

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version 9.0 Revision Date: 12/30/2024 SDS Number: 800001032073 Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Product code : 002D2721

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell Trading (US) Company**
P. O. BOX 4604
Houston, TX 77210-4604
USA

SDS Request : 877-276-7285
Customer Service :

Emergency telephone number

Spill Information : 877-242-7400
Health Information : 877-504-9351

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Fuel for spark ignition engines designed to run on unleaded fuel.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier., This product is not to be used as a solvent or cleaning agent; for lighting or brightening fires; as a skin cleanser., This product is designed only to suit automotive applications and no provision is made for the requirements of aviation applications.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids : Category 1
Skin irritation : Category 2
Aspiration hazard : Category 1
Reproductive toxicity : Category 2
Germ cell mutagenicity : Category 1B
Carcinogenicity : Category 1B
Specific target organ toxicity : Category 3 (Narcotic effects)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

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SDS Number:
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Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

- single exposure (Inhalation)

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H361fd Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**
P201 + P202 Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
Response:
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version
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SDS Number:
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Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.
P321 Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instructions on this label).
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.
P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

P235 Keep cool.
P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Moderately irritating to eyes.
Slightly irritating to respiratory system.
A component or components of this material may cause cancer.
This product contains benzene which may cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).
May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).
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-vapour mixtures can occur.
Liquid evaporates quickly and can ignite leading to a flash fire, or an explosion in a confined space.
Possibility of organ or organ system damage from prolonged exposure; see Section 11 for details.
Target organ(s):
Blood forming organs
The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified	Gasoline	Not Assigned	<= 100

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Dyes and markers can be used to indicate tax status and prevent fraud.
May also contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each.

Further information

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Concentration (% w/w)
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0 - 2.99
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7	0 - 4.99
Toluene	108-88-3	0 - 24.99
n-Hexane	110-54-3	0 - 3
Benzene	71-43-2	>=0 - <=5
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0 - 0.99
Cumene	98-82-8	0 - 20
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0 - 0.99
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	0 - 24.99

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

- General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.
- If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.
Obtain medical attention even in the absence of apparent wounds.
- In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- If swallowed : Call emergency number for your location / facility.
If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.
If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

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-
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache and nausea.
The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.
Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling.
Local necrosis is evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours following injection.
Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and a temporary redness of the eye.
If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.
If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.
- Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
- Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed : IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!
Treat symptomatically.
Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
High pressure injection injuries require prompt surgical intervention and possibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue damage and loss of function.
Because entry wounds are small and do not reflect the seriousness of the underlying damage, surgical exploration to determine the extent of involvement may be necessary. Local anaesthetics or hot soaks should be avoided because they can contribute to swelling, vasospasm and ischaemia. Prompt surgical decompression, debridement and evacuation of foreign material should be performed under general anaesthetics, and wide exploration is essential.
Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
Do not induce vomiting.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire.
Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.
- Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Hazardous combustion products may include:
A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke).
Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

- occurs.
Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Will float and can be reignited on surface water.
- Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
- Further information : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.
If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is to evacuate immediately.
Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.
If possible remove containers from the danger zone.
Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.
- Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).
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SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Do not breathe fumes, vapour.
Do not operate electrical equipment.
Vapour can travel for considerable distances both above and below the ground surface. Underground services (drains, pipelines, cable ducts) can provide preferential flow paths.
Evacuate all personnel.
Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area.
Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks.
Attempt to disperse vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example using fog sprays.
- Environmental precautions : Take measures to minimise the effects on groundwater.
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.
Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
Do not allow contact with soil, surface or ground water.
- Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely
For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical
-

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version
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SDS Number:
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Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.
Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.
If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.
Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Additional advice

: For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.

U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Section 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures

: Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before

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BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version
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SDS Number:
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Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

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- laundering.
Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse.
Turn off all battery operated portable electronic devices (examples include: cellular phones, pagers and CD players) before operating gasoline pump.
Prevent spillages.
Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses.
Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
- Advice on safe handling : Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
When using do not eat or drink.
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.
Never siphon by mouth.
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Avoid exposure.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.
- Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.
- Product Transfer : Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. 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-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.
- Further information on storage stability : Drum and small container storage:
Keep containers closed when not in use.
Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high.
Use properly labeled and closable containers.
Packaged product must be kept tightly closed and stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from, ignition sources and other sources of heat.
Take suitable precautions when opening sealed containers, as

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BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version
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12/30/2024

SDS Number:
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Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

pressure can build up during storage.

Tank storage:

Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions.

Keep in a cool place.

Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping.

Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.

The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

- Packaging material : Suitable material: For container and container linings, use mild steel or aluminium., Aluminium may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard., Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product., For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint., For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B. Unsuitable material: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene., However, some may be suitable for glove materials.
- Container Advice : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Gasoline containers must not be used for storage of other products.
- Specific use(s) : Not applicable.

See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).

IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version
9.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032073

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
Ethylbenzene		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified	86290-81-5	TWA	300 ppm	ACGIH
Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified		STEL	500 ppm	ACGIH
Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified		TWA	500 ppm 2,000 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7	TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)		TWA	25 ppm 125 mg/m3	OSHA P0
Toluene	108-88-3	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
Toluene		TWA	200 ppm	OSHA Z-2
Toluene		CEIL	300 ppm	OSHA Z-2
Toluene		Peak	500 ppm (10 minutes)	OSHA Z-2
n-Hexane	110-54-3	TWA	500 ppm 1,800 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
n-Hexane		TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
Benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0.25 ppm 0.8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8-12 hour TWA.
Benzene		STEL	2.5 ppm 8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 15 min (STEL)
Benzene		TWA	0.02 ppm	ACGIH
Benzene		STEL	2.5 ppm	ACGIH
Benzene		PEL	1 ppm	OSHA CARC
Benzene		STEL	5 ppm	OSHA CARC
Benzene		TWA	10 ppm	OSHA Z-2
Benzene		CEIL	25 ppm	OSHA Z-2
Benzene		Peak	50 ppm (10 minutes)	OSHA Z-2
Naphthalene	91-20-3	TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Naphthalene		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
Cumene	98-82-8	TWA	50 ppm 245 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Cumene		TWA	5 ppm	ACGIH
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	TWA	100 ppm	ACGIH
Cyclohexane		TWA	300 ppm 1,050 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	TWA	100 ppm	OSHA Z-1

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version
9.0

Revision Date:
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SDS Number:
800001032073

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

			435 mg/m ³	
Xylene, mixed isomers		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
Xylene, mixed isomers		STEL	150 ppm 655 mg/m ³	OSHA P0
Xylene, mixed isomers		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m ³	OSHA P0

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam-pling time	Permissible concentra-tion	Basis
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl gly-oxalic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.15 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Toluene	108-88-3	Toluene	In blood	Prior to last shift of work-week	0.02 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		Toluene	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.03 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		o-Cresol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
n-Hexane	110-54-3	2,5-Hexanedione	Urine	End of shift	0.5 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Benzene	71-43-2	S-Phenylmercapturic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	25 µg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
		t,t-Muconic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	500 µg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1,2-	Urine	End of	50 mg/g	ACGIH

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version
9.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032073

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

		Cyclohex- anediol		shift at end of work- week	creatinine	BEI
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	Methylhip- puric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 g/g cre- atinine	ACGIH BEI

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods <http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances <http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany <http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

Engineering measures : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:
Use sealed systems as far as possible.
Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.
Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.
Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

General Information:

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version
9.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032073

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in accordance with local regulations.

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection
Remarks

: Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version
9.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
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Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

EN374, US F739). When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes.) For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable.

- Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas. If a local risk assessment deems it so then chemical splash goggles may not be required and safety glasses may provide adequate eye protection.
- Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.
- Protective measures : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Environmental exposure controls

- General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.
Take appropriate measures to fulfill the requirements of relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Section 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant before discharge to surface water.
Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance : liquid
- Colour : Undyed
- Odour : Not applicable
- Odour Threshold : Data not available
- pH : Not applicable
- Melting point/freezing point : Method: Unspecified
Not applicable
- Initial boiling point and boiling range : 20 - 221.1 °C / 68 - 430.0 °F
- Flash point : <= -40 °C / <= -40 °F
- Evaporation rate : Data not available

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version 9.0 Revision Date: 12/30/2024 SDS Number: 800001032073 Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Flammability (liquids) : Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit / upper flammability limit : 8 %(V)

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : 1 %(V)

Vapour pressure : 53.78 kPa (38.0 °C / 100.4 °F)

Method: Unspecified

50 - 160 kPa (50.0 °C / 122.0 °F)

Method: Unspecified

Relative vapour density : > 1.6

Relative density : Data not available

Density : 740 - 750 kg/m³ (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F)
Method: Unspecified

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : negligible

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2 - 7

Auto-ignition temperature : > 250 °C / 482 °F

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : ≤ 1.4 mm²/s (40 °C / 104 °F)

Method: Unspecified
Not applicable

Method: Unspecified
Not applicable

Explosive properties : Classification Code: Not classified.

Oxidizing properties : Not applicable

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version
9.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032073

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Conductivity	:	Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid
Particle size	:	Data not available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	May oxidise in the presence of air.
Chemical stability	:	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions
Conditions to avoid	:	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.
Incompatible materials	:	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage. Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment	:	Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).
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Information on likely routes of exposure

Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
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SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version
9.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032073

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity

Components:

Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Low toxicity

Remarks: Based on human experience, breathing of vapours or mists may cause a temporary burning sensation to nose, throat and lungs.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration) : Remarks: Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Irritating to skin.

Components:

Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Remarks: Irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Slightly irritating to the eye., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:

Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Remarks: Slightly irritating to the eye., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version
9.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032073

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:

Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Remarks: Not a sensitiser. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., May cause heritable genetic damage

Remarks: Mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams have shown predominantly negative results.

Components:

Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., May cause heritable genetic damage

Remarks: Mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams have shown predominantly negative results.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., Known human carcinogen.

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia), May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

Remarks: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.

Remarks: An epidemiology study of more than 18,000 petroleum marketing and distribution workers found no significantly increased risk of death from leukemia, multiple myeloma, or kidney cancer associated with gasoline exposure.

Components:

Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., Known human carcinogen.

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia), May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

Remarks: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version
9.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032073

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

humans.

Remarks: An epidemiology study of more than 18,000 petroleum marketing and distribution workers found no significantly increased risk of death from leukemia, multiple myeloma, or kidney cancer associated with gasoline exposure.

IARC

Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Benzene 71-43-2

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Ethylbenzene 100-41-4

Naphthalene 91-20-3

Cumene 98-82-8

OSHA

OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen

Benzene 71-43-2

NTP

Known to be human carcinogen

Benzene 71-43-2

Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen

Naphthalene 91-20-3

Cumene 98-82-8

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Effects on fertility

:

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Causes foetotoxicity at doses which are maternally toxic.

Remarks: Contains n-Hexane, CAS # 110-54-3., May impair fertility at doses which produce other toxic effects.

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy indicate that toluene can cause birth defects, growth retardation and learning difficulties.

Components:

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version
9.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032073

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Effects on fertility :

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.
Causes foetotoxicity at doses which are maternally toxic.

Remarks: Contains n-Hexane, CAS # 110-54-3.
May impair fertility at doses which produce other toxic effects.

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.
Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy indicate that toluene can cause birth defects, growth retardation and learning difficulties.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness.

Components:

Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Remarks: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Target Organs: Liver, Blood, thymus

Components:

Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Remarks: Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Components:

Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version
9.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032073

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss., Abuse of vapours has been associated with organ damage and death.

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

Components:

Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Remarks: Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss.

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Abuse of vapours has been associated with organ damage and death.

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Fuels are typically made from blending several refinery streams. Ecotoxicological studies have been carried out on a variety of hydrocarbon blends and streams but not those containing additives.
Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.
Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) :
Toxicity to daphnia and other :
Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxic

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version 9.0 Revision Date: 12/30/2024 SDS Number: 800001032073 Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l Toxic
Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l Toxic
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l
Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l Harmful

Components:

Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l Toxic
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l Toxic
Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l Toxic
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l
Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l Harmful

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability	:	Remarks: Readily biodegradable. The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.
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Components:

Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Biodegradability	:	Remarks: The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air. Major constituents are inherently biodegradable, but contains
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SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version
9.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032073

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

components that may persist in the environment. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Not Persistent per IMO criteria. International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Remarks: Log Pow = 2 - 7

Components:

Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Remarks: Log Pow = 2 - 7

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater. Contains volatile components. Floats on water.

Components:

Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Mobility : Remarks: Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater. Toxic to aquatic organisms; may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Contains volatile components. Floats on water.

Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version
9.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032073

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Components:

Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Additional ecological information : Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

- Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.
MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.
- Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.
Residues may cause an explosion hazard.
Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums.
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.
Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container.
- Local legislation**
Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

UN/ID/NA number : UN 1203
Proper shipping name : GASOLINE

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version 9.0 Revision Date: 12/30/2024 SDS Number: 800001032073 Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3
ERG Code : 128
Marine pollutant : no

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1203
Proper shipping name : GASOLINE
Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1203
Proper shipping name : GASOLINE
Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : yes

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ (lbs)	Calculated product RQ (lbs)
Benzene	71-43-2	10	250
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	100	400
Toluene	108-88-3	1000	4001
Naphthalene	91-20-3	100	*
Cumene	98-82-8	5000	*
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1000	*
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1000	*
n-Hexane	110-54-3	5000	*

*: Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

Shell classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA., The components with RQs are given for information.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version
9.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032073

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Skin corrosion or irritation
Aspiration hazard
Reproductive toxicity
Germ cell mutagenicity
Carcinogenicity
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Toluene	108-88-3	>= 20 - < 30 %
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	>= 20 - < 30 %
Cumene	98-82-8	>= 20 - < 30 %
Benzene	71-43-2	>= 1 - < 5 %
n-Hexane	110-54-3	>= 1 - < 5 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 1 - < 5 %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	>= 0.1 - < 1 %

Clean Water Act

The following Hazardous Chemicals are listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3:

Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	2.99 %
Toluene	108-88-3	24.99 %
Benzene	71-43-2	4 %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.99 %
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0.99 %
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	24.99 %

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

gasoline	Not Assigned
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7
Toluene	108-88-3
Cumene	98-82-8
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7
Benzene	71-43-2
n-Hexane	110-54-3
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
Cyclohexane	110-82-7
Naphthalene	91-20-3

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version 9.0 Revision Date: 12/30/2024 SDS Number: 800001032073 Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethylbenzene, Benzene, Naphthalene, Cumene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Toluene, n-Hexane, Benzene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

California List of Hazardous Substances

Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7
Toluene	108-88-3
Cumene	98-82-8
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7
Benzene	71-43-2
n-Hexane	110-54-3
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4

California Regulated Carcinogens

Benzene	71-43-2
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Other regulations:

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) 1, 3, 0

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	: ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
OSHA CARC	: OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens
OSHA P0	: USA. Table Z-1-A Limits for Air Contaminants (1989 vacated values)
OSHA Z-1	: USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
OSHA Z-2	: USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2
ACGIH / TWA	: 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL	: Short-term exposure limit
OSHA CARC / PEL	: Permissible exposure limit (PEL)
OSHA CARC / STEL	: Excursion limit
OSHA P0 / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA P0 / STEL	: Short-term exposure limit
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-2 / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-2 / CEIL	: Acceptable ceiling concentration
OSHA Z-2 / Peak	: Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift
Abbreviations and Acronyms	: The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version
9.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032073

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials

BEL = Biological exposure limits

BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service

CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council

CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling

COC = Cleveland Open-Cup

DIN = Deutsches Institut für Normung

DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level

DNEL = Derived No Effect Level

DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List

EC = European Commission

EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty

ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals

ECHA = European Chemicals Agency

EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

EL50 = Effective Loading fifty

ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

EWC = European Waste Code

GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty

IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory

IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables

KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty

LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.

LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading

LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships

NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level

OE_HP V = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume

PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration

REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

BF RUL Conventional Regular EXPORT ONLY

Version
9.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032073

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SKIN_DES = Skin Designation
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA = Time-Weighted Average
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

This product is intended for use in closed systems only.
A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Revision Date : 12/30/2024

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

US / EN

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version 8.0 Revision Date: 12/30/2024 SDS Number: 800001032074 Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Product code : 002D2723

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell Trading (US) Company**
P. O. BOX 4604
Houston, TX 77210-4604
USA

SDS Request : 877-276-7285
Customer Service :

Emergency telephone number

Spill Information : +1-877-504-9351
Health Information : +1-877-242-7400

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Fuel for spark ignition engines designed to run on unleaded fuel.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier., This product is not to be used as a solvent or cleaning agent; for lighting or brightening fires; as a skin cleanser., This product is designed only to suit automotive applications and no provision is made for the requirements of aviation applications.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids : Category 1
Skin irritation : Category 2
Aspiration hazard : Category 1
Reproductive toxicity : Category 2
Germ cell mutagenicity : Category 1B
Carcinogenicity : Category 1B
Specific target organ toxicity : Category 3 (Narcotic effects)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

- single exposure (Inhalation)

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H361fd Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**
P201 + P202 Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
Response:
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.
P321 Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instructions on this label).
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.
P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

P235 Keep cool.
P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Moderately irritating to eyes.
Slightly irritating to respiratory system.
A component or components of this material may cause cancer.
This product contains benzene which may cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).
May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).
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-vapour mixtures can occur.
Liquid evaporates quickly and can ignite leading to a flash fire, or an explosion in a confined space.
The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
gasoline	Gasoline	Not Assigned	<= 100

Dyes and markers can be used to indicate tax status and prevent fraud.
May also contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each.

Further information

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Concentration (% w/w)
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	0 - 24.99
Benzene	71-43-2	>=0 - <=5
n-Hexane	110-54-3	0 - 3
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7	0 - 4.99
Toluene	108-88-3	0 - 24.99
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0 - 2.99
Cumene	98-82-8	0 - 20
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0 - 0.99
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0 - 0.99

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

- General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.
- If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.
Obtain medical attention even in the absence of apparent wounds.
- In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- If swallowed : Call emergency number for your location / facility.
If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.
If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache and nausea.
The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling.

Local necrosis is evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours following injection.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and a temporary redness of the eye.

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed : **IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!**
Treat symptomatically.
Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
High pressure injection injuries require prompt surgical intervention and possibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue damage and loss of function.
Because entry wounds are small and do not reflect the seriousness of the underlying damage, surgical exploration to determine the extent of involvement may be necessary. Local anaesthetics or hot soaks should be avoided because they can contribute to swelling, vasospasm and ischaemia. Prompt surgical decompression, debridement and evacuation of foreign material should be performed under general anaesthetics, and wide exploration is essential.
Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
Do not induce vomiting.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire.
Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Hazardous combustion products may include:
A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke).
Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.
Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version 8.0 Revision Date: 12/30/2024 SDS Number: 800001032074 Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

- Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
- Further information : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.
If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is to evacuate immediately.
Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.
If possible remove containers from the danger zone.
Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.
- Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).
-

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Do not breathe fumes, vapour.
Do not operate electrical equipment.
Vapour can travel for considerable distances both above and below the ground surface. Underground services (drains, pipelines, cable ducts) can provide preferential flow paths.
Evacuate all personnel.
Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area.
Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks.
Attempt to disperse vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example using fog sprays.
- Environmental precautions : Take measures to minimise the effects on groundwater.
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.
Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
Do not allow contact with soil, surface or ground water.
- Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.
Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.
If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.
Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Additional advice

: For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.

U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Section 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures

: Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering.
Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse.
Turn off all battery operated portable electronic devices (examples include: cellular phones, pagers and CD players)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

-
- before operating gasoline pump.
Prevent spillages.
Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses.
Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
- Advice on safe handling : Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
When using do not eat or drink.
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.
Never siphon by mouth.
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Avoid exposure.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.
- Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.
- Product Transfer : Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes.
Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. 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-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.
- Further information on storage stability : Drum and small container storage:
Keep containers closed when not in use.
Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high.
Use properly labeled and closable containers.
Packaged product must be kept tightly closed and stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from, ignition sources and other sources of heat.
Take suitable precautions when opening sealed containers, as pressure can build up during storage.
Tank storage:
Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product.
Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions.

Keep in a cool place.

Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping.

Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.

The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For container and container linings, use mild steel or aluminium., Aluminium may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard., Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product., For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint., For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B. Unsuitable material: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene., However, some may be suitable for glove materials.

Container Advice : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Gasoline containers must not be used for storage of other products.

Specific use(s) : Not applicable.

See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).

IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Xylene, mixed isomers		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
Xylene, mixed isomers		STEL	150 ppm 655 mg/m3	OSHA P0
Xylene, mixed isomers		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA P0
gasoline	Not Assigned	TWA	300 ppm	ACGIH
gasoline		STEL	500 ppm	ACGIH
Benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0.25 ppm 0.8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8-12 hour TWA.
Benzene		STEL	2.5 ppm 8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 15 min (STEL)
Benzene		TWA	0.02 ppm	ACGIH
Benzene		STEL	2.5 ppm	ACGIH
Benzene		PEL	1 ppm	OSHA CARC
Benzene		STEL	5 ppm	OSHA CARC
Benzene		TWA	10 ppm	OSHA Z-2
Benzene		CEIL	25 ppm	OSHA Z-2
Benzene		Peak	50 ppm (10 minutes)	OSHA Z-2
n-Hexane	110-54-3	TWA	500 ppm 1,800 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
n-Hexane		TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7	TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)		TWA	25 ppm 125 mg/m3	OSHA P0
Toluene	108-88-3	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
Toluene		TWA	200 ppm	OSHA Z-2
Toluene		CEIL	300 ppm	OSHA Z-2
Toluene		Peak	500 ppm (10 minutes)	OSHA Z-2
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
Ethylbenzene		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Cumene	98-82-8	TWA	50 ppm 245 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Cumene		TWA	5 ppm	ACGIH
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	TWA	100 ppm	ACGIH
Cyclohexane		TWA	300 ppm 1,050 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Naphthalene	91-20-3	TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Naphthalene		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam-pling time	Permissible concentra-tion	Basis

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	Methylhippuric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Benzene	71-43-2	S-Phenylmercapturic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	25 µg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
		t,t-Muconic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	500 µg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
n-Hexane	110-54-3	2,5-Hexanedione	Urine	End of shift	0.5 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Toluene	108-88-3	Toluene	In blood	Prior to last shift of work-week	0.02 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		Toluene	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.03 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		o-Cresol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.15 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1,2-Cyclohexanediol	Urine	End of shift at end of work-week	50 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods <http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances <http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany <http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

Engineering measures

- : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:
- Use sealed systems as far as possible.
 - Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.
 - Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.
 - Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
 - Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

General Information:

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in accordance with local regulations.

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection
Remarks

: Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN374, US F739). When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes.) For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable.

Eye protection

: Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas. If a local risk assessment deems it so then chemical splash goggles may not be required and safety glasses may provide adequate eye protection.

Skin and body protection

: Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

Protective measures : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.
Take appropriate measures to fulfill the requirements of relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Section 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant before discharge to surface water.
Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : liquid

Colour : Undyed

Odour : Not applicable

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Melting point/freezing point : Method: Unspecified
Not applicable

Initial boiling point and boiling range : 20 - 221.1 °C / 68 - 430.0 °F

Flash point : <= -40 °C / <= -40 °F

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Flammability (liquids) : Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit / upper flammability limit : 8 %(V)

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : 1 %(V)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Vapour pressure	:	53.78 kPa (38.0 °C / 100.4 °F)
		Method: Unspecified
		50 - 160 kPa (50.0 °C / 122.0 °F)
		Method: Unspecified
Relative vapour density	:	> 1.6
Relative density	:	Data not available
Density	:	740 - 750 kg/m ³ (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F)
		Method: Unspecified
Solubility(ies)	:	
Water solubility	:	negligible
Solubility in other solvents	:	Data not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 2 - 7
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 250 °C / 482 °F
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available
Viscosity	:	
Viscosity, dynamic	:	Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	<= 1.4 mm ² /s (40 °C / 104 °F)
		Method: Unspecified
		Not applicable
		Method: Unspecified
		Not applicable
Explosive properties	:	Classification Code: Not classified.
Oxidizing properties	:	Not applicable
Conductivity	:	Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid
Particle size	:	Data not available

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	May oxidise in the presence of air.
Chemical stability	:	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions
Conditions to avoid	:	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.
Incompatible materials	:	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage. Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment	:	Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).
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Information on likely routes of exposure

Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC 50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Remarks: Low toxicity
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD 50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity

Components:

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

gasoline:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Low toxicity

Remarks: Based on human experience, breathing of vapours or mists may cause a temporary burning sensation to nose, throat and lungs.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration) :
Remarks: Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Irritating to skin.

Components:

gasoline:

Remarks: Irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Slightly irritating to the eye., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:

gasoline:

Remarks: Slightly irritating to the eye., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:

gasoline:

Remarks: Not a sensitiser. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., May cause heritable genetic damage

Remarks: Mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams have shown predominantly negative results.

Components:

gasoline:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., May cause heritable genetic damage

Remarks: Mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams have shown predominantly negative results.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., Known human carcinogen.

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia), May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

Remarks: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.

Remarks: An epidemiology study of more than 18,000 petroleum marketing and distribution workers found no significantly increased risk of death from leukemia, multiple myeloma, or kidney cancer associated with gasoline exposure.

Components:

gasoline:

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., Known human carcinogen.

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia), May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

Remarks: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.

Remarks: An epidemiology study of more than 18,000 petroleum marketing and distribution workers found no significantly increased risk of death from leukemia, multiple myeloma, or kidney cancer associated with gasoline exposure.

IARC

Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Benzene

71-43-2

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
	Cumene	98-82-8
	Naphthalene	91-20-3
OSHA	OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen	
	Benzene	71-43-2
NTP	Known to be human carcinogen	
	Benzene	71-43-2
	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	
	Naphthalene	91-20-3
	Cumene	98-82-8

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Effects on fertility

:

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Causes foetotoxicity at doses which are maternally toxic.

Remarks: Contains n-Hexane, CAS # 110-54-3., May impair fertility at doses which produce other toxic effects.

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy indicate that toluene can cause birth defects, growth retardation and learning difficulties.

Components:

gasoline:

Effects on fertility

:

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.
Causes foetotoxicity at doses which are maternally toxic.

Remarks: Contains n-Hexane, CAS # 110-54-3.
May impair fertility at doses which produce other toxic effects.

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy indicate that toluene can cause birth defects, growth retardation and learning difficulties.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness.

Components:

gasoline:

Remarks: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Target Organs: Liver, Blood, thymus

Components:

gasoline:

Remarks: Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Components:

gasoline:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss., Abuse of vapours has been associated with organ damage and death.

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Components:

gasoline:

Remarks: Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss.

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Abuse of vapours has been associated with organ damage and death.

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Fuels are typically made from blending several refinery streams. Ecotoxicological studies have been carried out on a variety of hydrocarbon blends and streams but not those containing additives.
Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.
Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxic

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxic

Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxic

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l
Harmful

Components:

gasoline:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxic

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxic

Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxic

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l
Harmful

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.
The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

Components:

gasoline:

Biodegradability : Remarks: The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.
Major constituents are inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may persist in the environment.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Not Persistent per IMO criteria.
International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Remarks: Log Pow = 2 - 7

Components:

gasoline:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Remarks: Log Pow = 2 - 7

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater. Contains volatile components. Floats on water.

Components:

gasoline:

Mobility : Remarks: Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater. Toxic to aquatic organisms; may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Contains volatile components. Floats on water.

Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

Components:

gasoline:

Additional ecological information : Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.
MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.
Residues may cause an explosion hazard.
Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums.
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.
Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container.

Local legislation

Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

UN/ID/NA number : UN 1203
Proper shipping name : GASOLINE
Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3
ERG Code : 128
Marine pollutant : no

International Regulations

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version 8.0 Revision Date: 12/30/2024 SDS Number: 800001032074 Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1203
Proper shipping name : GASOLINE
Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1203
Proper shipping name : GASOLINE
Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : yes

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ (lbs)	Calculated product RQ (lbs)
Benzene	71-43-2	10	250
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	100	400
Toluene	108-88-3	1000	4001
Naphthalene	91-20-3	100	*
Cumene	98-82-8	5000	*
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1000	*
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1000	*
n-Hexane	110-54-3	5000	*

*: Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

Shell classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA., The components with RQs are given for information.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

Skin corrosion or irritation
Aspiration hazard
Reproductive toxicity
Germ cell mutagenicity
Carcinogenicity
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

SARA 313

: The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	>= 20 - < 30 %
Toluene	108-88-3	>= 20 - < 30 %
Cumene	98-82-8	>= 20 - < 30 %
Benzene	71-43-2	>= 1 - < 5 %
n-Hexane	110-54-3	>= 1 - < 5 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 1 - < 5 %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	>= 0.1 - < 1 %

Clean Water Act

The following Hazardous Chemicals are listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3:

Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.99 %
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0.99 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	2.99 %
Toluene	108-88-3	24.99 %
Benzene	71-43-2	4 %
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	24.99 %

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

gasoline	Not Assigned
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7
Toluene	108-88-3
Cumene	98-82-8
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7
Benzene	71-43-2
n-Hexane	110-54-3
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
Cyclohexane	110-82-7
Naphthalene	91-20-3

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Naphthalene, Cumene, Ethylbenzene, Benzene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Benzene, n-Hexane, Toluene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

California List of Hazardous Substances

Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7
Toluene	108-88-3
Cumene	98-82-8
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7
Benzene	71-43-2
n-Hexane	110-54-3
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4

California Regulated Carcinogens

Benzene	71-43-2
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Other regulations:

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) 1, 3, 0

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	: ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
OSHA CARC	: OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens
OSHA P0	: USA. Table Z-1-A Limits for Air Contaminants (1989 vacated values)
OSHA Z-1	: USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
OSHA Z-2	: USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2
ACGIH / TWA	: 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL	: Short-term exposure limit
OSHA CARC / PEL	: Permissible exposure limit (PEL)
OSHA CARC / STEL	: Excursion limit
OSHA P0 / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA P0 / STEL	: Short-term exposure limit
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-2 / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-2 / CEIL	: Acceptable ceiling concentration
OSHA Z-2 / Peak	: Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift
Abbreviations and Acronyms	: The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version
8.0

Revision Date:
12/30/2024

SDS Number:
800001032074

Print Date: 01/09/2025
Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials
BEL = Biological exposure limits
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup
DIN = Deutsches Institut für Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List
EC = European Commission
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
EWC = European Waste Code
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level
OE_HP V = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SKIN_DES = Skin Designation
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

BF PUL Conventional Premium EXPORT ONLY

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 01/09/2025
8.0	12/30/2024	800001032074	Date of last issue: 11/08/2023

TWA = Time-Weighted Average
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

This product is intended for use in closed systems only.
A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Revision Date : 12/30/2024

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

US / EN

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Version 3.0 Revision Date: 06/15/2018 SDS Number: 800001033470 Print Date: 08/02/2021
Date of last issue: 09/27/2017

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Product code : 002D3174

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell Trading (US) Company**
P. O. BOX 4604
Houston, TX 77210-4604
USA
SDS Request : 877-276-7285
Customer Service :

Emergency telephone number

Spill Information : +1-877-504-9351
Health Information : +1-877-242-7400

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Fuel for on-road diesel-powered engines.

Restrictions on use :
This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier., This product is not to be used as a solvent or cleaning agent; for lighting or brightening fires; as a skin cleanser.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable liquids : Category 3
Aspiration hazard : Category 1
Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 4
Skin irritation : Category 2
Carcinogenicity : Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity : Category 2 (Blood, thymus, Liver.)
- repeated exposure
Chronic aquatic toxicity : Category 2

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Version
3.0

Revision Date:
06/15/2018

SDS Number:
800001033470

Print Date: 08/02/2021
Date of last issue: 09/27/2017

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms

:



Signal word

: Danger

Hazard statements

: PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Blood, Liver, thymus)
through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

: **Prevention:**
P201 + P202 Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
Response:
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Version 3.0 Revision Date: 06/15/2018 SDS Number: 800001033470 Print Date: 08/02/2021
Date of last issue: 09/27/2017

P314 Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.
P321 Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instructions on this label).
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.
P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

Other hazards which do not result in classification

May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature.
Vapour in the headspace of tanks and containers may ignite and explode at temperatures exceeding auto-ignition temperature, where vapour concentrations are within the flammability range. 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-vapour mixtures can occur.
This product is intended for use in closed systems only.
The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Chemical nature : May contain catalytically cracked oils in which polycyclic aromatic compounds, mainly 3-ring but some 4- to 6-ring species are present.

May contain cetane improver (Ethyl Hexyl Nitrate) at <0.2% v/v.
May also contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each.

Hazardous components

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Fuels, diesel	Fuels, diesel (Flash-point not more than 60°C)	68334-30-5	<= 100
Distillates (Fischer-	Distillates	848301-67-7	0 - 50

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Version 3.0 Revision Date: 06/15/2018 SDS Number: 800001033470 Print Date: 08/02/2021
Date of last issue: 09/27/2017

Tropsch), C8-26 - Branched and Linear	(Fischer- Tropsch), C8- 26, branched and linear		
--	--	--	--

Dyes and markers can be used to indicate tax status and prevent fraud.

Further information

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Concentration [%]
cumene	98-82-8, 202-704-5	0 - 0.5
Naphthalene	91-20-3, 202-049-5	0 - 0.5

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

- If inhaled : Call emergency number for your location / facility.
Remove to fresh air. Do not attempt to rescue the victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation as required and transport to the nearest medical facility.
- In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.
Obtain medical attention even in the absence of apparent wounds.
- In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- If swallowed : Call emergency number for your location / facility.
If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and : If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Version 3.0 Revision Date: 06/15/2018 SDS Number: 800001033470 Print Date: 08/02/2021
Date of last issue: 09/27/2017

delayed congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.
If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing. Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.
Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.
No specific hazards under normal use conditions.
Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed : Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Hazardous combustion products may include:
A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke).
Oxides of sulphur.
Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.
Will float and can be reignited on surface water.
Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point.
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Further information : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.
If possible remove containers from the danger zone.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Version
3.0

Revision Date:
06/15/2018

SDS Number:
800001033470

Print Date: 08/02/2021
Date of last issue: 09/27/2017

If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is to evacuate immediately.
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.

Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Do not breathe fumes, vapour.
Do not operate electrical equipment.
Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Attempt to disperse the gas or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas meter.

Environmental precautions : Take measures to minimise the effects on groundwater.
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.
Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.
Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.
Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Version
3.0

Revision Date:
06/15/2018

SDS Number:
800001033470

Print Date: 08/02/2021
Date of last issue: 09/27/2017

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.

U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Chapter 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering.
Prevent spillages.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
Never siphon by mouth.
Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse.
- Advice on safe handling : Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.
Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
When using do not eat or drink.
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.
Earth all equipment.
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Version
3.0

Revision Date:
06/15/2018

SDS Number:
800001033470

Print Date: 08/02/2021
Date of last issue: 09/27/2017

-
- Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.
- Product Transfer : Avoid splash filling Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Keep containers closed when not in use. Contamination resulting from product transfer may give rise to light hydrocarbon vapour in the headspace of tanks that have previously contained gasoline. This vapour may explode if there is a source of ignition. Partly filled containers present a greater hazard than those that are full, therefore handling, transfer and sampling activities need special care. 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-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.
- Further information on storage stability : Drum and small container storage:
Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high.
Use properly labeled and closable containers.
Tank storage:
Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product.
Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition.
Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat.
Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere.
Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system.
The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces.
Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place.
Keep in a cool place.
Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping.
Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.
The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Version
3.0

Revision Date:
06/15/2018

SDS Number:
800001033470

Print Date: 08/02/2021
Date of last issue: 09/27/2017

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.
Keep in a bunded area with a sealed (low permeability) floor, to provide containment against spillage.
Prevent ingress of water.

Specific use(s)

: See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).
IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance
Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Fuels, diesel	68334-30-5	TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	100 mg/m ³ (total hydrocarbons)	ACGIH
cumene	98-82-8	TWA	50 ppm 245 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
cumene		TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
Naphthalene	91-20-3	TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
Naphthalene		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods <http://www.osha.gov/>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances <http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Version
3.0

Revision Date:
06/15/2018

SDS Number:
800001033470

Print Date: 08/02/2021
Date of last issue: 09/27/2017

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany
<http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

Engineering measures : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:
Use sealed systems as far as possible.
Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.
Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.
Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned.
Practice good housekeeping.
Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.
Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.
Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.
Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.
Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.
Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Version
3.0

Revision Date:
06/15/2018

SDS Number:
800001033470

Print Date: 08/02/2021
Date of last issue: 09/27/2017

and vapours [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection
Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs. Nitrile rubber. For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Eye protection

: If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.
If a local risk assessment deems it so then chemical splash goggles may not be required and safety glasses may provide adequate eye protection.

Skin and body protection

: Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

Protective measures

: Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Hygiene measures

: Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping. Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls. Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product. Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Version
3.0

Revision Date:
06/15/2018

SDS Number:
800001033470

Print Date: 08/02/2021
Date of last issue: 09/27/2017

equipment, local exhaust ventilation.
Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.
Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.
Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance.
If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 and provide employee skin care programmes.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.
Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.
Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : liquid

Colour : pale red-brown

Odour : Stenched

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Melting / freezing point : Data not available

Initial boiling point and boiling range : 170 - 390 °C / 338 - 734 °F

Flash point : 55 - 75 °C / 131 - 167 °F

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit / upper flammability limit : 6 %(V)

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : 1 %(V)

Vapour pressure : <= 0.4 kPa (38.0 °C / 100.4 °F)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Version 3.0 Revision Date: 06/15/2018 SDS Number: 800001033470 Print Date: 08/02/2021
Date of last issue: 09/27/2017

<= 0.6 kPa (50.0 °C / 122.0 °F)

Relative vapour density : Data not available

Relative density : Data not available

Density : 820 - 860 kg/m³ (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F)

Solubility(ies)

 Water solubility : negligible

 Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: ca. 2 - 15

Auto-ignition temperature : > 220 °C / 428 °F

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

 Viscosity, kinematic : 2 - 4.5 mm²/s (40 °C / 104 °F)

Explosive properties : Classification Code: Not classified.

Oxidizing properties : Not applicable

Conductivity : Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

Chemical stability : Stable under normal use conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions

Conditions to avoid : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Version 3.0 Revision Date: 06/15/2018 SDS Number: 800001033470 Print Date: 08/02/2021
Date of last issue: 09/27/2017

tricity.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products : Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Information on likely routes of exposure

Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur through inhalation or following accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (rat): > 1 - <=5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Harmful if inhaled.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity:

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Slightly irritating to the eye., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Version 3.0 Revision Date: 06/15/2018 SDS Number: 800001033470 Print Date: 08/02/2021
Date of last issue: 09/27/2017

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: Positive in in-vitro, but negative in in-vivo mutagenicity assays.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect, Repeated skin contact has resulted in irritation and skin cancer in animals.

IARC	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
	Naphthalene	91-20-3
	cumene	98-82-8
OSHA	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.	
NTP	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	
	cumene	98-82-8
	Naphthalene	91-20-3

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

: Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Does not impair fertility.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: Not classified.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Version 3.0 Revision Date: 06/15/2018 SDS Number: 800001033470 Print Date: 08/02/2021
Date of last issue: 09/27/2017

Target Organs: Blood, thymus, Liver
Remarks: May cause damage to organs or organ systems through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.
Fuels are typically made from blending several refinery streams. Ecotoxicological studies have been carried out on a variety of hydrocarbon blends and streams but not those containing additives.
Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxic

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxic

Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxic

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Practically non toxic:

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Version 3.0 Revision Date: 06/15/2018 SDS Number: 800001033470 Print Date: 08/02/2021
Date of last issue: 09/27/2017

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Partly evaporates from water or soil surfaces, but a significant proportion will remain after one day.
If product enters soil, one or more constituents will be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.
Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.
Floats on water.

Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Drain container thoroughly. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground.
Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Version 3.0 Revision Date: 06/15/2018 SDS Number: 800001033470 Print Date: 08/02/2021
Date of last issue: 09/27/2017

to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Contaminated packaging : Residues may cause an explosion hazard if heated above the flash point. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container.
Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations. Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Local legislation
Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

UN/ID/NA number : UN 1202
Proper shipping name : DIESEL FUEL
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
ERG Code : 128
Marine pollutant : no
Remarks : This material is an 'OIL' under 49 CFR Part 130 when transported in a container of 3500 gallon capacity or greater.

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1202
Proper shipping name : DIESEL FUEL
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1202
Proper shipping name : DIESEL FUEL
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : yes

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Version 3.0 Revision Date: 06/15/2018 SDS Number: 800001033470 Print Date: 08/02/2021
Date of last issue: 09/27/2017

Not applicable for product as supplied. MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ (lbs)	Calculated product RQ (lbs)
Naphthalene	91-20-3	100	*

*: Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

Shell classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA., The components with RQs are given for information.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Aspiration hazard
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
Skin corrosion or irritation
Carcinogenicity
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Naphthalene 91-20-3 >= 0.1 - < 1 %

Clean Water Act

The following Hazardous Chemicals are listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3:

Naphthalene 91-20-3 0.5 %

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Fuels, diesel 68334-30-5
cumene 98-82-8
Naphthalene 91-20-3

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Version 3.0 Revision Date: 06/15/2018 SDS Number: 800001033470 Print Date: 08/02/2021
Date of last issue: 09/27/2017

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Fuels, diesel, cumene, Naphthalene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Other regulations:

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

IARC has classified diesel exhaust emissions as a Class 1 carcinogen - carcinogenic to humans. Steps should be taken to prevent personal exposure to diesel exhaust emissions.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

TSCA : All components listed.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) 2, 2, 0

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average
OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average
Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials
BEL = Biological exposure limits
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup
DIN = Deutsches Institut für Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List
EC = European Commission
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 08/02/2021
3.0	06/15/2018	800001033470	Date of last issue: 09/27/2017

gy Of Chemicals
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial
Chemical Substances
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances
Inventory
EWC = European Waste Code
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and
Labelling of Chemicals
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the
determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of
Pollution From Ships
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Ob-
served Effect Level
OE_HP V = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical
Substances
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of
Chemicals
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dan-
gerous Goods by Rail
SKIN_DES = Skin Designation
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA = Time-Weighted Average
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

| Due to a change in detail in Section 15, this document has been released as a significant change.

Revision Date : 06/15/2018

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, infor-
mation and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guid-

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

GN MV 2D (S-15 PPM)

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 08/02/2021
3.0	06/15/2018	800001033470	Date of last issue: 09/27/2017

ance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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