

WHMIS (Pictograms)	WHMIS (Classification)	Protective Clothing	TDG (pictograms)
(1)	B-2, D-2A, D-2B		

Section 1. C	hemical Product and Company Identification			
<b>Product Name</b>	GASOLINE, UNLEADED	Code	W102E	
Synonym	Regular, Unleaded Gasoline (US Grade), Mid-Grade, Plus, Super, WinterGas, SummerGas, Supreme, SuperClean WinterGas, RegularClean, PlusClean, Premium, marked or dyed gasoline, Super Premium (94 RO), TQRUL, transitional quality regular unleaded, BOB, Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending		on 7/4/2005.	
Manufacturer	PETRO-CANADA P.O. Box 2844 Calgary, Alberta T2P 3E3	In case of Emergency	Canutec Transportation: 613-996-6666	
Material Uses	Unleaded gasoline is used in spark ignition engines including motor vehicles, inboard and outboard boat engines, small engines such as chain saws and lawn mowers, and recreational vehicles.		Poison Control Centrol Consult local telephor directory for emergence number(s).	

	-			Exp	osure Limits (ACGIH	)
	Name	CAS#	% (W/W)	TLV-TWA(8 h)	STEL	CEILING
Gasoline		8006-61-9	85-100	300 ppm	500 ppm	Not established
Methyl tert-butyl ether		1634-04-4	0-15	50 ppm	Not established	Not established
Benzene  Note: Petro-Canada does not use MTBE in the		71-43-2	<1.5	0.5 ppm	2.5 ppm	Not established
	gasoline, however MTBE can be to time through the use of ndstocks.					
Manufacturer Recommendation	Not applicable					
Other Exposure Limits	Consult local, state, provincial or territory authorities for acceptable exposure limits.					

# Section 3. Hazards Identification.

# Potential Health Effects

Flammable liquid. Exercise caution when handling this material. May cause cancer. May cause heritable genetic effects (mutagenicity). This product contains an ingredient or ingredients, which have been shown to cause chronic toxic effects. Contact with this product may cause skin and eye irritation. Inhalation of this product may cause respiratory tract irritation and Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression, symptoms of which may include; weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, drowsiness, unconsciousness and in cases of severe overexposure; coma and death. Ingestion of this product may cause gastro-intestinal irritation. Aspiration of this product may result in severe irritation or burns to the respiratory tract. For more information refer to Section 11 of this MSDS.

Section 4. Fi	Section 4. First Aid Measures				
Eye Contact	Avoid direct contact. Quickly and gently blot or brush away chemical. Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15-20 minutes or until the chemical is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately.				
Skin Contact	Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical resistant protective clothing if necessary. Quickly and gently, blot or brush away excess chemical. Wash gently and thoroughly with warm water and non-abrasive soap for 15-20 minutes or until chemical is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g., watch bands, belts, etc.). Obtain medical attention immediately. Completely decontaminate clothing, shoes and leather goods before reuse or discard.				
Inhalation	Take proper precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment). If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin artificial respiration (AR) or, if the heart has stopped, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) immediately. Immediately transport victim to an emergency care facility.				
Continued on Nex	Page Internet: www.petro-canada.ca/msds Available in French				

GASOLINE, UNLEAD	ED	Page Number: 2
Ingestion	NEVER give anything by mouth if victim is rapidly losing consciousness, or is Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If mL (8 to 10 oz) of water to dilute material in stomach. If vomiting occurs naturally reduce risk of aspiration. Repeat administration of water. If breathing has stopp begin artificial respiration (AR) or, if the heart has stopped, cardiopulmonary resulting transport victim to an emergency care facility.	Have victim drink 240 to 300
Note to Physician	Not available	

Section 5. Fire-	fighting Measures		
Flammability	Flammable liquid (NFPA).	Flammable Limits	Lower: 1.3%; Upper: 7.6% (NFPA).
Flash Points	Closed Cup: -50 to -38°C (-58 to -36°F), ASTM D56 Standard Test Method for Flash Point by Tag Closed Tester.	Auto-Ignition Temperature	257°C (495°F) (NFPA).
Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Extremely flammable in presence of open flames, sparks, and heat. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to sources of ignition and flash back. Rapid escape of vapour may generate static charge causing ignition. May accumulate in confined spaces.	Various Substances	Do not cut, weld, heat, drill or pressurize empty container. Containers may explode in heat of fire. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
Products of Combustion	Carbon oxides (CO, CO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, phenols, smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion.  See Section 11 (Other Considerations) for information regarding the toxicity of the combustion products.		
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions	NAERG2004 GUIDE 128, Flammable liquids (Non-polar/Water-immiscible). CAUTION: This product has a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. SMALL FIRES: Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam. LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or regular foam. Do not use straight streams. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Fires Involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting devices or any discolouration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from the ends of tanks. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible withdraw from area and let fire burn. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.		

### Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Material Release or Spill

IN THE EVENT OF A LARGE SPILL CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING CONTROL MEASURES: Consult current National Emergency Response Guide Book (NAERG) for appropriate spill measures if necessary. Extinguish all ignition sources. Stop leak if safe to do so. Evacuate non-essential personnel. Ventilate area. Dike spilled material. Use appropriate inert absorbent material to absorb spilled product. Collect used absorbent for later disposal. Ensure clean-up personnel wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid contact with spilled material. Avoid contaminating sewers, streams, rivers and other water courses with spilled material. Avoid breathing vapours or mists of material. Ground and bond all equipment used to clean up the spilled material, as it may be a static accumulator. Notify appropriate authorities immediately.

Section 7.	Section 7. Handling and Storage			
Handling	FLAMMABLE MATERIAL. Handle with care. Avoid contact with any sources of ignition, flames, heat, and sparks. Avoid skin contact. Avoid eye contact. Avoid inhalation of product vapours or mists. Wear proper personal protective equipment (See Section 8). Empty containers may contain product residue. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, or weld empty containers. Do not reuse containers without commercial cleaning and/or reconditioning. Personnel who handle this material should practice good personal hygiene during and after handling to help prevent accidental ingestion of this product. Ensure all equipment is grounded/bonded. Avoid confined spaces and areas with poor ventilation. Do not ingest this product.			
Storage	Store as flammable material. Store away from incompatible and reactive materials (See section 5 and 10). Store away from heat and sources of ignition. Store in dry, cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed. Ensure the storage containers are grounded/bonded. Avoid direct sunlight.			

GASOLINE, UNLEADED Page Number: 3

## Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

**Engineering Controls** 

For normal application, special ventilation is not necessary. If user's operations generate vapours or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit. Make-up air should always be supplied to balance air removed by exhaust ventilation. Ensure that eyewash station and safety shower are close to work-station.

Personal Protection - The selection of personal protective equipment varies, depending upon conditions of use.

Eyes As a minimum, safety glasses with side shields should be worn when handling this material.

Body If this material may come in contact with the body during handling and use, we recommend wearing appropriate protective clothing to prevent contact with the skin. (Contact your PPE provider for more information.)

Respiratory A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an organic vapour cartridge or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Hands If this material may come in contact with the hands during handling and use, we recommend wearing gloves of the following material(s): polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), fluoro-elastomer. Consult your PPE provider for breakthrough times and the specific glove that is best for you based on your use patterns.

Feet Wear appropriate footwear to prevent product from coming in contact with feet and skin.

Section 9. Phys	Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties				
Physical State and Appearance	Clear liquid.	Viscosity	Not available.		
Colour	Clear to slightly yellow, undyed liquid. May be dyed red for taxation purposes.	Pour Point	Not applicable.		
Odour	Gasoline. MTBE has a terpene-like odour.	Softening Point	Not applicable.		
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	Less than 1 ppm.	<b>Dropping Point</b>	Not applicable.		
<b>Boiling Point</b>	25 to 220°C (77 to 428°F) Initial boiling point by ASTM D86 Standard Test Method.	Penetration	Not applicable.		
Density	0.685 - 0.80 kg/L @ 15°C (59°F).	Oil / Water Dist. Coefficient	Not available		
Vapour Density	3 to 4 (Air = 1) (NFPA).	Ionicity (in water)	Not available		
Vapour Pressure	<107 kPa @ 37.8°C (100°F)	<b>Dispersion Properties</b>	Not available		
Volatility	Volatile.	Solubility	Hydrocarbon components virtually insoluble in water. Soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and benzene. Dissolves fats, oils and natural resins.		

Section 10. Stal	Section 10. Stability and Reactivity				
Corrosivity	Non corrosive.				
Stability	The product is stable under normal handling and storage conditions.	Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur under normal working conditions.		
Incompatible Substances / Conditions to Avoid		Decomposition Products	May release COx, NOx, phenols, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, acrid smoke and irritating vapours when heated to decomposition.		

Section 11. Toxicol	Section 11. Toxicological Information			
Routes of Entry	Skin contact, eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion.	Skin contact, eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion.		
Acute Lethality	Gasoline (8006-61-9): Acute Oral toxicity (LD50): 13600 mg/kg (rat) Acute Dermal toxicity (LD50): >5000 mg/kg (rabbit)			
	MTBE (1634-04-4): Acute Oral toxicity (LD50): 2963 mg/kg (rat) Acute Dermal toxicity (LD50): >6800 mg/kg (rabbit) Acute Inhalation toxicity (LC50): 23576 ppm/4h (rat)			
	Benzene (71-43-2):			
Continued on Next Page	Internet: www.petro-canada.ca/msds	Available in French		

GASOLINE, UNLEADED	Page Number: 4
	Acute Oral toxicity (LD50): 930 mg/kg (rat) Acute Dermal toxicity (LD50): >9400 mg/kg (rabbit) Acute Inhalation toxicity (LC50): 13229 ppm/4h (rat)
<b>Chronic or Other Toxic Effect</b>	ts
Dermal Route:	Contact may cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may defat and dry skin, and cause dermatitis.
Inhalation Route:	Inhalation of this product may cause respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of this product may cause Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression, symptoms of which may include; weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, drowsiness, unconsciousness and in cases of severe overexposure; coma and death.
Oral Route:	Ingestion of this product may cause gastro-intestinal irritation. Aspiration of this product may result in severe irritation or burns to the respiratory tract. Ingestion of this product may cause Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression, symptoms of which may include; weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, drowsiness, unconsciousness and in cases of severe overexposure; coma and death.
Eye Irritation/Inflammation:	Contact may cause eye irritation.
Immunotoxicity:	Not available
Skin Sensitization:	Contact with this product is not expected to cause skin sensitization, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components.
Respiratory Tract Sensitization:	Contact with this product is not expected to cause respiratory tract sensitization, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components.
Mutagenic:	This product contains a component(s) at >= 0.1% that has been shown to cause mutagenicity in laboratory tests. Therefore, this product is considered to be a mutagen. (Benzene)
Reproductive Toxicity:	This product is not known to contain any components at >= 0.1% that have been shown to cause reproductive toxicity. Therefore, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this product is not expected to be a reproductive toxin.
Teratogenicity/Embryotoxicity:	This product is not known to contain any components at >= 0.1% that have been shown to cause teratogenicity and/or embryotoxicity. Therefore, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this product is not expected to be a teratogen/embryotoxin.
Carcinogenicity (ACGIH):	This product contains the following chemical(s) at >=0.1% that are listed as carcinogenic compounds. Therefore this product is considered to be carcinogenic. [Considered to be A1 by the ACGIH. Benzene (71-43-2)] [Considered to be A3 by the ACGIH. Gasoline (8006-61-9), MTBE (1634-04-4)]
Carcinogenicity (IARC):	This product contains the following chemical(s) at >=0.1% that are listed as carcinogenic compounds. Therefore this product is considered to be carcinogenic.  [Considered to be carcinogenic to humans (group 1) by IARC. Benzene (71-43-2)]  [Considered to be carcinogenic to humans (group 2B) by IARC. Gasoline (8006-61-9)]
Carcinogenicity (NTP):	This product contains the following chemical(s) at >=0.1% that are listed as carcinogenic compounds. Therefore this product is considered to be carcinogenic. [Known to be a human carcinogen according to NTP. Benzene (71-43-2)]
Carcinogenicity (IRIS):	This product contains the following chemical(s) at >=0.1% that are listed as carcinogenic compounds. Therefore this product is considered to be carcinogenic.  [Considered to be carcinogenic by IRIS. Benzene (71-43-2)]
Carcinogenicity (OSHA):	This product contains the following chemical(s) at >=0.1% that are listed as carcinogenic compounds. Therefore this product is considered to be carcinogenic. [Considered to be carcinogenic by OSHA. Benzene (71-43-2)]
Other Considerations	Gasoline engine exhaust is possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B).

Section 12. Ec	Section 12. Ecological Information				
Environmental Fate	Not available	Persistance/ Bioaccumulation Potential	Not available		
BOD5 and COD	Not available	Products of Biodegradation	Not available		
Additional Remarks No additional remark.					

GASOLINE, UNLEADED Page Number: 5

## Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal

Spent/ used/ waste product may meet the requirements of a hazardous waste. Consult your local or regional authorities. Ensure that waste management processes are in compliance with government requirements and local disposal regulations.

Section 14. Transport Information				
TDG Classification	GASOLINE, 3, UN1203, PGII (CL-TDG)	Special Provisions for Transport	See Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations.	

Section 15. Reg	Section 15. Regulatory Information				
Other Regulations	This product is acceptable for use under the provisions of WHMIS-CPR. All components of this formulation are listed on the CEPA-DSL (Domestic Substances List).  All components of this formulation are listed on the US EPA-TSCA Inventory.  All components of this product are on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS).  This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.  Please contact Product Safety for more information.				
DSD/DPD (Europe)	Not evaluated.	HCS (U.S.A.)	CLASS: Contains material which may cause cancer. CLASS: Flammable liquid having a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F). CLASS: Irritating substance. CLASS: Target organ effects.		
ADR (Europe) (Pictograms)	NOT EVALUATED FOR EUROPEAN TRANSPORT	DOT (U.S.A) (Pictograms)	Not evaluated for transport		
	NON ÉVALUÉ POUR LE TRANSPORT EUROPÉEN.	,	Non évalué pour le transport		
HMIS (U.S.A.)	Health Hazard 2* NFPA (U  Fire Hazard 3  Reactivity 0  Personal Protection H	Health 2 0 R	Rating 0 Insignificant  1 Slight eactivity 2 Moderate ecific hazard 3 High 4 Extreme		

### Section 16. Other Information

References

Available upon request.

\* Marque de commerce de Petro-Canada - Trademark

#### Glossary

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ADR - Agreement on Dangerous goods by Road (Europe)

ASTM - American Society for Testing and Materials

BOD5 - Biological Oxygen Demand in 5 days

CAS - Chemical Abstract Services

CEPA - Canadian Environmental Protection Act

CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation

and Liability Act

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations

CHIP - Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging Approved Supply

COD - Chemical Oxygen Demand

**CPR - Controlled Products Regulations** DOT - Department of Transportation (U.S.A.)

DSCL - Dangerous Substances Classification and Labeling (Europe)

DSD/DPD - Dangerous Substance or Dangerous Preparations

Directives (Europe)

DSL - Domestic Substance List (Canada)

EEC/EU - European Economic Community/European Union

EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical

EPCRA - Emergency Planning And Community Right-To-Know Act

FDA - Food and Drug Administration

FIFRA - Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

HCS - Hazardous Communication System

HMIS - Hazardous Material Information System

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer

IRIS - Integrated Risk Information System

LD50/LC50 - Lethal Dose/Concentration kill 50%

LDLo/LCLo - Lowest Published Lethal Dose/Concentration

NFPA - National Fire Prevention Association

NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health

NPRI - National Pollutant Release Inventory

NSNR - New Substances Notification Regulations (Canada)

NTP - National Toxicology Program

OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration

PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit

RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reorganization Act

STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes)

TDG - Transportation Dangerous Goods (Canada) TDLo/TCLo - Lowest Published Toxic Dose/Concentration

TLV-TWA - Threshold Limit Value-Time Weighted Average

TLm - Median Tolerance Limit

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act

USEPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency

USP - United States Pharmacopoeia

WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Material Information System

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GASOLINE, UNLEADED	Page Number: 6
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