



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Name: 93E REGULAR – Conventional Gasoline 10% Ethanol

Manufacturer Information:

Refiner may vary by market area
Shibley Fuels Marketing, LLC
451 Norway Street
York, PA 17405-0946

Product Use:

Motor Fuel

Emergency Phone Numbers:

PERS 800-633-8253
Shibley Fuels Marketing, LLC 800-682-9719

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS No.	Amount (Vol%)
LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	8006-61-9	100 - 100
TOLUENE	108-88-3	0 - 30
XYLENE	1330-20-7	0 - 25
CYCLOHEXANE	110-82-7	0 - 9
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	0 - 5
N-HEXANE	110-54-3	0 - 5
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	0 - 5
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	95-63-6	0 - 5
BENZENE	71-43-2	0.1 - 4.9
CUMENE	98-82-8	0 - 1

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
CUMENE	98-82-8	ACGIH	TWA 50 ppm
CUMENE	98-82-8	OSHA	TWA 50 ppm
CYCLOHEXANE	110-82-7	ACGIH	TWA 100 ppm
CYCLOHEXANE	110-82-7	OSHA	TWA 300 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
N-HEXANE	110-54-3	ACGIH	TWA 50 ppm
N-HEXANE	110-54-3	OSHA	TWA 500 ppm
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	ACGIH	STEL 15 ppm

NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	ACGIH	TWA	10	ppm
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	OSHA	TWA	10	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 DISTILLATE	8006-61-9	ACGIH	STEL	500	ppm
LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	8006-61-9	ACGIH	TWA	300	ppm

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

Danger! Extremely flammable liquid and/or 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 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, peripheral nervous system, bone marrow.

Hazards Ratings:

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

	Health	Fire	Reactivity	PPI
NFPA	1	3	0	
HMIS	2	3	0	X

- POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

- PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS**

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, delirium, nervous system damage, serious disturbances of heart rhythm and sudden death. Repeated excessive exposures may cause blood disorders such as anemia and leukemia. Contains a material that has been related to cancer in humans.

LC50 (mg/l): no data

LC50 (mg/m3): no data

LC50 (ppm): no data

- SKIN**

Moderately irritating to the skin. 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 data Out of 8.0

LD50 (mg/kg): no data

- **EYES**
Moderately irritating to the eyes. Contact with the eye may cause redness, burning, tearing and/or blurred vision.
 - **INGESTION**
Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Pulmonary aspiration hazard. While ingesting or vomiting, may enter lungs and produce damage. Irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. May produce central nervous system effects, which includes dizziness, loss of balance and coordination, unconsciousness, coma and even death.
- 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
Auto-ignition Temperature				536 ESTIMATED	F	N/A
Lower Explosion Limit	1.5				%	N/A
Upper Explosion Limit	7.6				%	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 spark-proof tools and explosion-proof 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 (e.g., acid suit) 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	CLEAR LIQUID.	
Boiling Point		F	100 - 430	
Bulk Density		lb/gal	no data	
Melting Point		F	no data	
Molecular Weight		g/mole	no data	
Octanol/Water Coefficient		N/A	no data	
pH		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		mmHg	325 - 525	@ 20 C
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

<u>Governing Body</u>	<u>Mode</u>	<u>Proper Shipping Name</u>
DOT	Ground	Gasoline

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

14. REGULATORY INFORMATION

<u>Regulatory List</u>	<u>Component</u>	<u>REF No.</u>
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	BENZENE	71-43-2
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3
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
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs	CUMENE	98-82-8
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs	CYCLOHEXANE	110-82-7
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs	NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3
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 DISTILLATE	8006-61-9
ACGIH - Short Term Exposure Limits	NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3
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	NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3
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	CUMENE	98-82-8
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	NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs	XYLENE	1330-20-7
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCM Chemicals	BENZENE	71-43-2
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCM Chemicals	CUMENE	98-82-8
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCM Chemicals	CYCLOHEXANE	110-82-7
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCM Chemicals	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCM Chemicals	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCM Chemicals	NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCM Chemicals	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCM Chemicals	XYLENE	1330-20-7
CAA - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants	BENZENE	71-43-2
CAA - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants	CUMENE	98-82-8
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	NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3
CAA - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CAA - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants	XYLENE	1330-20-7
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	BENZENE	71-43-2

CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	CUMENE	98-82-8
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	CYCLOHEXANE	110-82-7
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	XYLENE	1330-20-7
CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	95-63-6
CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting	BENZENE	71-43-2
CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting	CUMENE	98-82-8
CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting	CYCLOHEXANE	110-82-7
CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting	NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3
CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting	XYLENE	1330-20-7
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Hazardous Substances	BENZENE	71-43-2
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Hazardous Substances	CYCLOHEXANE	110-82-7
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Hazardous Substances	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Hazardous Substances	NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Hazardous Substances	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Hazardous Substances	XYLENE	1330-20-7
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants	BENZENE	71-43-2
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants	NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants	BENZENE	71-43-2
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants	NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants	TOLUENE	108-88-3
IARC - Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans)	BENZENE	71-43-2
IARC - Group 2B (Possibly carcinogenic to humans)	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
IARC - Group 2B (Possibly carcinogenic to humans)	LIGHT PETROLEUM	8006-61-9
	DISTILLATE	
IARC - Group 2B (Possibly carcinogenic to humans)	NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3
IARC - Group 3 (not classifiable)	TOLUENE	108-88-3
IARC - Group 3 (not classifiable)	XYLENE	1330-20-7

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 1.0 ppm for 8-hours; 5.0 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: Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after container is emptied because it may retain product residue. Keep out of reach of children. Cumene may be harmful or fatal if swallowed. Pulmonary aspiration hazard. After ingestion, may enter lungs and cause damage. May cause respiratory irritation, fluid in the lungs and lung damage. May be irritating to the skin and eyes. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause nervous system effects, including drowsiness, dizziness, coma and even death. Overexposure has caused blood changes and kidney, spleen and liver damage in laboratory animals. Ethylbenzene, a component of this product, has been designated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer as "possibly carcinogenic to humans", based on increased tumor incidence in laboratory animals. Overexposure may lead to nervous system effects, including drowsiness, dizziness, nausea, headaches, paralysis, loss of consciousness and even death. Repeated overexposure has caused a hearing loss in laboratory animals. Hours of exposure to high airborne concentrations of xylene, a minor component of this product, has caused a hearing loss in laboratory animals.