SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Explorer Pipeline Company
6846 South Canton
P.O. Box 2650
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74101

FOR EMERGENCY SOURCE INFORMATION CONTACT:
- (918) 493 - 5100
- CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300 (24 hour contact)
- CANUTEC: (613) 996-6666
- SETIQ: 91-800-00214

TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS:
Transmix Gasoline, Naphtha, Fuel Oil, and Jet Fuel Mixed

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Petroleum Hydrocarbons

This material safety data sheet represents the composite characteristics and properties of fungible petroleum hydrocarbons and other related substances transported by Explorer Pipeline Company. The information presented was compiled from one or more product shipper sources and is intended to provide health and safety guidance for these fungible products. Individual shipper and manufacturer MSDSs are available at Explorer Pipeline Company’s, Tulsa, Oklahoma, offices.

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Danger Extremely Flammable!!
- Transparent, light red to light straw or orange-tinted liquid; petroleum naphtha odor;
- May be harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin;
- Irritating and poisonous gases are produced if involved in fire;
- Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame;
- May cause irritation to eyes, skin, and respiratory system;
- Avoid liquid, mist and vapor contact;
- Wash thoroughly after handling;
- Avoid breathing vapors or mist;
- Use only with adequate ventilation;
- Long-term exposure to completely vaporized gasoline has caused cancer in laboratory animals;
- Vapors or liquid penetration of skin can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression and/or other body systems;
- Harmful or fatal if swallowed;
- Contains petroleum distillates! If swallowed, do not induce vomiting since aspiration into the lungs will cause chemical pneumonia; and
- Obtain prompt medical attention. Keep Out of Reach of Children!

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENT</th>
<th>CAS NUMBER</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum Distillates</td>
<td>8006-61-9</td>
<td>&gt;95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl-t-Butyl Ether</td>
<td>1634-04-4</td>
<td>0.00 - 19.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>108-88-3</td>
<td>3.00 - 9.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>71-43-2</td>
<td>&lt;4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylenes</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>3.0 - 9.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 2, 4-Trimethylbenzene</td>
<td>95-63-6</td>
<td>1.0 - 2.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>1.0 - 2.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Hexane</td>
<td>110-54-3</td>
<td>1.0 - 2.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May contain gum inhibitors, dyes and other additives</td>
<td>Mixture</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**MATERIAL NAME:** Transmix  
**MSDS #:** EPL-1

### ACUTE

**SUMMARY OF ACUTE HAZARDS:** Aspiration into the lungs will cause chemical pneumonia. Liquid, mist, or vapors can cause eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation and CNS depression.

**GETTING IT IN YOUR EYE...**
- Mild eye irritation may result from contact with liquid, mist, and/or vapors.

**GETTING IT ON YOUR SKIN...**
- Liquid can penetrate skin to cause central nervous system depression.
- Vapor penetration can also cause systemic effects.
- Skin irritation or more serious disorders may occur upon prolonged and repeated contact due to skin defatting.

**SWALLOWING IT...**
- Irritation of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract leading to nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and restlessness.
- CNS Depression similar to that caused by vapor inhalation.

**BREATHING IT...**
- Exposure can cause irritation to the nose, throat, and lungs and signs of CNS depression (dizziness, drowsiness, loss of coordination, coma and death), depending on the concentration/duration of exposure.

### CHRONIC

- Long-term exposure to unleaded gasoline has also produced kidney damage in laboratory animals. The exact relationship between these results and possible human effects is not known.
- Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, impaired liver or kidney function, or CNS and chronic respiratory diseases should avoid exposure to this material.

**CANCER, REPRODUCTIVE AND GENETIC EFFECTS**

- An A.P.I.- sponsored study has shown that rats and mice developed cancer following chronic inhalation exposure to the vapors of unleaded gasoline.
- This material may contain benzene at concentrations above 0.1%. Benzene is considered to be a known human carcinogen by OSHA, IARC and NTP. There is limited evidence suggesting that Xylene and Ethyl Benzene may damage the fetus.

See Toxicological Information (Section 11) For More Information

### SECTION 4 ☞ FIRST AID MEASURES

**EYES:** Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids, Get Medical Aid

**SKIN:** Quickly remove contaminated clothing and immediately flush skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops or persists.

**INGESTION:** Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to an emergency facility immediately.

**INHALATION:** Get medical aid immediately. Remove from exposure to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration (CPR). If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY AND SUPPORTIVELY

### SECTION 5 ☞ FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE!** This material releases vapors at or below ambient temperatures. When mixed with air in certain proportions and exposed to an ignition source, these vapors can burn in the open or explode in confined spaces. Being heavier than air, flammable vapors may travel long distances along the ground before reaching a point of ignition and flashing back.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLASH POINT: (Method Used)</th>
<th>-45° - 130 °F</th>
<th>FLAMMABLE LIMITS:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LEL: 0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UEL: 7.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:** 495-853 °F

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Water fog, dry chemical, foam, or Carbon Dioxide (CO₂). Use water spray to cool nearby containers and structure exposed to fire. Water fog or spray are of value in cooling tanks and containers but may not achieve extinguishment.
HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/DECOMPOSITION: Burning or excessive heating may produce carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, also other harmful gases/vapors including oxides and/or other compounds of chlorine, manganese, and bromine.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment. This may include self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against the hazardous effects of combustion products and oxygen deficiencies. If firefighters cannot work upwind to the fire, respiratory protective equipment must be worn. Cool tanks and containers exposed to fire with water. Burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities if liquid enters sewer/waterways.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
- Contain spill.
- Remove all ignition sources and safely stop flow of spill.
- Evacuate all non-essential personnel. Use proper protective equipment.
- Blanket with foam or use water fog to disperse vapors.
- Pads and absorbent material can be used.
- Gasoline will float on water and resulting runoff may create an explosion or fire hazard.
- Comply with all applicable laws.
- Spills may need to be reported to the National Response Center (800/424-8802) and other local, state or federal agencies.
- Gasoline or contaminated materials may be hazardous to human and other life.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE
- For use only as a fuel. Do not use product as a cleaning agent.
- Store and transport in accordance with all applicable laws.
- Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame!
- Keep containers closed and out of closed vehicles.
- Containers should be able to withstand pressures expected from warming or cooling in storage. Ground all drums and transfer vessels when handling.
- All electrical equipment in gasoline storage and/or handling areas should be installed in accordance with applicable requirements of the National Electrical Code, N.F.P.A.
- Keep out of reach of children! Empty containers retain some liquid/vapor residues; hazard precautions must be observed when handling empties.
- Use of any hydrocarbon fuel in spaces without adequate ventilation may result in generation of hazardous levels of vapor and/or inadequate oxygen levels.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION
ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary to control any air contaminants to within there exposure limits (see below) during the use of this product
OTHER HYGIENIC AND WORK PRACTICES: Use good personal hygiene practices. In case of skin contact, wash with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. Immediately remove soaked clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse. Discard gasoline-soaked shoes. Control occupational exposure below the 0.5 ppm Benzene Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) Action Level rather than the 300 PPM gasoline Threshold Limit Value –Time Weighted Average (TLV-TWA). Never siphon gasoline by mouth.

EXPOSURE LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OSHA PEL</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV (2009)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GASOLINE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>STEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable (N.A.)</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>METHYL TERT BUTYL ETHER</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>STEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**MATERIAL NAME:** Transmix

**MSDS #** EPL-1

### Section 4

**BENZENE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 ppm</td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
<td>0.5 ppm</td>
<td>2.5 ppm</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**XYLENE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ETHYL BENZENE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>125 ppm</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**N-Hexane**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500 ppm</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
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</table>

**Toluene**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>CEILING</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 ppm</td>
<td>300 ppm</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1, 2, 4 Trimethylbenzene**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>CEILING</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>25 ppm</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Personal Protective Equipment**

- **Eyes:** Eye protection (ANSI Z87.1 approved) should be worn whenever there is a likelihood of misting or splashing/spraying liquid. Suitable eyewash station should be available. Contact lenses must not be worn.
- **Skin:** Avoid prolonged and/or repeated skin contact. If conditions or frequency of use make contact likely, wear clean and impervious protective clothing such as gloves, boots, and facial protection.
- **Respiratory Protection:** A NIOSH approved air purifying respirator (APR) with properly selected cartridges may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by APRs is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known or any other circumstances where APRs may not provide adequate protection.

### Section 9

**Physical and Chemical Properties**

- **Boiling Point (760 mm Hg):** 70-690 °F
- **Percent Volatile by Volume:** Slight - 100%
- **Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1):** 0.71-0.93 (39.2 °F)
- **Viscosity Units, Temp:<** 1.4 cSt@37.7°C-3 cSt@100 °C
- **Evaporation Rate (BuAc = 1):** Unavailable
- **Vapor Density (Air =1):** 3-5
- **Vapor Pressure at 25°C:** 1 - 760 mm Hg
- **Solubility in Water:** 0.1 - 1% at 77 °F (25 °C)
- **Appearance and Odor:** Transparent, light red to light straw or orange-tinted liquid; petroleum naphtha odor.

### Section 10

**Stability and Reactivity**

- **Chemical Stability:** Stable under normal temperatures and pressures
- **Conditions to Avoid:** Avoid open Flames, welding arcs or other high temperatures.
- **Other Physical and Chemical Properties:** If uninhibited, gasoline will cause rusting of copper and alloys containing copper.
- **Materials to Avoid:**
  - Strong acids, Alkalis, and Oxidizers such as liquid chlorine and oxygen.
- **Hazardous Polymerization:** Has not been reported

### Section 11

**Toxicological Information**

The variable composition makes it impossible to set a specific exposure limit for all compositions of this material. Specific exposure limits for potential components such as benzene should be applied based on air monitoring to assure employees are not exposed to excessive vapor levels of components individually or collectively.
**BENZENE**

Benzene is known to be a human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence in humans. Case reports and case series have reported leukemia (mostly acute myelogenous leukemia) in individuals exposed to benzene. The strongest epidemiological evidence that benzene causes cancer is from several cohort studies in various industries and geographical locations, which found that occupational exposure to benzene, increased the risk of mortality from leukemia.

**TOXICITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Of Dose</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Type Of Dose</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Type Of Dose</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LD$_{50}$(oral)</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>4700 mg/kg</td>
<td>LC$_{50}$(inh)</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>9980 ppm</td>
<td>TD$_{LD}$(oral)</td>
<td>Human</td>
<td>50 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CARCINOGENICITY**

| IARC | Sufficient evidence in animals | Sufficient evidence in humans | Group 1: classifiable as a human carcinogen |
| NTP | Carcinogen |
| California (Prop 65): | Listed as carcinogen |
| NIOSH: | Potential Occupational Carcinogen |
| ACGIH: | A1 - Confirmed human carcinogen |
| OSHA: | Select Carcinogen |

**MUTAGENICITY, TERATOGENICITY AND REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS**

Repeated or prolonged breathing of benzene vapor has been associated with the development of chromosomal damage in experimental animals and various blood diseases in humans ranging from aplastic anemia to leukemia (a form of cancer). All of these diseases can be fatal. In some individuals, benzene exposure can sensitize cardiac tissue to epinephrine which may precipitate fatal ventricular fibrillation.

No birth defects have been shown to occur in pregnant laboratory animals exposed to doses not toxic to the mother.

**METHYL TERT BUTYL ETHER (MTBE)**

Acute symptoms associated with human exposure to MTBE appear to be mild and transient. Breathing small amounts of MTBE for short periods may cause nose and throat irritation. In laboratory studies, rodents exposed to high doses of MTBE exhibited blood chemistry changes and liver and kidney abnormalities.

**TOXICITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Of Dose</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Type Of Dose</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Type Of Dose</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LD$_{50}$(oral)</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>3,500 mg/kg</td>
<td>LC$_{50}$(inh)</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>35,000 ppm</td>
<td>LD$_{LO}$(oral)</td>
<td>Human</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CARCINOGENICITY**

| IARC | Sufficient evidence in animals | Inadequate evidence in humans | Group 3: Possible human carcinogen |
| NTP | Not identified as a Known Carcinogen or Anticipated Human Carcinogen |
| California (Prop 65): | Listed as carcinogen |
| NIOSH: | Not Listed |
| ACGIH: | A3 – Confirmed Animal |
| OSHA: | not classifiable as a human carcinogen |

**MUTAGENICITY, TERATOGENICITY AND REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS**

In laboratory studies, MTBE vapor exposure at the high dose concentration was associated with an increased incidence of liver tumors in female mice. Also, at high dose concentration exposures, MTBE was associated with an increased incidence of kidney and testicular (Leydig cell) tumors in male rats. There is no evidence that MTBE causes cancer in humans.

**XYLENE**

Moderate via inhalation and oral routes

**TOXICITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Of Dose</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Type Of Dose</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Type Of Dose</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LD$_{50}$(oral)</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>4300 mg/kg</td>
<td>LC$_{50}$(inh)</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>5000 ppm</td>
<td>LD$_{LO}$(oral)</td>
<td>Human</td>
<td>50 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Carcinogenicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
<th>California (Prop 65):</th>
<th>NIOSH</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate evidence in animals</td>
<td>Suspect Carcinogen</td>
<td>Listed as carcinogen</td>
<td>Not Listed</td>
<td>A4-Not Classifiable As Human Carcinogen</td>
<td>Possible Select Carcinogen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mutagenicity, Teratogenicity and Reproductive Effects**

No information available.

---

**Ethyl Benzene**

Moderate via irritation to the skin, eyes and mucous membranes, and via oral and inhalation routes. A concentration of 0.19% vapor in air will irritate eyes; 0.2% is extremely irritating.

**Toxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Of Dose</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Type Of Dose</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Type Of Dose</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LD$_{50}$ (oral)</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>3500 mg/kg</td>
<td>LC$_{Lo}$ (inh)</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>4000 ppm</td>
<td>TC$_{Lo}$ (inh)</td>
<td>Human</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Toluene**

Poison by intraperitoneal route. Moderately toxic by intravenous, subcutaneous and possibly other routes. Mildly toxic by inhalation. An experimental teratogen. Human systemic effects by inhalation. Experimental reproductive effects. Mutagenic data. A human eye irritant. An experimental skin and severe eye irritant. In the few cases of acute poisoning reported, the effect has been that of a narcotic, the workman passing through a stage of intoxication into one of coma. Recovery following removal from exposure has been the rule.

**Toxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Of Dose</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Type Of Dose</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Type Of Dose</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LD$_{50}$ (oral)</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>5000 mg/kg</td>
<td>LC$_{50}$ (inh)</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>5320 ppm</td>
<td>LD$_{Lo}$ (oral)</td>
<td>Human</td>
<td>50 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Carcinogenicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
<th>California (Prop 65):</th>
<th>NIOSH</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate evidence in animals</td>
<td>Not Listed</td>
<td>Listed as carcinogen</td>
<td>Not Listed</td>
<td>A4-Not Classifiable As Human Carcinogen</td>
<td>Possible Select Carcinogen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mutagenicity, Teratogenicity and Reproductive Effects**

Specific developmental abnormalities included craniofacial effects involving the nose and tongue, musculoskeletal effects, urogenital and metabolic effects in studies on mice and rats by the inhalation and oral routes of exposure. Some evidence of fetotoxicity with reduced fetal weight and retarded skeletal development has been reported in mice and rats.

Effects on fertility such as abortion were reported in rabbits by inhalation. Paternal effects were noted in rats by inhalation. These effects involved the testes, sperm duct and epididymis.
**N-HEXANE**

Hexane is an anesthetic. Ingestion may cause nausea, vertigo bronchial, intestinal irritation and CNS depression. Acute inhalation may cause euphoria, dizziness and numbness of limbs.

**TOXICITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Of Dose</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LD&lt;sub&gt;50oral&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>24-49 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SKIN IRRITATION:** No data available  
**EYE IRRITATION:** No data available

**CARCINOGENICITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
<th>California(Prop 65)</th>
<th>NIOSH</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MUTAGENICITY, TERATOGENICITY AND REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS**

- No data available

**SECTION 12 ★ ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**ACUTE EFFECTS:** Ingredients range from moderate (Benzene, MTBE) to high (Xylene) toxicity to aquatic life. Insufficient data are available to evaluate or predict the short-term effects to birds or land animals.

**CHRONIC EFFECTS:** Ingredients range from moderate (Benzene, MTBE) to high (Xylene) toxicity to aquatic life. Insufficient data are available to evaluate or predict the long-term effects to birds or land animals.

**DISTRIBUTION AND PERSISTENCE IN THE ENVIRONMENT:** Xylene is non-persistent in water, with a half-life of less than 2 days. About 99.3% of Xylene will eventually end up in water; about 0.5% will end up in water; about 0.1%, respectively will end up in terrestrial soils and in aquatic sediments.

**SECTION 13 ☆ DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Maximize product recovery for reuse. Dispose of product, contaminated material, and storage tank water bottoms as an EPA “Ignitable hazardous waste” (D001), unless proven otherwise. Use approved treatment, transporters, and disposal sites in compliance with all laws. Spill material is biodegradable if gradually exposed to microorganisms.

**SECTION 14 ★ TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

Not Meant To Be All Inclusive - Check Local, State, And Federal Laws And Regulations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Shipping Name</th>
<th>Packing Group</th>
<th>Hazard Class</th>
<th>UN/NA #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. DOT</td>
<td>Flammable Liquid, N. O. S</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>UN 1993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION 15 ☆ REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**CERCLA RQ’s (40 CFR Part 302)**

- MTBE - 1,000 pounds
- Benzene – 10 pounds
- Xylene - 100 pounds
- Ethyl Benzene - 1,000 pounds
- Toluene - 1,000 pounds
- n-Hexane - 5,000 pounds

**RCRA**

- Benzene - U019
- Xylene - U239
- Toluene - U220

**SARA (40 CFR Part 355) TPQ’s**

None of the ingredients are listed

**SARA Title III Section 313**

All ingredients listed

**California’s Prop 65**

All ingredients listed

**OSHA**

All ingredients are listed as hazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200

**SECTION 16 ☆ OTHER INFORMATION**

**NFPA 704 LABEL:**

- 4
- 2
- 0

**HMIS LABEL:**

- 2-4-0

**MSDS REVISIONS:** Change in Format and update of Information

**MSDS CREATION DATE:** July 1997  
**REVISION #2:** 12/07/09
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MSDS DEVELOPER: Cass Willard, CIH

DATE: 12/07/09