

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## READY 2FUEL

### 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

<b>TRADE NAME</b>	READY 2FUEL
<b>PART No.</b>	719900, 719910
<b>SYNONYMS</b>	READY 2FUEL 40:1, READY 2FUEL 50:1
<b>PRODUCT USE</b>	Fuel
<b>SUPPLIER</b>	Consumer Ready Products, LLC 1001 E Centralia St. Elkhorn, WI 53121 Tel: (262) 723-6590 Fax: (262) 723-6730
<b>EMERGENCY TELEPHONE</b>	Infotrac U.S. and Canada - (800) 535-5053 Outside the U.S. and Canada - +01-352-323-3500

### 2. COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT NAME	CAS No.	WEIGHT
*GASOLINE	86290-81-5	95-99 %
*BENZENES, DIMETHYL- (COMMON NAME: XYLENES - MIXED ISOMERS)	1330-20-7	5-15 %
*BENZENE, METHYL- (COMMON NAME: TOLUENE)	108-88-3	3-15 %
*BENZENE, 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL- (COMMON NAME: PSEUDOCUMENE)	95-63-6	2-5
*BENZENE, ETHYL-	100-41-4	1-3 %
*BENZENE	71-43-2	0.5-3.5 %

\* This chemical(s) is hazardous according to OSHA/WHIMIS criteria

**COMPOSITION COMMENTS** Refer to section eight for exposure limits on ingredients.

### 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW** Extremely flammable liquid; vapor may cause flash fire or explosion.  
Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.  
Use Only as a Motor Fuel. Do Not Siphon by Mouth.  
Harmful or fatal if swallowed - Can enter lung and cause damage.  
Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.  
Contains components which may cause cancer.

**HEALTH HAZARDS, GENERAL**

Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling gasoline can be harmful or fatal. Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage ("Petrol Sniffers Encephalopathy"), delirium, seizures and sudden death are associated with repeated abuse of gasoline or naphtha. Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may include pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction.

**INHALATION**

Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. Mist or vapor can irritate the throat and lungs. Breathing this material may cause central nervous system depression with symptoms including nausea, headache, dizziness, fatigue, drowsiness, or unconsciousness. Breathing high concentrations of this material, for example, in an enclosed space or by intentional abuse, can cause irregular heartbeats which can cause death.

**INGESTION**

If swallowed, this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and esophagus. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Symptoms include a burning sensation of the mouth and esophagus, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, staggered gait, drowsiness, loss of consciousness and delirium, as well as additional central nervous system (CNS) effects. Due to its light viscosity, there is a danger of aspiration into the lungs during swallowing and subsequent vomiting. Aspiration can result in severe lung damage or death. Cardiovascular effects include shallow rapid pulse with pallor (loss of color in the face) followed by flushing (redness of the face). Also, progressive CNS depression, respiratory insufficiency and ventricular fibrillation leads to death.

**SKIN**

This material can cause skin irritation. The severity of irritation will depend on the amount of material that is applied to the skin and the speed and thoroughness that it is removed. It is likely that some components of this material are able to pass into the body through the skin and may cause similar effects as from breathing or swallowing it. If the skin is damaged, absorption increases.

**EYES**

This product can cause eye irritation with short-term contact with liquid, mists or vapor. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness, and swelling. In severe cases, permanent eye damage can result.

**CARCINOGENICITY**

See Section 11 for carcinogenicity data of ingredients.

**ROUTE OF ENTRY**

Skin and/or eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

**TARGET ORGANS**

Blood. Kidneys. Respiratory system, lungs. Liver. Mucous membranes. Heart & cardiovascular system. Skin. Central nervous system. Eyes.

**MEDICAL INFORMATION**

**INHALATION:** Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required.  
This material (or a component) sensitizes the heart 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.  
**INGESTION:** If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

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**4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

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<b>INHALATION</b>	Immediately move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately.
<b>EYES</b>	Flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of the eye and eyelid tissue. If easily accomplished, check for and remove contact lenses. If contact lenses cannot be removed, seek immediate medical attention. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention.
<b>SKIN</b>	Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If skin surface is not damaged, clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists.
<b>INGESTION</b>	Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.

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## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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<b>FLASH POINT (°C)</b>	- 43 (-45 F) TCC (Tag closed cup).
<b>FLAMMABILITY LIMIT - LOWER(%)</b>	~1.4
<b>FLAMMABILITY LIMIT - UPPER(%)</b>	~7.6
<b>FLAMMABILITY CLASS</b>	7.1 Flammable Liquid IB.
<b>EXTINGUISHING MEDIA</b>	SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, foam, or inert gas (nitrogen). LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog, or water spray. Water May Be Ineffective. Water may not extinguish the fire. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. DO NOT use a solid stream of water directly on the fire as the water may spread the fire to a larger area.
<b>SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES</b>	For large fires, evacuate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities of potential fire and explosion hazard if liquid enter sewers or waterways.
<b>UNUSUAL FIRE &amp; EXPLOSION HAZARDS</b>	Flammable Liquid! This material releases vapors at or below ambient temperatures. When mixed with air in certain proportions and exposed to an ignition source, its vapor can cause a flash fire. Use only with adequate ventilation. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances along the ground to an ignition source and flash back. A vapor and air mixture can create an explosion hazard in confined spaces such as sewers. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.
<b>HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS</b>	Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ). Carbon monoxide (CO). Smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons, aldehydes and other products of incomplete combustion.
<b>PROTECTIVE MEASURES IN CASE OF FIRE</b>	Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies.

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### SPILL CLEAN-UP PROCEDURES

Flammable Liquid! Release causes an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from immediate area and establish a "regulated zone" with site control and security. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Eliminate all ignition sources. All equipment used when handling this material must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Remove spillage immediately from hard, smooth walking areas. Prevent spilled material from entering waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to appropriate waste containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. USE ONLY as a motor fuel. DO NOT siphon by mouth. DO NOT use as a lighter fluid, solvent or cleaning fluid. Prior to handling or refueling, stop all engines and auxillary equipment. Turn off all electronic equipment including cellular telephones. Keep nozzle spout in contact with the container during the entire filling operations.

A spill or leak can cause an immediate fire hazard. Keep containers closed and do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. Do not contact with oxidizable materials. Do not breathe vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation and personal protection. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Prevent contact with food and tobacco products. Do not take internally.

When performing repairs and maintenance on contaminated equipment, keep unnecessary persons away from the area. Eliminate all potential ignition sources. Drain and purge equipment, as necessary, to remove material residues. Use gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Provide ventilation to maintain exposure potential below applicable exposure limits. Use appropriate respiratory protection when concentrations exceed any established occupational exposure level (See Section 8). Promptly remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Misuse of empty containers can be dangerous. Empty containers may contain material residues which can ignite with explosive force. Cutting or welding of empty containers can cause fire, explosion, or release of toxic fumes from residues. Do not pressurize or expose empty containers to open flame, sparks, or heat. Keep container closed and caps in place. All label warnings and precautions must be observed. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this material.

### STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Store and transport in accordance with all applicable laws. Keep containers tightly closed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Do not allow containers to be kept in enclosed vehicles. Keep away from all ignition sources. Containers of this flammable liquid should be stored in a separate safety cabinet or room. All electrical equipment in areas where this material is stored or handled should be installed and operated in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and the National Electrical Code.

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

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COMPONENT	STD	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL
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GASOLINE	OSHA	N/E	N/E		
	ACGIH	300 ppm **A3	500 ppm	890 mg/m3	1480 mg/m3
	NIOSH	LOQ 15 ppm **Ca			
BENZENES, DIMETHYL- (COMMON NAME: XYLENES - MIXED ISOMERS)	OSHA	100 ppm		434 mg/m3	
	ACGIH	100 ppm **A4	150 ppm	434 mg/m3	651 mg/m3
BENZENE, METHYL- (COMMON NAME: TOLUENE)	OSHA	200 ppm	300 ppm (ceil)		
	ACGIH	50 ppm (skin)	**A4		
	NIOSH	100 ppm	150 ppm		
BENZENE, 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL- (COMMON NAME: PSEUDOCUMENE)	OSHA	N/E			
	ACGIH	25 ppm		123 mg/m3	
	NIOSH	25 ppm			
BENZENE, ETHYL-	OSHA	100 ppm		435 mg/m3	
	ACGIH	100 ppm **A3	125 ppm	434 mg/m3	543 mg/m3
BENZENE	OSHA	1 ppm **Ca	5 ppm	3 mg/m3	15 mg/m3
	ACGIH	0.5 ppm (skin)**A1	2.5 ppm	1.6 mg/m3	8 mg/m3
	NIOSH	0.1 ppm **Ca	1 ppm		

**INGREDIENT COMMENTS**

\*\*ACGIH A1: Confirmed Human Carcinogen.  
 \*\*ACGIH A3: Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans.  
 \*\*ACGIH A4: Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen.  
 \*\*NIOSH Ca: Potential Occupational Carcinogen.  
 \*\*NIOSH LOQ: Limit of Quantitation  
 \*\*OSHA Ca: Carcinogen.

**PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT****ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

Use engineering controls to reduce air contamination to permissible exposure level.

**VENTILATION**

Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation.

**RESPIRATORS**

Respiratory protection must be used if air concentration exceeds acceptable level.

**PROTECTIVE GLOVES**

Avoid skin contact. Use gloves (e.g., disposable PVC, neoprene, nitrile, vinyl, or PVC/NBR). Wash hands with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities or leaving work. DO NOT use this material as a skin cleaner.

**EYE PROTECTION**

Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. Chemical goggles should be worn when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying of this material.

**PROTECTIVE CLOTHING**

Avoid skin contact. An apron may be required if splashing or spraying conditions exist. If product comes in contact with clothing, immediately remove soaked clothing and shower. Promptly remove and discard contaminated leather goods.

**HYGIENIC WORK PRACTICES**

Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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<b>APPEARANCE/PHYSICAL STATE</b>	Clear. Liquid.		
<b>COLOR</b>	Medium Green.		
<b>ODOR</b>	Pungent. Characteristic.		
<b>SOLUBILITY DESCRIPTION</b>	Slightly soluble in water.		
<b>BOILING POINT (°C, range)</b>	38 (100 F) - 204 (400 F)	<b>Pressure</b>	
<b>SPECIFIC GRAVITY</b>	0.72-0.77		
<b>VAPOR DENSITY (air=1)</b>	3-4		
<b>VAPOR PRESSURE</b>	220-450 mmHg	<b>Temperature (°C)</b>	20 (68 F)
<b>VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTENT</b>	700-750 g/litre		

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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<b>STABILITY</b>	Normally stable.
<b>CONDITIONS TO AVOID</b>	Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Avoid contact with oxidizers or reducing agents.
<b>HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION</b>	Will not polymerize.
<b>MATERIALS TO AVOID</b>	Strong acids. Strong alkalis. Strong oxidizing agents. such as liquid chlorine, other halogens, hydrogen peroxide and oxygen.
<b>HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS</b>	See Combustion Products in Section 5.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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<b>TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION</b>	<p>Benzene, a component of this product, causes blood disorders and damages the bone marrow (certain types of anemia, leukemia, and lymphoma). It is also capable of causing changes in living cells' genetic material (chromosomes). Benzene is considered to be a mutagen and a cancer-causing agent (leukemogen).</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated overexposure to toluene, a component of this product, has been associated with reproductive effects in experimental animals and in long-term chemical abuse situations. Long-term overexposure to toluene has been associated with impaired color vision. Also, long-term overexposure to toluene in occupational environments have been associated with hearing damage.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated overexposure to xylene, a component of this product, has been associated with hearing damage in laboratory animals. Repeated overexposure may cause injury to bone marrow, blood cells, kidney, and liver.</p>
<b>COMPONENT</b>	<b>GASOLINE</b>
<b>TOXICOLOGICAL DATA</b>	<p>Acute toxicity. TCl<sub>0</sub> 1 hour. Inhalation. Human. 900 ppm</p> <p>Acute toxicity. TD50 single dose. Skin. Human. 53 mg/kg</p>

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<b>CARCINOGENICITY</b>	Acute toxicity. LC50. 15 minutes. Inhalation. Rat. 101200 ppm OSHA: Not regulated. NTP: Not listed. IARC-2B designation: Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
<b>COMPONENT</b>	<b>HEXANE</b>
<b>TOXICOLOGICAL DATA</b>	Chronic toxicity. WHMIS: D2B
<b>TOXIC DOSE - LD 50</b>	25000 mg/kg (oral rat)
<b>TOXIC CONC. - LC 50</b>	48000 ppm/4h (inh-rat)
<b>REPRODUCTION TOXICITY</b>	Toxic to Reproduction Category 3 per European Union.
<b>COMPONENT</b>	<b>BENZENES, DIMETHYL- (COMMON NAME: XYLENES - MIXED ISOMERS)</b>
<b>TOXICOLOGICAL DATA</b>	Mutagenicity. WHMIS: D2A Irritating effects. Skin. WHMIS: D2B
<b>TOXIC DOSE - LD 50</b>	4300 mg/kg (oral rat)
<b>TOXIC DOSE - LD 50 SKIN</b>	> 1700 mg/kg (skn rbt)
<b>TOXIC CONC. - LC 50</b>	5000 ppm/4h (inh-rat)
<b>CARCINOGENICITY</b>	OSHA: Not regulated. NTP: Not listed. IARC-3 designation: Not classifiable as to Carcinogenicity to Humans. EPA-D designation: Not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity.
<b>COMPONENT</b>	<b>BENZENE, METHYL- (COMMON NAME: TOLUENE)</b>
<b>TOXICOLOGICAL DATA</b>	Mutagenicity. WHMIS: D2A Corrosive effects. WHMIS: D2B
<b>TOXIC DOSE - LD 50</b>	5000 mg/kg (oral rat)
<b>TOXIC CONC. - LC 50</b>	N/A.
<b>CARCINOGENICITY</b>	IARC-3 designation: Not classifiable as to Carcinogenicity to Humans. EPA-D designation: Not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity.
<b>COMPONENT</b>	<b>CYCLOHEXANE</b>
<b>TOXIC DOSE - LD 50</b>	29820.00 mg/kg (oral rat)
<b>COMPONENT</b>	<b>NAPHTHALENE</b>
<b>TOXIC DOSE - LD 50</b>	1780.00 mg/kg (oral rat)
<b>CARCINOGENICITY</b>	EPA-C designation: Possible Human Carcinogen. EPA-CBD designation: Cannot Be Determined. IARC-2B designation: Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
<b>COMPONENT</b>	<b>BENZENE, ETHYL-</b>
<b>TOXICOLOGICAL DATA</b>	Carcinogenicity. WHMIS: D2A Irritating effects. Skin. WHMIS: D2B
<b>TOXIC DOSE - LD 50</b>	3500 mg/kg (oral rat)
<b>CARCINOGENICITY</b>	OSHA: Not regulated. NTP: Not listed. IARC-2B designation: Possibly carcinogenic to humans. EPA-D designation: Not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity.
<b>COMPONENT</b>	<b>BENZENE, ETHENYL- (COMMON NAME: STYRENE)</b>
<b>CARCINOGENICITY</b>	MAK-5 designation: Substances with carcinogenic and genotoxic effects for which no significant contribution to human cancer risk is to be expected. IARC-2B designation: Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
<b>COMPONENT</b>	<b>BENZENE</b>

<b>TOXIC DOSE - LD 50</b>	3800 mg/kg (oral rat)
<b>TOXIC CONC. - LC 50</b>	9980 ppm/-- (inh-mus)
<b>CARCINOGENICITY</b>	IARC: Human Carcinogen. OSHA Carcinogen. NTP-K designation: Known to be a carcinogen with sufficient evidence from studies in humans.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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<b>ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION</b>	Gasoline is potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems. Various grades of gasoline exhibited range of lethal toxicity (LC100) from 40 ppm to 100 ppm in ambient stream water with Rainbow Trout ( <i>Salmo irideus</i> ). A 24-hour TLM (Median Toxic Limit) was calculated to be 90 ppm with juvenile American Shad ( <i>Squalius cephalus</i> ). In Bluegill Sunfish ( <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> ), Grey Mullet ( <i>Chelon labrosus</i> ) and Gulf Menhaden ( <i>Brevoortia patronus</i> ), gasoline exhibited a 96-hour LC50 of 8 ppm, 2 ppm, and 2 ppm, respectively.
<b>BIODEGRADABILITY</b>	Avoid spilling gasoline. Spilled gasoline can result in environmental damage. Spilled gasoline can penetrate soil and contaminate ground water. Although gasoline is biodegradable, it may persist for prolonged time periods, particularly where oxygen levels are reduced. The hydrocarbon components of gasoline are slightly soluble in water. Gasoline hydrocarbon components do not readily dissolve in water but can be adsorbed to soils.
<b>ACUTE AQUATIC TOXICITY</b>	Gasoline contains components that are potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems. It will normally float on water. The components of gasoline will evaporate rapidly. Evaporated hydrocarbon components may contribute to atmospheric smog.

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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<b>DISPOSAL METHODS</b>	Spilled material, unused contents and empty containers must be disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
<b>WASTE CLASSIFICATION</b>	D001 Ignitable D018 due to TCLP benzene.

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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<b>DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME</b>	Consumer Commodity
<b>DOT HAZARD CLASS</b>	ORM-D (Other Regulated Material D).
<b>IDENTIFICATION No.</b>	N/A
<b>UN No. SEA</b>	UN 1203
<b>IMDG CLASS</b>	3
<b>IMDG PACK GR.</b>	II
<b>SEA TRANSPORT NOTES</b>	Gasoline
<b>UN No., AIR</b>	UN 1203

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<b>ICAO CLASS</b>	3
<b>AIR PACK GR.</b>	II
<b>AIR TRANSPORT NOTES</b>	Gasoline

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### US FEDERAL REGULATIONS: COMPONENT

	<b>SARA 302</b>	<b>CERCLA</b>	<b>SARA 313</b>
BENZENES, DIMETHYL- (COMMON NAME: XYLENES - MIXED ISOMERS)	No	1 000 lbs	Yes
BENZENE, METHYL- (COMMON NAME: TOLUENE)	No	1 000 lbs	Yes
BENZENE, 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL- (COMMON NAME: PSEUDOCUMENE)	No	No	Yes
BENZENE, ETHYL-	No	100 lbs	Yes
BENZENE	No	10 lbs	Yes

See Section 2 for Additional Information

### SARA HAZARD CATEGORIES

Acute Chronic Fire

### US STATE REGULATIONS: BY COMPONENT

	<b>CA</b>	<b>MA</b>	<b>FL</b>	<b>MN</b>	<b>NJ</b>	<b>PA</b>	<b>RI</b>
BENZENES, DIMETHYL- (COMMON NAME: XYLENES - MIXED ISOMERS)	No	Yes			Yes	EH	Yes
BENZENE, METHYL- (COMMON NAME: TOLUENE)	R	Yes			Yes	EH	Yes
BENZENE, ETHYL-	C	Yes			Yes	EH	Yes
BENZENE, 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL- (COMMON NAME: PSEUDOCUMENE)		Yes			Yes	EH	Yes
BENZENE	C,R	Yes			Yes	ESHS	Yes

### STATE REGULATORY STATUS

PROPOSITION 65: This product may contain the following chemical(s) considered by the State of California's Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity, and for which warnings are now required:  
 Gasoline, wholly vaporized and engine exhaust  
 Benzene, CAS# 71-43-2  
 Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3  
 Ethylbenzene, CAS # 100-41-4  
 Naphthalene, CAS # 91-20-3

### WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INFORMATION SYSTEM - WHMIS

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

### LABEL(S) FOR SUPPLY



**CONTROLLED PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION** B2 - Flammable Liquids  
D2A - Chronic Very Toxic Material  
D2B - Chronic Toxic Material

**Risk phrases** See Emergency Overview in Section 3.

<b>INVENTORIES: COMPONENT</b>	<b>CAN</b>	<b>US</b>	<b>EU</b>	<b>AUS</b>	<b>JAP</b>	<b>KOR</b>	<b>PHLP</b>	<b>CHN</b>
GASOLINE	DSL	Yes	EINECS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
BENZENES, DIMETHYL- (COMMON NAME: XYLENES - MIXED ISOMERS)	DSL	Yes	EINECS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
BENZENE, METHYL- (COMMON NAME: TOLUENE)	DSL	Yes	EINECS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
BENZENE, 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL- (COMMON NAME: PSEUDOCUMENE)	DSL	Yes	EINECS					
BENZENE, ETHYL-	DSL	Yes	EINECS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
BENZENE	DSL	Yes	EINECS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

All components of this product comply with new substance notification requirements under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA).  
NOTICE: This product contains one or more components that require reporting under TSCA Section 12(b) when exported. This product may be subject to US EPA requirement for one-time export notification per country. Contact the company Regulatory Compliance Manager for more information.  
Naphthalene, CAS# 91-20-3 (TSCA Section 4)

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**NFPA-HMIS: HEALTH** Temporary incapacitation, injury (2) - HMIS/NFPA \*

\* = Chronic Health Hazard

**NFPA-HMIS: FLAMMABILITY** Ignites easily (3) - HMIS/NFPA

**NFPA-HMIS: REACTIVITY** Normally stable (0) - HMIS/NFPA

**HMIS PERSONAL PROTECTION INDEX** B - Safety Eyewear and Gloves

**PREPARED BY** James W. Hermann

**Replacement MSDS of** 2005-06-01

**DATE** 2005-06-30

**PRINTING DATE:** 2005-06-30

**DISCLAIMER** While the information and recommendations set forth herein are believed to be accurate as of the date thereof, Consumer Ready Products makes no warranty with respect thereto and disclaims all liability from reliance therein.