



SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier	GASOLINE
Other means of identification	
Product code	2738
Synonyms	Ethanol Blended Gasoline * Non-Ethanol Blended Gasoline * Unleaded Gasoline * Gasoline * Regular Gasoline * Premium Gasoline * Premium Unleaded Gasoline * Mid Grade Gasoline * Gasoline (Export) * Petroleum naphtha
Recommended use	Motor fuels.
Recommended restrictions	None known.
Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information	
Manufacturer	Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited
Address	P.O. Box 260; 550E 9th Avenue North Regina, SK S4P 3A1 Canada
Telephone	(306) 719-4353
Supplier	Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited
Address	P.O. Box 260; 550E 9th Avenue North Regina, SK S4P 3A1 Canada
Telephone	(306) 719-4353
24-Hour emergency telephone	(613) 996-6666 - Canutec

2. Hazard identification

Physical hazards	Flammable liquids	Category 2
Health hazards	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1B
	Carcinogenicity	Category 1B
	Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
	Specific target organ toxicity following single exposure	Category 3 narcotic effects
	Specific target organ toxicity following repeated exposure	Category 1 (hematopoietic system)
	Aspiration hazard	Category 1
Environmental hazards	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard	Category 2
	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard	Category 2

Label elements



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement Highly flammable liquid and vapour. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs (hematopoietic system) through prolonged or repeated exposure. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Do not breathe mist or vapour. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam, water fog, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide to extinguish. Collect spillage.

Storage

Keep cool. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Supplemental information

None.

Other hazards

Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapour. May cause flash fire or explosion.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
Gasoline		86290-81-5	60 - 100
Ethanol		64-17-5	0 - 10
Benzene		71-43-2	< 1.5

Composition comments

All concentrations are in percent by weight unless otherwise indicated.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a poison centre or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Skin contact

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye contact

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Ingestion

Call a physician or poison control centre immediately. Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Aspiration may cause pulmonary oedema and pneumonitis. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Narcosis. Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Behavioural changes. Decrease in motor functions. Unconsciousness. Severe eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Skin irritation. May cause redness and pain. Cyanosis (blue tissue condition, nails, lips, and/or skin). Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Thermal burns: Flush with water immediately. While flushing, remove clothes which do not adhere to affected area. Call an ambulance. Continue flushing during transport to hospital. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.

General information

Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Water fog. Alcohol resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Material will float and may ignite on surface of water. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed. Combustion products may include: carbon oxides. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. This liquid may accumulate static electricity when filling properly grounded containers. Static electricity accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other contaminants.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.
Fire fighting equipment/instructions	In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Collect runoff for recycling or disposal as potential hazardous waste.
Specific methods	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.
General fire hazards	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Do not breathe mist or vapour. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank or other suitable container for recovery or safe disposal. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil etc) away from spilled material. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. Recover and recycle, if practical. Large Spills: Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbent. Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place into a container for later disposal. Wash contaminated area with water and detergent, collecting the washings for disposal. Small Spills: Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. Never return spills to original containers for re-use. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.
Environmental precautions	Avoid release to the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Inform appropriate managerial or supervisory personnel of all environmental releases.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle, store or open near an open flame, sources of heat or sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Minimize fire risks from flammable and combustible materials (including combustible dust and static accumulating liquids) or dangerous reactions with incompatible materials. Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static charges include but are not limited to: mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates, splash filling, creating mists or sprays, tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, vacuum truck operations. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity.

Do not breathe mist or vapour. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged exposure. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Pregnant or breastfeeding women must not handle this product. Should be handled in closed systems, if possible. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

For additional information on equipment bonding and grounding, refer to the Canadian Electrical Code in Canada, (CSA C22.1), or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents" or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 77, "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity" or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 70, "National Electrical Code".

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store locked up. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Prevent electrostatic charge build-up by using common bonding and grounding techniques. Eliminate sources of ignition. Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight. Store in original tightly closed container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values Components

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	2.5 ppm
	TWA	0.5 ppm
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	STEL	1000 ppm
	Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	STEL
	TWA	300 ppm

Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) Components

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	8 mg/m ³
		2.5 ppm
	TWA	1.6 mg/m ³
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	TWA	0.5 ppm
		1880 mg/m ³
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	STEL	1000 ppm
	TWA	500 ppm
		300 ppm

Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended)

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	2.5 ppm
	TWA	0.5 ppm
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	STEL	1000 ppm

Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended)

Components	Type	Value
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	STEL	500 ppm
	TWA	300 ppm

Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act)

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	2.5 ppm
	TWA	0.5 ppm
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	STEL	1000 ppm
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	STEL	500 ppm
	TWA	300 ppm

Canada. New Brunswick OELs: Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) Based on the 1991 and 1997 ACGIH TLVs and BEIs Publication (New Brunswick Regulation 91-191)

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	8 mg/m3
		2.5 ppm
	TWA	1.6 mg/m3
		0.5 ppm
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	STEL	1480 mg/m3
		500 ppm
	TWA	890 mg/m3
		300 ppm

Canada - Northwest Territories

Components	Type	Value
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	STEL	1250 ppm
	TWA	1000 ppm

Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents)

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	2.5 ppm
	TWA	0.5 ppm
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	STEL	1000 ppm
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	STEL	500 ppm
	TWA	300 ppm

Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation respecting occupational health and safety)

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	15.5 mg/m3
		5 ppm
	TWA	3 mg/m3
		1 ppm
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	TWA	1880 mg/m3
		1000 ppm

Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21)

Components	Type	Value
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	15 minute	1250 ppm
	8 hour	1000 ppm
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	15 minute	500 ppm

Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21)

Components	Type	Value
	8 hour	300 ppm

Biological limit values

ACGIH Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	500 µg/g	t,t-Muconic acid	Creatinine in urine	*

ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	25 µg/g	S-Phenylmercapturic acid	Creatinine in urine	*

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

Exposure guidelines

Canada - Alberta OELs: Skin designation

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2) Can be absorbed through the skin.

Canada - British Columbia OELs: Skin designation

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2) Can be absorbed through the skin.

Canada - Manitoba OELs: Skin designation

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2) Danger of cutaneous absorption

Canada - Ontario OELs: Skin designation

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2) Can be absorbed through the skin.

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values: Skin designation

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2) Danger of cutaneous absorption

Appropriate engineering controls

Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Good general ventilation should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection Wear approved chemical safety goggles. Wear face shield if there is risk of splashes.

Skin protection

Hand protection Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier.

Other Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing. Full body suit and boots are recommended when handling large volumes or in emergency situations. Flame retardant protective clothing is recommended where the potential of flash fire exists.

Respiratory protection In case of inadequate ventilation or risk of inhalation of vapours, use suitable respiratory equipment. Wear a NIOSH-approved (or equivalent) full-facepiece airline respirator in the positive pressure mode with emergency escape provisions.

Thermal hazards Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

General hygiene considerations

Observe any medical surveillance requirements. When using do not smoke. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state Liquid.

Form Liquid.

Colour Amber.

Odour Gasoline-like.

Odour threshold < 0.25 ppm

pH Not available.

Melting point/freezing point Not available.

Initial boiling point and boiling range	> 35 °C (> 95 °F)
Flash point	< -40 °C (< -40 °F) Closed cup
Evaporation rate	4 (Butyl acetate = 1)
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Explosive limit - lower (%)	1.2 %
Explosive limit – upper (%)	7.1 %
Vapour pressure	> 1 (Air=1)
Vapour density	3 - 4 (Air = 1)
Relative density	Not available.
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	Insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	> 248.89 °C (> 480 °F)
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Other information	
Explosive properties	Not explosive.
Oxidising properties	Not oxidising.
VOC	100 %

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Conditions to avoid	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Avoid temperatures exceeding the flash point. Contact with incompatible materials. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation.
Ingestion	Droplets of the product aspirated into the lungs through ingestion or vomiting may cause a serious chemical pneumonia.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics Aspiration may cause pulmonary oedema and pneumonitis. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Narcosis. Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Behavioural changes. Decrease in motor functions. Unconsciousness. Severe eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Skin irritation. May cause redness and pain. Cyanosis (blue tissue condition, nails, lips, and/or skin). Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
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Components	Species	Test Results
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)		
<u>Acute</u>		
Oral		
LD50	Rat	930 mg/kg
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)		
<u>Acute</u>		
Dermal		
LD50	Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
Inhalation		
<i>Vapour</i>		
LC50	Mouse	39 g/m ³ , 4 Hours
Oral		
LD50	Rat	7000 - 11000 mg/kg
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)		
<u>Acute</u>		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg, 24 Hours
Inhalation		
<i>Vapour</i>		
LC50	Rat	> 5610 mg/m ³ , 4 Hours
Oral		
LD50	Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes skin irritation.	
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Causes serious eye irritation.	
Respiratory or skin sensitisation		
Respiratory sensitisation	Not a respiratory sensitiser.	
Skin sensitisation	This product is not expected to cause skin sensitisation.	
Germ cell mutagenicity	May cause genetic defects.	
Carcinogenicity	May cause cancer.	
ACGIH Carcinogens		
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	A1 Confirmed human carcinogen.	
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	A3 Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.	
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	A3 Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.	
Canada - Alberta OELs: Carcinogen category		
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Confirmed human carcinogen.	
Canada - Manitoba OELs: carcinogenicity		
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Confirmed human carcinogen.	
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.	
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.	
Canada - Quebec OELs: Carcinogen category		
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Detected carcinogenic effect in humans.	
IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity		
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	1 Carcinogenic to humans.	
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.	
US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens		
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Known To Be Human Carcinogen.	
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	Known To Be Human Carcinogen.	
Reproductive toxicity	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.	
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	May cause drowsiness and dizziness.	

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Causes damage to organs (hematopoietic system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Chronic effects	Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.
Further information	May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Components	Species	Test Results
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)		
Aquatic		
<i>Acute</i>		
Crustacea	LC50	Ceriodaphnia dubia 5012 mg/l, 48 hours Daphnia magna 454 mg/l, 11 days
Fish	LC50	Pimephales promelas 13480 mg/l, 96 hours
<i>Chronic</i>		
Crustacea	NOEC	Ceriodaphnia dubia 9.6 mg/l, 10 days
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)		
Aquatic		
Algae	EC50	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata 3.1 mg/l, 72 Hours
Crustacea	EC50	Daphnia magna 4.5 mg/l, 48 Hours
Fish	LC50	Oncorhynchus mykiss 10 mg/l, 96 Hours Pimephales promelas 8.2 mg/l, 96 Hours

Persistence and degradability No data is available on the degradability of this product.

Bioaccumulative potential

Partition coefficient n-octanol / water (log Kow)

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	2.13
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	-0.31

Mobility in soil The product is insoluble in water.

Other adverse effects The product contains a substance which has a photochemical ozone creation potential.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Local disposal regulations Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Hazardous waste code The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.

Waste from residues / unused products Dispose in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).

Contaminated packaging Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

14. Transport information

TDG

UN number	UN1203
UN proper shipping name	PETROL
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	3
Subsidiary risk	-
Packing group	II
Environmental hazards	Yes

Special precautions for user Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

IATA

UN number UN1203
UN proper shipping name Gasoline
Transport hazard class(es)
Class 3
Subsidiary risk -
Packing group II
Environmental hazards Yes
ERG Code 3H

Special precautions for user Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

IMDG

UN number UN1203
UN proper shipping name GASOLINE
Transport hazard class(es)
Class 3
Subsidiary risk -
Packing group II
Environmental hazards
Marine pollutant Yes
EmS F-E, S-E

Special precautions for user Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable. This product is considered to fall under the scope of Annex I to Marpol 73/78 and is subject to the requirements of that Annex if carried in bulk.

General information IMDG Regulated Marine Pollutant.

15. Regulatory information

Canadian regulations This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the HPR and the SDS contains all the information required by the HPR.

Controlled Drugs and Substances Act

Not regulated.

Export Control List (CEPA 1999, Schedule 3)

Not listed.

Greenhouse Gases

Not listed.

Ontario. Toxic Substances. Toxic Reduction Act, 2009. Regulation 455/09 (July 1, 2011)

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)

Precursor Control Regulations

Not regulated.

International regulations

Stockholm Convention

Not applicable.

Rotterdam Convention

Not applicable.

Kyoto Protocol

Not applicable.

Montreal Protocol

Not applicable.

Basel Convention

Not applicable.

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AICIS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	No
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Yes
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
Taiwan	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory (TCSI)	Yes
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	No

*A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)

A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information

Issue date	10-November-2018
Revision date	16-February-2022
Version No.	02
Further information	The classification for health and environmental hazards is derived by a combination of calculation methods and test data, if available.
Disclaimer	To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.