

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Gasoline

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 2025-06-26
4.1	2025-06-25	800001031059	Date of last issue: 25.04.2024
			Date of first issue: 08.12.2011

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Gasoline

Product code : 002D2295

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell Canada Products**
4000-500 Centre Street SE
Calgary AB T2G 1A6
Canada

Telephone : (+1) 8006611600
Telefax : (+1) 4033848345

Emergency telephone number : CHEMTREC (24 hr): 1 (703) 527-3887 or 1 (800) 424-9300 (US)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Intermediate Refinery Stream.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the Hazardous Products Regulations

Flammable liquids : Category 1

Skin irritation : Category 2

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Germ cell mutagenicity : Category 1B

Carcinogenicity : Category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity : Category 3 (Narcotic effects)
- single exposure (Inhalation)

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Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :
PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :
Prevention:
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ .?] equipment.
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P242 Use non-sparking tools.
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
Response:
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/

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attention.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P321 Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instructions on this label).

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide or water mist to extinguish.

P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

P235 Keep cool.

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Liquid evaporates quickly and can ignite leading to a flash fire, or an explosion in a confined space.

A component or components of this material may cause cancer.

This product contains benzene which may cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).

This material is a static accumulator.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.

May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture	: Substance
Chemical nature	: A complex combination of hydrocarbons consisting primarily of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C3 and boiling in the range of 30°C to 260°C (86°F to 500°F).
Substance name	: Gasoline, 86290-81-5
CAS-No.	: 86290-81-5

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Components

Chemical name	Common Name/Synonym	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Gasoline	Gasoline	86290-81-5	100

Further information

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Concentration (% w/w)
n-Hexane	110-54-3	0 - 5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1 - 5
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0 - 0.5
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1 - 5
Cumene	98-82-8	0 - 0.5
Benzene	71-43-2	0 - 1
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7	0 - 5
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	5 - 25
Toluene	108-88-3	5 - 25

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

- General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.
- If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- If swallowed : Call emergency number for your location / facility.
If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and

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death.

The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Carbon monoxide is an asphyxiant gas that binds competitively with hemoglobin to produce carboxyhaemoglobin. This may lead to significant reductions on oxygen carrying capacity and tissue hypoxia. Symptoms depend on inhaled concentration and duration of exposure. Exposures are cumulative, but reversal occurs in air free from carbon monoxide.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically.
Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire.
Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Hazardous combustion products may include:
A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke).
Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Special protective equipment : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant

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for firefighters gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

Further information : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.
If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is to evacuate immediately.
Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.
If possible remove containers from the danger zone.
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Do not breathe fumes, vapour.
Do not operate electrical equipment.
Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Attempt to disperse the gas or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas meter.
Vapour can travel for considerable distances both above and below the ground surface. Underground services (drains, pipelines, cable ducts) can provide preferential flow paths.

Environmental precautions : Take measures to minimise the effects on groundwater.
Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.
Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.
If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice.
Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely

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For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.
Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.
If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice.
Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Additional advice

: For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures

: Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Prevent spillages.
Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses.
Turn off all battery operated portable electronic devices (examples include: cellular phones, pagers and CD players) before operating gasoline pump.
Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse.
Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering.
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

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- Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
- Advice on safe handling : Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
When using do not eat or drink.
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.
Never siphon by mouth.
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Avoid exposure.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.
- Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.
- Product Transfer : Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes.
Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.
- Further information on storage stability : Tank storage:
Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions.
Keep in a cool place.
Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.
The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.

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Packaging material

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

: Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel., Aluminium may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard., Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product., For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint., For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.

Unsuitable material: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene., However, some may be suitable for glove materials.

Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).
IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Gasoline	86290-81-5	TWA	300 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	500 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	500 ppm 2,000 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
n-Hexane	110-54-3	TWA	50 ppm 176 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		TWA	20 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	50 ppm 176 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
		TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
		ST	125 ppm 545 mg/m3	NIOSH REL

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		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Naphthalene	91-20-3	TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
		ST	15 ppm 75 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
		TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	TWA	100 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	300 ppm 1,050 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	300 ppm 1,050 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
Cumene	98-82-8	TWA	50 ppm 245 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
		TWA	50 ppm 245 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	5 ppm	ACGIH
Benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0.25 ppm 0.8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8-12 hour TWA.
		STEL	2.5 ppm 8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 15 min (STEL)
		STEL	2.5 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	0.02 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	2.5 ppm	ACGIH
		PEL	1 ppm	OSHA CARC
		STEL	5 ppm	OSHA CARC
		TWA	10 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		CEIL	25 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		Peak	50 ppm (10 minutes)	OSHA Z-2
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7	TWA	25 ppm 123 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		TWAEV	25 ppm	CA QC OEL
		TWA	25 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	TWAEV	100 ppm 434 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
		STEV	150 ppm 651 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
Toluene	108-88-3	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	200 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		CEIL	300 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		Peak	500 ppm (10 minutes)	OSHA Z-2

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Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
n-Hexane	110-54-3	2,5-Hexanedione	Urine	End of shift	0.5 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.15 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1,2-Cyclohexanediol	Urine	End of shift at end of work-week	50 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Benzene	71-43-2	S-Phenylmercapturic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	25 µg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
		t,t-Muconic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	500 µg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	Methylhippuric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Toluene	108-88-3	Toluene	In blood	Prior to last shift of work-week	0.02 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		Toluene	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.03 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		o-Cresol	Urine	End of	0.3 mg/g	ACGIH

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				shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	creatinine	BEI
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Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods <http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances <http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany <http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

Engineering measures

- : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:
- Use sealed systems as far as possible.
 - Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.
 - Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
 - Eye washes and showers for emergency use.
 - Prevent unauthorised persons entering the zone.
 - Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

General Information

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory

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protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in accordance with local regulations.

Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection

Remarks : Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN374, US F739). When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough

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- time of > 240 minutes.) For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable.
- Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas. If a local risk assessment deems it so then chemical splash goggles may not be required and safety glasses may provide adequate eye protection.
- Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.
- Protective measures : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.
- Hygiene measures : Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

Environmental exposure controls

- General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour. Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation. Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Physical state : liquid
- Colour : Straw
- Odour : Hydrocarbon
- Odour Threshold : Data not available
- Melting point/freezing point : $\leq -60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
Method: Unspecified
- Boiling point/boiling range : $20 - 111\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
Method: Unspecified

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Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit : 7.6 %(V)

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : 1.4 %(V)

Flash point : Typical ≤ 0 °C

Auto-ignition temperature : 275 - 445 °C

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Not applicable

Viscosity
Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : 0.5 - 0.75 mm²/s (40 °C)

Solubility(ies)
Water solubility : negligible

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2 - 7

Vapour pressure : 30 - 90 kPa (38.0 °C)
Method: Unspecified

Relative density : Data not available

Density : 669 - 720 kg/m³ (15.0 °C)

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Relative vapour density : Data not available

Particle characteristics
Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosives : Classification Code: Not classified.

Oxidizing properties : Not applicable

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Conductivity : Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : May oxidise in the presence of air.

Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions

Conditions to avoid : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products : Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

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Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Information on likely routes of exposure

Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Low toxicity

Remarks: Based on human experience, breathing of vapours or mists may cause a temporary burning sensation to nose, throat and lungs.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration) : Remarks: Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks : Irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks : Slightly irritating to the eye.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Test Type	:	Respiratory sensitisation
Remarks	:	Not a sensitiser. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Test Type	:	Skin sensitisation
Remarks	:	Not a skin sensitiser. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2. May cause heritable genetic damage
		Remarks: Mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams have shown predominantly negative results.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks	:	Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2. Known human carcinogen.
Remarks	:	Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2. May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia). May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).
Remarks	:	Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.
Remarks	:	An epidemiology study of more than 18,000 petroleum marketing and distribution workers found no significantly increased risk of death from leukemia, multiple myeloma, or kidney cancer associated with gasoline exposure.

IARC

Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans	
Benzene	71-43-2
Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified (gasoline)	86290-81-5
Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
Cumene	98-82-8
Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
Naphthalene	91-20-3

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OSHA NTP

Reproductive toxicity

- Remarks : Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.
Causes foetotoxicity at doses which are maternally toxic.
- Remarks : Contains n-Hexane, CAS # 110-54-3.
May impair fertility at doses which produce other toxic effects.
- Remarks : Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.
Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy indicate that toluene can cause birth defects, growth retardation and learning difficulties.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

- Remarks : High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.
- Remarks : Slightly irritating to respiratory system.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

- Remarks : Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans
- Remarks : Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.
Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss. Abuse of vapours has been associated with organ damage and death.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Further information

Product:

- Remarks : Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.
- Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

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SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this product. The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Toxic
LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : Remarks: Toxic
LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : Remarks: Toxic
LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l
Harmful

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air. Inherently biodegradable.
Not Persistent per IMO criteria.
International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distils at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

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Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility

: Remarks: If the product enters soil, one or more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater. Floats on water. Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces.

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues

: Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.
MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging

: Drain container thoroughly.
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard.
Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums.
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.
Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container.

Local legislation
Remarks

: Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

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SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG

UN number	: 1203
Proper shipping name	: GASOLINE
Class	: 3
Packing group	: II
Labels	: 3
Marine pollutant	: no

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	: UN 1203
Proper shipping name	: GASOLINE
Class	: 3
Packing group	: II
Labels	: 3

IMDG-Code

UN number	: UN 1203
Proper shipping name	: GASOLINE
Class	: 3
Packing group	: II
Labels	: 3
Marine pollutant	: yes

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

Special precautions for user

Remarks	: Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.
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SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) and the SDS contains all the information required by the HPR.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

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DSL : All components listed.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	: ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
CA AB OEL	: Canada. Alberta, Occupational Health and Safety Code (table 2: OEL)
CA BC OEL	: Canada. British Columbia OEL
CA QC OEL	: Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and safety, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for air-borne contaminants
NIOSH REL	: USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
OSHA CARC	: OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens
OSHA Z-1	: USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
OSHA Z-2	: USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2
ACGIH / TWA	: 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL	: Short-term exposure limit
CA AB OEL / TWA	: 8-hour Occupational exposure limit
CA BC OEL / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average
CA QC OEL / TWA EV	: Time-weighted average exposure value
CA QC OEL / STEV	: Short-term exposure value
NIOSH REL / TWA	: Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek
NIOSH REL / ST	: STEL - 15-minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday
OSHA CARC / PEL	: Permissible exposure limit (PEL)
OSHA CARC / STEL	: Excursion limit
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-2 / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-2 / CEIL	: Acceptable ceiling concentration
OSHA Z-2 / Peak	: Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Con-

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centration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet : The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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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 given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be 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.

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