - Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans) IARC - Group 2B (Possibly carcinogenic to humans) IARC - Group 2B (Possibly carcinogenic to humans) IARC - Group 3 (not classifiable) IARC - Group 3 (not classifiable) IARC - Group 3 (not classifiable) Inventory - Australia (AICS) Inventory - Canada - Domestic Substances List Inventory - Canada - Domestic Substances List

	100 11 1
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
N-HEXANE	110-54-3
N-HEXANE	110-54-3
N-HEXANE	110-54-3
TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
TOLUENE	108-88-3
TOLUENE	108-88-3
TOLUENE	108-88-3
XYLENE	1330-20-7
XYLENE	1330-20-7
XYLENE	1330-20-7
TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
BENZENE	71-43-2
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
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TOLUENE	108-88-3
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LIGHT PETROLEUM	8006-61-9
DISTILLATE	
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XYLENE	1330-20-7
BENZENE	71-43-2
BUTANE	106-97-8
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
ISOPENTANE	78-78-4
LIGHT PETROLEUM	8006-61-9
DISTILLATE	
N-HEXANE	110-54-3
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ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
	78-78-4
LIGHT PETROLEUM	8006-61-9
	110 54 0
N-HEXANE TETRAETHYL LEAD	110-54-3
TOLUENE	78-00-2 108-88-3
IULUEINE	100-00-3

Inventory - Canada - Domestic Substances List Inventory - China Inventory - European EINECS Inventory Inventory - Japan - (ENCS) Inventory - Korea - Existing and Evaluated Inventory - Philippines Inventory (PICCS) Inventory - TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Inventory Massachusetts - Right To Know List Massachusetts - Right To Know List Massachusetts - Right To Know List

XYLENE 1330-20-7 71-43-2 BENZENE BUTANE 106-97-8 ETHYL BENZENE 100-41-4 78-78-4 ISOPENTANE 8006-61-9 LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATE N-HEXANE 110-54-3 TETRAETHYL LEAD 78-00-2 TOLUENE 108-88-3 XYLENE 1330-20-7 BENZENE 71-43-2 BUTANE 106-97-8 ETHYL BENZENE 100-41-4 78-78-4 **ISOPENTANE** 8006-61-9 LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATE 110-54-3 N-HEXANE TETRAETHYL LEAD 78-00-2 TOLUENE 108-88-3 XYLENE 1330-20-7 BENZENE 71-43-2 BUTANE 106-97-8 ETHYL BENZENE 100-41-4 ISOPENTANE 78-78-4 N-HEXANE 110-54-3 TOLUENE 108-88-3 **XYLENE** 1330-20-7 BENZENE 71-43-2 BUTANE 106-97-8 ETHYL BENZENE 100-41-4 **ISOPENTANE** 78-78-4 LIGHT PETROLEUM 8006-61-9 DISTILLATE N-HEXANE 110-54-3 78-00-2 TETRAETHYL LEAD 108-88-3 TOLUENE XYLENE 1330-20-7 BENZENE 71-43-2 BUTANE 106-97-8 ETHYL BENZENE 100-41-4 ISOPENTANE 78-78-4 LIGHT PETROLEUM 8006-61-9 DISTILLATE N-HEXANE 110-54-3 TETRAETHYL LEAD 78-00-2 108-88-3 TOLUENE 1330-20-7 **XYLENE** 71-43-2 BENZENE 106-97-8 BUTANE ETHYL BENZENE 100-41-4 ISOPENTANE 78-78-4 LIGHT PETROLEUM 8006-61-9 DISTILLATE N-HEXANE 110-54-3 78-00-2 TETRAETHYL LEAD TOLUENE 108-88-3 1330-20-7 XYLENE BENZENE 71-43-2 106-97-8 BUTANE 100-41-4 ETHYL BENZENE

Massachusetts - Right To Know List New Jersey - Department of Health RTK List New Jersey - Env Hazardous Substances List New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances NTP - Report on Carcinogens - Known Carcinogens **OSHA - Final PELs - Ceiling Limits OSHA - Final PELs - Ceiling Limits** OSHA - Final PELs - Short Term Exposure Limits **OSHA - Final PELs - Skin Notations** OSHA - Final PELs - Time Weighted Averages OSHA - Final PELs - Time Weighted Averages OSHA - Final PELs - Time Weighted Averages **OSHA - Final PELs - Time Weighted Averages OSHA - Final PELs - Time Weighted Averages** OSHA - Final PELs - Time Weighted Averages **OSHA - Regulated Carcinogens OSHA - Select Carcinogens** Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List Pennsylvania - RTK - Special Hazardous Substances

ISOPENTANE	78-78-4
LIGHT PETROLEUM	8006-61-9
DISTILLATE	
	110-54-3
TETRAETHYL LEAD TOLUENE	78-00-2 108-88-3
XYLENE	1330-20-7
BENZENE	71-43-2
BUTANE	106-97-8
CYCLOPENTANE ETHYL BENZENE	287-92-3
ISOPENTANE	100-41-4 78-78-4
LIGHT PETROLEUM	8006-61-9
DISTILLATE	
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ISOPENTANE N-HEXANE	78-78-4 110-54-3
	78-00-2
TOLUENE	108-88-3
XYLENE	1330-20-7
BENZENE	71-43-2

Title III Classifications Sections 311,312:

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

15. OTHER INFORMATION

Precautionary labeling for pumps, portable containers, and drums is required. A "hazardous when empty" pictogram and D.O.T. flammable liquid label are also required for drums. Details available upon request. Because benzene is present in this product above 0.1%, the Osha Standard for benzene is applicable to work locations upstream of final discharge from terminals. Consult 29CFR1910.1028 for details. Prolonged and repeated excessive exposures to benzene can result in blood disorders ranging from anemia to leukemia. Sun recommends that exposures to benzene be kept below 0.5 ppm for 8-hours; 2.5 ppm for 15-min. Normal service station operations are below these values. For use as motor fuel only. Do not use for any other purpose. NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Catecholamines and similar adrenergic drugs are generally contraindicated because of potential for increased sensitivity of the heart from hydrocarbon overexposure and subsequent ventricular fibrillation. EKG monitoring may be indicated and bronchodilators should be selected with care. Following injection, prompt debridement of the wound is necessary to minimize necrosis and tissue loss. COMPONENT TOXICITY: Tetraethyl lead is toxic by ingestion, intraperitoneal. intravenous, subcutaneous and parenteral routes. It is moderately toxic by inhalation and skin contact. Teratogenic and reproductive effects have been associated with tetraethyl lead in experimental animals. Lead compounds such as tetraethyl lead, can affect the central nervous system. Initial heatth effects from overexposure to organic lead compounds could include subtle central nervous system effects such as insomnia or mood changes. These signs could progress to toxic psychosis with delirium, convulsions or coma if exposure is continued or increased. Higher exposure could also cause signs of nonspecific discomfort, such as nausea, headache or weakness. Abnormal liver function as indicated by laboratory test, and pulmonary edema could occur from gross overexposure. Death could result from pulmonary edema or neurological effects. Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after container is emptied because it may retain product residue. Keep out of reach of children.