Safety Data Sheet

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Name: **SUNOCO MAXIMAL WOA**

Manufacturer Information:

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

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19103-7583
sunocomsds@sunocoinc.com

Product Use:

Racing fuel
California Air Resources Board (CARB):
This product cannot be sold, offered for sale, supplied or offered for supply for motor vehicles in California except in competition racing vehicles. Legal For Use ONLY in Competition Racing Vehicles.
Not Legal For Use in Any Other Motor Vehicle.

Emergency Phone Numbers:

Chemtrec	(800) 424-9300	24 Hours
Sunoco Inc.	(800) 964-8861	24 Hours

Information:

Product Safety Information	(888) 567-3066

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**
  Danger! Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapors may cause flash fire or explosion. Static accumulator. May form an ignitable vapor/air mixture. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Pulmonary aspiration hazard. While ingesting or vomiting, may enter lungs and produce damage. Harmful if inhaled. High vapor concentrations may cause drowsiness. Harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation. May cause eye irritation.

Hazards Ratings:

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

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS No.	Amount (Vol%)
ALKYLATE	64741-66-8	65 - 75
ISO-OCTANE	540-84-1	15 - 25
TOLUENE	108-88-3	5 - 10

TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2	0.18 - 0.27
N-HEXANE	110-54-3	0.01 - 0.02
BENZENE	71-43-2	0.001 - 0.01
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	0.001 - 0.01
CYCLOPENTANE	287-92-3	0.001 - 0.005
XYLENE	1330-20-7	0.001 - 0.003

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- **INHALATION**
  Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen and continue to monitor. Get immediate medical attention. See Section 15 for additional information.
- **SKIN**
  Wash with soap and water for 20 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Injection injuries may not appear serious at first but within a few hours, without proper treatment, the area will become swollen, discolored and extremely painful. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated shoes and other leather products. See Section 15 for additional information.
- **EYES**
  Flush eye with water for 20 minutes. Get medical attention.
- **INGESTION**
  Do not induce vomiting! Do not give liquids! Get medical attention immediately.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**
  Water spray; Regular foam; Dry chemical; Carbon dioxide;
- **FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS**
  Use water spray to cool fire exposed tanks and containers. Wear structural fire fighting gear.

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Prevent ignition, stop leak and ventilate the area. Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. DO NOT use combustible materials such as sawdust. Vapor can be controlled using a water fog. Water streams should not be directed to the liquid as this will cause the liquid to boil and generate more vapor. Keep personnel upwind from leak. Use appropriate personal protective equipment as stated in Section 8 of this MSDS. Advise the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and appropriate state agencies, if required. Absorb spill with inert material (e.g., dry sand or earth), then place in a chemical waste container. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a disposal container.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- **HANDLING**
  Use only in a well-ventilated area. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. NFPA class IA storage. Flash point is less than 73 degrees F and boiling point is less than 100 degrees F. Avoid breathing (dust, vapor, mist, gas). Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Never siphon by mouth. STATIC ACCUMULATOR. This liquid may form an ignitable vapor-air mixture in closed tanks or containers. This liquid may accumulate static electricity even when transferred into properly grounded containers. Bonding and grounding may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Static electricity accumulation may be

significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water.Always bond receiving container to the fill pipe before and during loading, following NFPA-77 and/or API RP 2003 requirements. Automatic gauging devices and other floats in vessels or tanks which contain static accumulating liquids should be electrically bonded to the shell. Bonding and grounding alone may be inadequate to eliminate fire and explosion hazards associated with electrostatic charges. In addition to bonding and grounding, efforts to mitigate the hazards of an electrostatic discharge may include, but are not limited to, ventilation, inerting and/or reduction of transfer velocities. Always keep the nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process. Do not fill any portable containers in or on a vehicle. Special precautions, such as reduced loading rates and increased monitoring, must be observed during "switch loading" operations (i.e. loading this material in tanks or shipping compartments that previously contained middle distillates or similar products). Non-equilibrium conditions may increase the risks associated with static electricity such as tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, etc. Dissipation of electrostatic charges may be improved with the use of conductivity additives when used with other mitigating efforts, including bonding and grounding. See Section 15 for additional information

- **STORAGE**
  Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep container closed when not in use. Consult NFPA and / or OSHA codes for additional information.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Consult With a Health and Safety Professional for Specific Selections

- **ENGINEERING CONTROLS**
  Use with adequate ventilation. Ventilation is normally required when handling or using this product to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- **PERSONAL PROTECTION**

  - **EYE PROTECTION**
    Use chemical splash goggles and face shield (ANSI Z87.1 or approved equivalent).
  - **GLOVES or HAND PROTECTION**
    The glove(s) listed below may provide protection against permeation. Gloves of other chemically resistant materials may not provide adequate protection. Protective gloves are recommended to protect against contact with product. Polyethylene; Neoprene; Nitrile; Polyvinyl alcohol; Viton;
  - **RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**
    Concentration in air determines the level of respiratory protection needed. Use only NIOSH certified respiratory equipment. Half-mask air purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges is acceptable for exposures to ten (10) times the exposure limit. Full-face air purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges is acceptable for exposures to fifty (50) times the exposure limit. Exposure should not exceed the cartridge limit of 1000 ppm. Protection by air purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure-demand full-face supplied air respirator or SCBA for exposures greater than fifty (50) times the exposure limit. If exposure is above the IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health) or there is the possibility of an uncontrolled release, or exposure levels are unknown, then use a positive pressure-demand full-face supplied air respirator with escape bottle or SCBA. Wear a NIOSH-approved (or equivalent) full-facepiece airline respirator in the positive pressure mode with emergency escape provisions.
  - **OTHER**
    Where splashing is possible, full chemically resistant protective clothing and boots are required. The following materials are acceptable for use as protective clothing: Polyethylene; Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA); Neoprene; Nitrile; Viton; Polyurethane; Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. For non-fire emergencies, positive pressure SCBA and structural firefighter's protective clothing will provide only limited protection.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES (SEE SECTION 15 FOR ADDITIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS)

	CAS No.	Governing Body	Exposure Limits		
ALKYLATE	64741-66-8	Sunoco	TWA	100	ppm
BENZENE	71-43-2	ACGIH	STEL	2.5	ppm
BENZENE	71-43-2	OSHA	STEL	5	ppm
BENZENE	71-43-2	ACGIH	TWA	0.5	ppm
BENZENE	71-43-2	OSHA	TWA	1	ppm
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	ACGIH	TWA	20	ppm
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	OSHA	TWA	100	ppm
N-HEXANE	110-54-3	ACGIH	TWA	50	ppm

N-HEXANE	110-54-3	OSHA	TWA	500	ppm
TOLUENE	108-88-3	NIOSH	STEL	150	ppm
TOLUENE	108-88-3	ACGIH	TWA	20	ppm
TOLUENE	108-88-3	OSHA	TWA	200	ppm
XYLENE	1330-20-7	ACGIH	STEL	150	ppm
XYLENE	1330-20-7	ACGIH	TWA	100	ppm
XYLENE	1330-20-7	OSHA	TWA	100	ppm
TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2	ACGIH	TWA	0.1	mg/m3
TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2	OSHA	TWA	0.075	mg/m3
CYCLOPENTANE	287-92-3	ACGIH	TWA	600	ppm

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- **STABILITY**
  Stable
- **CONDITIONS TO AVOID**
  Avoid heat, sparks and open flame.
- **INCOMPATIBILITY**
  Strong oxidizers
- **HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS**
  Combustion may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other asphyxiants.
- **HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION**
  Will not polymerize.

11. TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

Single Exposure Health Effects

Oral:

LD50 (g/kg): no data

Dermal:

LD50 (mg/kg):	no data

Inhalation:

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

- **POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

  - **INHALATION**
    Can cause severe central nervous system depression (including unconsciousness). May cause headaches and dizziness. May cause serious disturbances of heart rhythm. Solvent "huffing/sniffing" (abuse) or intentional prolonged overexposure to high levels of vapors can produce abnormal behavior, convulsions, hallucinations, delerium, nervous system damage, serious disturbances of heart rhythm and sudden death.

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

  - **EYES**
    Moderately irritating to the eyes.

  - **INGESTION**
    Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Pulmonary aspiration hazard. While ingesting or vomiting, may enter lungs and produce damage. Irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach.

  - **PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE**

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

Ethylbenzene, a component of this product, has been designated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer as "possibly carcinogenic to humans", based on increased tumor incidence in laboratory animals. Overexposure may lead to nervous system effects, including drowsiness, dizziness, nausea, headaches, paralysis, loss of consciousness and even death. Repeated overexposure has caused a hearing loss in laboratory animals.

Additional Toxicology Information
No data available

Component Toxicity Information
Tetraethyl lead is toxic by ingestion, intraperitoneal, intravenous, subcutaneous and parenteral routes. It is moderately toxic by inhalation and skin contact. Teratogenic and reproductive effects have been associated with tetraethyl lead in experimental animals. Lead compounds such as tetraethyl lead, can affect the central nervous system. Initial heatlh effects from overexposure to organic lead compounds could include subtle central nervous system effects such as insomnia or mood changes. These signs could progress to toxic psychosis with delirium, convulsions or coma if exposure is continued or increased. Higher exposure could also cause signs of nonspecific discomfort, such as nausea, headache or weakness. Abnormal liver function as indicated by laboratory test, and pulmonary edema could occur from gross overexposure. Death could result from pulmonary edema or neurological effects.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Gasoline spills are toxic to fish and aquatic flora.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Governing Body	Mode	Proper Shipping Name
DOT	Ground	Gasoline

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product contains the following EPCRA section 313 chemical subject to the reporting requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372): Toulene- CAS Number 108-88-3, please check section 2 of the MSDS for the specific concentration. The remaining Sara 313 components listed in Section 14 of the MSDS are less than the reported de minimis levels. This information must be included in all MSDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

Regulatory List	Component	CAS No.
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	BENZENE	71-43-2
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	TOLUENE	108-88-3
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	XYLENE	1330-20-7
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs	BENZENE	71-43-2
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs	CYCLOPENTANE	287-92-3
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs	TOLUENE	108-88-3
ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs	XYLENE	1330-20-7
ACGIH - Short Term Exposure Limits	BENZENE	71-43-2
ACGIH - Short Term Exposure Limits	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
ACGIH - Short Term Exposure Limits	XYLENE	1330-20-7
ACGIH - Skin Absorption Designation	BENZENE	71-43-2
ACGIH - Skin Absorption Designation	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
ACGIH - Skin Absorption Designation	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs	BENZENE	71-43-2
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs	ISO-OCTANE	540-84-1
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs	XYLENE	1330-20-7
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCMI Chemicals	BENZENE	71-43-2
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCMI Chemicals	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCMI Chemicals	ISO-OCTANE	540-84-1
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCMI Chemicals	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCMI Chemicals	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCMI Chemicals	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - SOCMI Chemicals	XYLENE	1330-20-7
CAA - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants	BENZENE	71-43-2
CAA - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CAA - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants	ISO-OCTANE	540-84-1
CAA - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
CAA - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CAA - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants	XYLENE	1330-20-7
California - Prop. 65 - Developmental Toxicity	BENZENE	71-43-2

California - Prop. 65 - Developmental Toxicity	TOLUENE	108-88-3
California - Prop. 65 - Reproductive - Female	TOLUENE	108-88-3
California - Prop. 65 - Reproductive - Male	BENZENE	71-43-2
California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	BENZENE	71-43-2
California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
Canada - WHMIS - Ingredient Disclosure	CYCLOPENTANE	287-92-3
Canada - WHMIS - Ingredient Disclosure	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
Canada - WHMIS - Ingredient Disclosure	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
Canada - WHMIS - Ingredient Disclosure	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	BENZENE	71-43-2
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	ISO-OCTANE	540-84-1
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CERCLA/SARA - Haz Substances and their RQs	XYLENE	1330-20-7
CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 EHS and TPQs	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 EHS and TPQs	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 EHS EPCRA RQs	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting	BENZENE	71-43-2
CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting	XYLENE	1330-20-7
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Hazardous Substances	BENZENE	71-43-2
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Hazardous Substances	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Hazardous Substances	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Hazardous Substances	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Hazardous Substances	XYLENE	1330-20-7
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants	BENZENE	71-43-2
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants	TOLUENE	108-88-3
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants	BENZENE	71-43-2
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants	TOLUENE	108-88-3
IARC - Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans)	BENZENE	71-43-2
IARC - Group 2B (Possibly carcinogenic to humans)	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
IARC - Group 3 (not classifiable)	TOLUENE	108-88-3
IARC - Group 3 (not classifiable)	XYLENE	1330-20-7
Inventory - Australia (AICS)	ALKYLATE	64741-66-8
Inventory - Australia (AICS)	BENZENE	71-43-2
Inventory - Australia (AICS)	CYCLOPENTANE	287-92-3
Inventory - Australia (AICS)	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
Inventory - Australia (AICS)	ISO-OCTANE	540-84-1
Inventory - Australia (AICS)	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
Inventory - Australia (AICS)	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
Inventory - Australia (AICS)	TOLUENE	108-88-3
Inventory - Australia (AICS)	XYLENE	1330-20-7
Inventory - Canada - Domestic Substances List	ALKYLATE	64741-66-8
Inventory - Canada - Domestic Substances List	BENZENE	71-43-2
Inventory - Canada - Domestic Substances List	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
Inventory - Canada - Domestic Substances List	ISO-OCTANE	540-84-1
Inventory - Canada - Domestic Substances List	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
Inventory - Canada - Domestic Substances List	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
Inventory - Canada - Domestic Substances List	TOLUENE	108-88-3
Inventory - Canada - Domestic Substances List	XYLENE	1330-20-7
Inventory - China	ALKYLATE	64741-66-8
Inventory - China	BENZENE	71-43-2
Inventory - China	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
Inventory - China	ISO-OCTANE	540-84-1
Inventory - China	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
Inventory - China	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2

Inventory - China	TOLUENE	108-88-3
Inventory - China	XYLENE	1330-20-7
Inventory - European EINECS Inventory	ALKYLATE	64741-66-8
Inventory - European EINECS Inventory	BENZENE	71-43-2
Inventory - European EINECS Inventory	CYCLOPENTANE	287-92-3
Inventory - European EINECS Inventory	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
Inventory - European EINECS Inventory	ISO-OCTANE	540-84-1
Inventory - European EINECS Inventory	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
Inventory - European EINECS Inventory	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
Inventory - European EINECS Inventory	TOLUENE	108-88-3
Inventory - European EINECS Inventory	XYLENE	1330-20-7
Inventory - Japan - (ENCS)	BENZENE	71-43-2
Inventory - Japan - (ENCS)	CYCLOPENTANE	287-92-3
Inventory - Japan - (ENCS)	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
Inventory - Japan - (ENCS)	ISO-OCTANE	540-84-1
Inventory - Japan - (ENCS)	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
Inventory - Japan - (ENCS)	TOLUENE	108-88-3
Inventory - Japan - (ENCS)	XYLENE	1330-20-7
Inventory - Korea - Existing and Evaluated	ALKYLATE	64741-66-8
Inventory - Korea - Existing and Evaluated	BENZENE	71-43-2
Inventory - Korea - Existing and Evaluated	CYCLOPENTANE	287-92-3
Inventory - Korea - Existing and Evaluated	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
Inventory - Korea - Existing and Evaluated	ISO-OCTANE	540-84-1
Inventory - Korea - Existing and Evaluated	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
Inventory - Korea - Existing and Evaluated	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
Inventory - Korea - Existing and Evaluated	TOLUENE	108-88-3
Inventory - Korea - Existing and Evaluated	XYLENE	1330-20-7
Inventory - Philippines Inventory (PICCS)	ALKYLATE	64741-66-8
Inventory - Philippines Inventory (PICCS)	BENZENE	71-43-2
Inventory - Philippines Inventory (PICCS)	CYCLOPENTANE	287-92-3
Inventory - Philippines Inventory (PICCS)	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
Inventory - Philippines Inventory (PICCS)	ISO-OCTANE	540-84-1
Inventory - Philippines Inventory (PICCS)	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
Inventory - Philippines Inventory (PICCS)	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
Inventory - Philippines Inventory (PICCS)	TOLUENE	108-88-3
Inventory - Philippines Inventory (PICCS)	XYLENE	1330-20-7
Inventory - TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Inventory	ALKYLATE	64741-66-8
Inventory - TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Inventory	BENZENE	71-43-2
Inventory - TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Inventory	CYCLOPENTANE	287-92-3
Inventory - TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Inventory	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
Inventory - TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Inventory	ISO-OCTANE	540-84-1
Inventory - TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Inventory	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
Inventory - TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Inventory	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
Inventory - TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Inventory	TOLUENE	108-88-3
Inventory - TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Inventory	XYLENE	1330-20-7
Massachusetts - Right To Know List	BENZENE	71-43-2
Massachusetts - Right To Know List	CYCLOPENTANE	287-92-3
Massachusetts - Right To Know List	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
Massachusetts - Right To Know List	ISO-OCTANE	540-84-1
Massachusetts - Right To Know List	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
Massachusetts - Right To Know List	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
Massachusetts - Right To Know List	TOLUENE	108-88-3
Massachusetts - Right To Know List	XYLENE	1330-20-7
New Jersey - Department of Health RTK List	BENZENE	71-43-2
New Jersey - Department of Health RTK List	CYCLOPENTANE	287-92-3
New Jersey - Department of Health RTK List	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
New Jersey - Department of Health RTK List	ISO-OCTANE	540-84-1
New Jersey - Department of Health RTK List	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
New Jersey - Department of Health RTK List	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
New Jersey - Department of Health RTK List	TOLUENE	108-88-3
New Jersey - Department of Health RTK List	XYLENE	1330-20-7
New Jersey - Env Hazardous Substances List	BENZENE	71-43-2

New Jersey - Env Hazardous Substances List	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
New Jersey - Env Hazardous Substances List	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
New Jersey - Env Hazardous Substances List	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
New Jersey - Env Hazardous Substances List	TOLUENE	108-88-3
New Jersey - Env Hazardous Substances List	XYLENE	1330-20-7
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances	BENZENE	71-43-2
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances	CYCLOPENTANE	287-92-3
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
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New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances	TOLUENE	108-88-3
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances	XYLENE	1330-20-7
NTP - Report on Carcinogens - Known Carcinogens	BENZENE	71-43-2
OSHA - Final PELs - Ceiling Limits	BENZENE	71-43-2
OSHA - Final PELs - Ceiling Limits	TOLUENE	108-88-3
OSHA - Final PELs - Short Term Exposure Limits	BENZENE	71-43-2
OSHA - Final PELs - Skin Notations	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
OSHA - Final PELs - Time Weighted Averages	BENZENE	71-43-2
OSHA - Final PELs - Time Weighted Averages	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
OSHA - Final PELs - Time Weighted Averages	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
OSHA - Final PELs - Time Weighted Averages	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
OSHA - Final PELs - Time Weighted Averages	TOLUENE	108-88-3
OSHA - Final PELs - Time Weighted Averages	XYLENE	1330-20-7
Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	BENZENE	71-43-2
Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	CYCLOPENTANE	287-92-3
Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	ISO-OCTANE	540-84-1
Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	N-HEXANE	110-54-3
Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2
Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	TOLUENE	108-88-3
Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	XYLENE	1330-20-7
Pennsylvania - RTK - Special Hazardous Substances	BENZENE	71-43-2

Title III Classifications Sections 311,312:

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Precautionary labeling for pumps, portable containers, and drums is required. A "hazardous when empty" pictogram and D.O.T. flammable liquid label are also required for drums. Details available upon request. Sun recommends that exposures to benzene be kept below 0.5 ppm for 8-hours; 2.5 ppm for 15-min. Normal service station operations are below these values. For use as racing fuel only. Do not use for any other purpose. Catecholamines and similar adrenergic drugs are generally contraindicated because of potential for increased sensitivity of the heart from hydrocarbon overexposure and subsequent ventricular fibrillation. EKG monitoring may be indicated and bronchodilators should be selected with care. Following injection, prompt debridement of the wound is necessary to minimize necrosis and tissue loss. STATIC ACCUMULATION WARNING: STATIC ACCUMULATOR. This liquid may form an ignitable vapor-air mixture in closed tanks or containers. This liquid may accumulate static electricity even when transferred into properly grounded containers. Bonding and grounding may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Static electricity accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water.Always bond receiving container to the fill pipe before and during loading, following NFPA-77 and/or API RP 2003 requirements. Automatic gauging devices and other floats in vessels or tanks which contain static accumulating liquids should be electrically bonded to the shell. Bonding and grounding alone may be inadequate to eliminate fire and explosion hazards associated with electrostatic charges. In addition to bonding and grounding, efforts to mitigate the hazards of an electrostatic discharge may include, but are not limited to, ventilation, inerting and/or reduction of

transfer velocities. Always keep the nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process. Do not fill any portable containers in or on a vehicle. Special precautions, such as reduced loading rates and increased monitoring, must be observed during "switch loading" operations (i.e. loading this material in tanks or shipping compartments that previously contained middle distillates or similar products). Non-equilibrium conditions may increase the risks associated with static electricity such as tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, etc. Dissipation of electrostatic charges may be improved with the use of conductivity additives when used with other mitigating efforts, including bonding and grounding.