



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS ID NO.: 0141SPE012

Revision date 06/16/2020

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

**Product Name** Speedway Cam 2 Racing Fuel (Unleaded)

**Synonym** Cam 2 Race Fuel; Cam 2 Unleaded Racing Fuel; Cam 2 Racing Fuel with Ethanol

**Product code** 0141SPE012

**Chemical family** Complex Hydrocarbon Substance

**Recommended use** Off-Road Racing Fuel.

**Restrictions on use** All others.

**Manufacturer, Importer, or Responsible Party Name and Address**  
**Speedway LLC**  
**P.O. Box 1500**  
**Enon, OH 45501**

**SDS Information** 1-937-863-7727

**24 Hour Emergency Telephone** CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

### OSHA Regulatory Status

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

### Classification

Flammable liquids	Category 2
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 2

### Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

Static accumulating flammable liquid

### Label Elements

#### **Danger**

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR

May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode

Causes skin irritation

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

May cause damage to organs (central nervous system, respiratory system, cardiovascular system, liver, kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Appearance** Clear Liquid**Physical State** Liquid**Odor** Petroleum distillates**Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

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

**Precautionary Statements - Response**

If exposed, concerned or you feel unwell: Get medical attention  
 If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower  
 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention  
 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse  
 If inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing  
 Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell  
 If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center or doctor  
 Do NOT induce vomiting  
 In case of fire: Use water spray, fog or regular foam for extinction

**Precautionary Statements - Storage**

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

**Precautionary Statements - Disposal**

Dispose of contents/container at an approved waste disposal plant

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Composition Information**

Name	CAS Number	% Concentration
Isooctane	26635-64-3	30-70
Toluene	108-88-3	10-25
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	64741-66-8	5-20
Isopentane	78-78-4	5-15
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	7-10
Butane	106-97-8	0-5
Benzene	71-43-2	0.002-0.01

All concentrations are percent by weight unless material is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### First aid measures

<b>General advice</b>	In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).
<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, utilize bag valve mask or other form of barrier device to institute rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, ensure airway is clear, give oxygen and continue to monitor. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Keep affected person warm and at rest. Get immediate medical attention.
<b>Skin contact</b>	<p>Immediately wash exposed skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Any injection injury from high pressure equipment should be evaluated immediately by a physician as potentially serious (See NOTES TO PHYSICIAN).</p> <p>Place contaminated clothing in closed container until cleaned or discarded. If clothing is to be laundered, inform the person performing the operation of contaminant's hazardous properties. Destroy contaminated, non-chemical resistant footwear.</p>
<b>Eye contact</b>	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Do not induce vomiting because of danger of aspirating liquid into lungs, causing serious damage and chemical pneumonitis. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips, or if patient is lying down, turn body and head to side to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Keep affected person warm and at rest. Get immediate medical attention.

### Most important signs and symptoms, both short-term and delayed with overexposure

<b>Adverse effects</b>	Irritating to the skin and mucous membranes. Symptoms may include redness, itching, and inflammation. May cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and signs of nervous system depression: headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Aspiration hazard. May cause coughing, chest pains, shortness of breath, pulmonary edema and/or chemical pneumonitis. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause adverse effects to the central nervous system, respiratory system, cardiovascular system, liver, kidney. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, reddening, itching and cracking.
------------------------	--

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

<b>Notes to physician</b>	<p>INHALATION: This material (or a component) sensitizes the myocardium to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided.</p> <p>SKIN: Leaks or accidents involving high-pressure equipment may inject a stream of material through the skin and initially produce an injury that may not appear serious. Only a small puncture wound may appear on the skin surface but, without proper treatment and depending on the nature, original pressure, volume, and location of the injected material, can compromise blood supply to an affected body part. Prompt surgical debridement of the wound may be necessary to prevent irreversible loss of function and/or the affected body part. High pressure injection injuries may be SERIOUS SURGICAL EMERGENCIES.</p> <p>INGESTION: This material represents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended.</p>
---------------------------	---

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO <sub>2</sub> , dry chemical, foam (AFFF/ATC) or water spray can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam (AFFF/ATC) can be used. Firefighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper protective equipment.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	Do not use straight water streams to avoid spreading fire.
<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	This product has been determined to be a highly flammable liquid per the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and should be handled accordingly. May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode. Vapors may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by many sources such as pilot lights, sparks, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling. Flashback can occur along vapor trail. For additional fire related information, see NFPA 30 or the Emergency Response Guidebook 128.
<b>Hazardous combustion products</b>	Smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion.
<b>Explosion data</b>	
<b>Sensitivity to mechanical impact:</b>	No.
<b>Sensitivity to static discharge:</b>	Yes.
<b>Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters</b>	Firefighters should wear full protective clothing and positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece, as appropriate. Avoid using straight water streams. Water may be ineffective in extinguishing low flash point fires, but can be used to cool exposed surfaces. Avoid excessive water spray application. Water spray and foam (AFFF/ATC) must be applied carefully to avoid frothing and from as far a distance as possible. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.
<b>Additional firefighting tactics</b>	<p><b>FIRES INVOLVING TANKS OR CAR/TRAILER LOADS:</b> Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.</p> <p><b>EVACUATION:</b> Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 1000 feet. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 5280 feet (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation of 5280 feet (1 mile) in all directions.</p>
<b>NFPA</b>	Health 1                      Flammability 3                      Instability 0                      Special Hazard -

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Personal precautions</b>	Keep public away. Isolate and evacuate area. Shut off source if safe to do so. Eliminate all ignition sources.
<b>Protective equipment</b>	Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8.
<b>Emergency procedures</b>	Advise authorities and National Response Center (800-424-8802) if the product has entered a water course or sewer. Notify local health and pollution control agencies, if appropriate.
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Avoid release to the environment. Avoid subsoil penetration.
<b>Methods and materials for containment</b>	Contain liquid with sand or soil. Prevent spilled material from entering storm drains, sewers, and open waterways.
<b>Methods and materials for cleaning up</b>	Use suitable absorbent materials such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids. Recover and return free product to proper containers. When recovering free liquids

ensure all equipment is grounded and bonded. Use only non-sparking tools.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Safe handling precautions

NEVER SIPHON THIS PRODUCT BY MOUTH. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Static accumulating flammable liquid. Bonding and grounding may be insufficient to eliminate the hazard from static electricity. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. No smoking. Avoid repeated and prolonged skin contact. Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may remain. Refer to applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements.

Hydrocarbons are basically non-conductors of electricity and can become electrostatically charged during mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates or loading and transfer operations. If this charge reaches a sufficiently high level, sparks can form that may ignite the vapors of flammable liquids. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating under elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment may result in ignition of vapors or mists without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Nozzle spouts must be kept in contact with the containers or tank during the entire filling operation.

Portable containers should never be filled while in or on a motor vehicle or marine craft. Containers should be placed on the ground. Static electric discharge can ignite fuel vapors when filling non-grounded containers or vehicles on trailers. The nozzle spout must be kept in contact with the container before and during the entire filling operation. Use only approved containers.

A buildup of static electricity can occur upon re-entry into a vehicle during fueling especially in cold or dry climate conditions. The charge is generated by the action of dissimilar fabrics (i.e., clothing and upholstery) rubbing across each other as a person enters/exits the vehicle. A flash fire can result from this discharge if sufficient flammable vapors are present. Therefore, do not get back in your vehicle while refueling.

Cellular phones and other electronic devices may have the potential to emit electrical charges (sparks). Sparks in potentially explosive atmospheres (including fueling areas such as gas stations) could cause an explosion if sufficient flammable vapors are present. Therefore, turn off cellular phones and other electronic devices when working in potentially explosive atmospheres or keep devices inside your vehicle during refueling.

High-pressure injection of any material through the skin is a serious medical emergency even though the small entrance wound at the injection site may not initially appear serious. These injection injuries can occur from high-pressure equipment such as paint spray or grease or guns, fuel injectors, or pinhole leaks in hoses or hydraulic lines and should all be considered serious. High pressure injection injuries may be SERIOUS SURGICAL EMERGENCIES (See First Aid Section 4).

### Storage conditions

Store in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store near an open flame, heat or other sources of ignition.

### Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PELs	NIOSH IDLH
Isooctane 26635-64-3	300 ppm TWA	-	-
Toluene 108-88-3	20 ppm TWA	TWA: 200 ppm Ceiling: 300 ppm	500 ppm

Isopentane 78-78-4	1000 ppm TWA	-	-
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	1000 ppm STEL	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	3300 ppm
Butane 106-97-8	1000 ppm STEL	-	-
Benzene 71-43-2	0.5 ppm TWA 2.5 ppm STEL Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 10 ppm (applies to industry segments exempt from the benzene standard) TWA: 1 ppm STEL: 5 ppm (see 29 CFR 1910.1028)	500 ppm

**Notes:** No further information available.

**Engineering measures** Local or general exhaust required in an enclosed area or when there is inadequate ventilation. Use mechanical ventilation equipment that is explosion-proof.

### Personal protective equipment

**Eye protection** Use goggles or face-shield if the potential for splashing exists.

**Skin and body protection** Use nitrile rubber, Viton® or PVA gloves for repeated or prolonged skin exposure. Glove suitability is based on workplace conditions and usage. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times.

**Respiratory protection** Use a NIOSH approved organic vapor chemical cartridge or supplied air respirators when there is the potential for airborne exposures to exceed permissible exposure limits or if excessive vapors are generated. Observe respirator assigned protection factors (APFs) criteria cited in federal OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used for fire fighting.

**Hygiene measures** Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

**Appearance** Clear Liquid  
**Physical State** Liquid  
**Color** Clear  
**Odor** Petroleum distillates  
**Odor Threshold** <1 ppm

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values (method)</u>
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable
<b>Melting Point / Freezing Point</b>	No data available.
<b>Initial Boiling Point / Boiling Range</b>	40-127 °C / 104-260 °F
<b>Flash Point</b>	-40 °C / -40 °F
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	No data available.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Flammability Limit in Air (%):</b>	
<b>Upper Flammability Limit:</b>	7.6
<b>Lower Flammability Limit:</b>	1.5
<b>Explosion Limits</b>	No data available.
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	5.5 psia
<b>Vapor Density</b>	No data available.
<b>Specific Gravity / Relative Density</b>	0.734
<b>Water Solubility</b>	0-15%
<b>Partition Coefficient</b>	2 - 7
<b>Autoignition Temperature</b>	280 °C / 536 °F
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	No data available.
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	No data available.

VOC Content (%) No data available.

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Reactivity** The product is non-reactive under normal conditions.

**Chemical stability** The material is stable at 70°F (21°C), 760 mmHg pressure.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions** None under normal processing.

**Hazardous polymerization** Will not occur.

**Conditions to avoid** Excessive heat, sources of ignition, open flame.

**Incompatible materials** Strong oxidizing agents.

**Hazardous decomposition products** None known under normal conditions of use. However, use in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Potential short-term adverse effects from overexposures

**Inhalation** May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Breathing high concentrations of this material in a confined space or by intentional abuse can cause irregular heartbeats which can cause death.

**Eye contact** Exposure to vapor or contact with liquid may cause mild eye irritation, including tearing, stinging, and redness.

**Skin contact** Irritating to skin. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.

**Ingestion** May be fatal if swallowed or vomited and enters airways. May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract.

### Acute toxicological data

Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Isooctane 26635-64-3	16.8 mg/kg ( Rat )	-	-
Toluene 108-88-3	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	8390 mg/kg (Rabbit)	12.5 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate 64741-66-8	> 7000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg ( Rabbit )	> 5.04 mg/L ( Rat ) 4 h
Isopentane 78-78-4	-	-	450 mg/L (Mouse) 2 h
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	-	124.7 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Butane 106-97-8	-	-	658 mg/L (Rat) 4 h

### Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

GASOLINE: Gasoline blending streams, or naphthas, may be fatal if swallowed and enter the airway. Vapors may be irritating if inhaled. Altered mental state, drowsiness, dizziness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (gasoline sniffer's neuropathy), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been reported from repeated exposure or overexposure. Lifetime exposure of laboratory mice and rats to wholly-vaporized unleaded gasoline produced an increased incidence of liver tumors in female mice at the highest exposure concentration and  $\alpha$ -2 urinary globulin-mediated kidney tumors in male rats. Lifetime repeated application of various gasoline blending streams or naphthas to the skin of mice caused an irritation-dependent increased incidence of skin tumors. These tumors occur through a mechanism of questionable human relevance.



**TOLUENE:** Inhalation abuse of toluene at high concentrations has been associated with adverse effects on the liver, kidney and nervous system, and can cause nervous system depression, cardiac arrhythmias, and death. Studies of workers indicate long-term exposure may be related to impaired color vision and hearing. Some studies of workers suggest long-term exposure may be associated with neurobehavioral and mental functional changes. Laboratory animal studies indicate some changes in reproductive organs after exposure to high airborne concentrations, but no significant effects on mating performance or reproduction were observed. Positive findings include small increases in minor skeletal and visceral malformations and developmental delays following maternal exposure to high concentrations. Adverse effects on the liver, kidney, thymus and nervous system of laboratory animal were observed after very high levels of prolonged and repeated exposure.

**BUTANE and PENTANE:** Laboratory animal studies indicate exposure to extremely high levels (1-10 vol.% in air) may cause cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) which may be serious or fatal.

**ETHANOL:** Repeated ingestion of ethanol can result in alcohol abuse, causing behavioral changes, memory loss, impaired judgement, decreased appetite, irregular heartbeats, and decreased fertility. Prolonged and repeated ingestion of ethanol has also been associated with cancers of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus and liver. Ethanol ingestion by pregnant women can cause miscarriage, low birth weight, premature birth and fetal alcohol syndrome. In males, acute and chronic alcohol ingestion may affect gonadal hormone levels. It may also affect the liver, kidney, brain, blood and cardiovascular system.

**BENZENE:** Benzene exposure may cause skin, eye and respiratory irritation. Excessive exposures may cause central nervous system effects. Numerous studies of workers exposed to airborne benzene for prolonged or repeated periods show strong evidence that overexposure can cause cancer of the blood, AML (acute myeloid leukemia), along with other disorders indicating damage to the blood forming organs including aplastic anemia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, and the development of myelodysplastic syndrome. Some studies of pregnant women occupationally exposed to benzene suggest associations with an increased risk of miscarriage, stillbirth, reduced birth weight, and gestational age. Prolonged and repeated exposure to benzene has induced chromosomal aberrations in circulating human lymphocytes, in bone marrow cells of laboratory animals, and in sperm cells of both humans and laboratory animals.

**CARBON MONOXIDE:** Chemical asphyxiant with no warning properties (such as odor). At 400-500 ppm for 1 hour headache and dyspnea may occur. If activity is increased, symptoms of overexposure may include nausea, irritability, increased respiration, tinnitus, sweating, chest pain, confusion, impaired judgement, dizziness, weakness, drowsiness, ataxia, irregular heart beat, cyanosis and pallor. Levels in excess of 1000 ppm can result in collapse, loss of consciousness, respiratory failure and death. Extremely high concentrations (12,800 ppm) can cause immediate unconsciousness and death in 1-3 minutes. Repeated anoxia can lead to central nervous system damage and peripheral neuropathy, with loss of sensation in the fingers, amnesia, and mental deterioration and possible congestive heart failure. Damage may also occur to the fetus, lung, liver, kidney, spleen, cardiovascular system and other organs.

**COMBUSTION ENGINE EXHAUST:** Lifetime inhalation studies with laboratory animals exposed to gasoline engine exhaust did not produce any carcinogenic effects in mice, rats, or hamsters. Laboratory animal skin painting studies of gasoline engine exhaust condensates/extracts produced an increase in tumors.

### **Adverse effects related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics**

<b>Signs and symptoms</b>	Irritating to the skin and mucous membranes. Symptoms may include redness, itching, and inflammation. May cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and signs of nervous system depression: headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Aspiration hazard. May cause coughing, chest pains, shortness of breath, pulmonary edema and/or chemical pneumonitis. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to organs. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, reddening, itching and cracking.
<b>Acute toxicity</b>	None known.
<b>Skin corrosion/irritation</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>Serious eye damage/eye irritation</b>	None known.
<b>Sensitization</b>	None known.
<b>Mutagenic effects</b>	None known.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect



Cancer designations are listed in the table below

Name	ACGIH (Class)	IARC (Class)	NTP	OSHA
Toluene 108-88-3	Not classifiable (A4)	Not classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Alcoholic Beverages Carcinogenic to humans (1)	Alcoholic Beverage Consumption Known to be human carcinogen	Not Listed
Benzene 71-43-2	Confirmed human carcinogen (A1)	Carcinogenic to humans (1)	Known to be human carcinogen	Known carcinogen

**Reproductive toxicity** Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure** May cause damage to organs (central nervous system, respiratory system, cardiovascular system, liver, kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

**Aspiration hazard** May be fatal if swallowed or vomited and enters airways.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity** This product should be considered toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long lasting adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Name	Fish	Crustacea	Algae/aquatic plants
Isooctane 26635-64-3	-	48-hr EC50 = 0.028 mg/l Daphnia magna	-
Toluene 108-88-3	96-hr LC50 <= 10 mg/l Rainbow trout	48-hr EC50 = 5.46-9.83 mg/l Daphnia magna 48-hr EC50 = 11.5 mg/l Daphnia magna (Static)	72-hr EC50 = 12.5 mg/l Algae
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate 64741-66-8	-	48-hr LC50 = 2 mg/l Mysidopsis bahia	-
Isopentane 78-78-4	96-hr LC50 = 3.1 mg/L Rainbow trout	48-hr EC50 >1 - <10 mg/L Daphnia magna	-
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	96-hr LC50 >1,000 mg/l Rainbow trout (static) 96-hr LC50 >100 mg/l Fathead minnow (static)	48-hr LC50 > 1,000 mg/l Daphnia magna	-

**Persistence and degradability** Expected to be inherently biodegradable.

**Bioaccumulation** Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

**Mobility in soil** May partition into air, soil and water.

**Other adverse effects** No information available.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Description of waste residues** This material may be a flammable liquid waste.

**Safe handling of wastes** Handle in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Use personal protection measures as required. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. No smoking.

**Disposal of wastes / methods of disposal** The user is responsible for determining if any discarded material is a hazardous waste (40 CFR 262.11). Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

**Contaminated packaging disposal** Empty containers should be completely drained and then discarded or recycled, if possible. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may be present. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### DOT

**UN/Identification No:** UN 1203  
**UN Proper Shipping Name:** Gasoline  
**Transport Hazard Class(es):** 3  
**Packing Group:** II

### IATA

**UN/Identification No:** UN 1203  
**UN Proper Shipping Name:** Gasoline  
**Transport Hazard Class(es):** 3  
**Packing Group:** II  
**ERG code:** 3H

### IMDG

**UN/Identification No:** UN 1203  
**UN Proper Shipping Name:** Gasoline  
**Transport Hazard Class(es):** 3  
**Packing Group:** II  
**EmS No:** F-E, S-E  
**Marine Pollutant:** Yes

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code**  
 Not applicable

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Regulatory Information

**US TSCA Chemical Inventory** This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory or are exempt.

**Canada DSL/NDL Inventory** This product and/or its components are listed either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are exempt.

### EPA Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA)

**SARA Section 302** This product does not contain any component(s) included on EPA's Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) List above the de minimis threshold.

**SARA Section 304** This product may contain component(s) identified either as an EHS or a CERCLA Hazardous substance which in case of a spill or release may be subject to SARA reporting requirements:

Name	Hazardous Substances RQs
Toluene 108-88-3	1000 lb 454 kg

**SARA Section 311/312** The following EPA hazard categories apply to this product:

Flammable  
 Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)-Physical  
 Skin corrosion or irritation

Reproductive toxicity  
Specific target organ toxicity  
Aspiration hazard

**SARA Section 313**

This product may contain component(s), which if in exceedance of the de minimus threshold, may be subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Reporting (Form R).

Name	CERCLA/SARA 313 Emission reporting
Toluene 108-88-3	1.0 % de minimis concentration

**U.S. State Regulations****California Proposition 65**

This product can expose you to chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Name	California Proposition 65
Toluene 108-88-3	Developmental toxicity, initial date 01/01/91
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	Alcoholic beverages, Carcinogen, initial date 4/29/11 Developmental toxicity, initial date 10/1/87 Associated with alcohol abuse, Carcinogen, initial date 7/1/88
Benzene 71-43-2	Carcinogen, initial date 02/27/87 Male developmental toxicity, initial date 12/26/97

For more information, go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

**State Right-To-Know Regulations** The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

Name	New Jersey Right-To-Know	Pennsylvania Right-To-Know	Massachusetts Right-To-Know
Isooctane 26635-64-3	Not Listed	Listed	Not Listed
Toluene 108-88-3	Listed	Listed	Listed
Isopentane 78-78-4	Listed	Listed	Listed
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	Listed	Listed	Listed
Butane 106-97-8	Listed	Listed	Listed
Benzene 71-43-2	Listed	Listed	Listed

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**Prepared by**

Toxicology & Product Safety

**NFPA**



**Revision Notes**

Revision date 06/16/2020

**Disclaimer**

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 is intended as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, accidental release, clean-up and disposal and is not 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.