

Section 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Blended Gasolines (Lima)

Synonyms: Gasohol; Gasoline blended with ethanol.

Product Use: Unleaded fuel for spark ignited engines. The product name will include "Dyed" if the product is dyed for tax purposes.

Restrictions on Use: Not available.

Manufacturer/Supplier: Husky Lima Refinery
1150 South Metcalf Street
Lima, OH 45804

Phone Number: 403-298-6111

Emergency Phone: Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300
Husky Emergency Response Center: 877-262-2111

Date of Preparation of SDS: May 14, 2021

Section 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION**GHS INFORMATION**

Classification: Flammable Liquids, Category 1
Eye Irritation, Category 2A
Germ Cell Mutagenicity, Category 1B
Carcinogenicity, Category 1B
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure), Category 3 - Narcotic Effects
Aspiration Hazard, Category 1

LABEL ELEMENTS**Hazard****Pictogram(s):****Signal Word:** Danger

Hazard Statements: Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause genetic defects.
May cause cancer.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention: Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

Use non-sparking tools.
 Take action to prevent static discharges.
 Avoid breathing mist, vapours, or spray.
 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.

Response: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
 Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.
 Do NOT induce vomiting.
 If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
 In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

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

Disposal: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: Not applicable.

Ingredients with Unknown Toxicity: None.

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, (29 CFR 1910.1200).

This material is considered hazardous by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

Section 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Ingredient(s)	Common name / Synonyms	CAS No.	% wt./wt.
Gasoline, natural	Gasoline	8006-61-9	90 - 100
Ethanol	Not available.	64-17-5	5 - 10
Benzene	Not available.	71-43-2	0 - 0.4
Benzene, methyl-	Toluene	108-88-3	variable
Benzene, ethyl-	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	variable
Benzene, dimethyl-	Xylene	1330-20-7	variable

Section 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation: If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell. If breathing or the heart stops, trained personnel should immediately begin artificial respiration

(AR) or cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) respectively. Get medical attention immediately.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain. Excessive inhalation may cause headache, dizziness, confusion, loss of appetite and/or loss of consciousness.

Eye Contact: If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: Causes serious eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision. Ethanol may cause painful sensitization to light, chemical conjunctivitis and corneal damage.

Skin Contact: If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: May cause skin irritation. Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, and itching.

Ingestion: If swallowed: Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a poison center or doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If breathing or the heart stops, trained personnel should immediately begin artificial respiration (AR) or cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) respectively. Get medical attention immediately.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause gastrointestinal irritation. Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

General Advice: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label or SDS where possible).

Note to Physicians: Symptoms may not appear immediately.

Section 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABILITY AND EXPLOSION INFORMATION

Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Containers may explode when heated. Liquid is lighter than water.

If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after

fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: This material is not sensitive to mechanical impact.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Take precautionary measures against static discharge. This material is sensitive to static discharge.

MEANS OF EXTINCTION

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Small Fire: Dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or regular foam.
Large Fire: Water spray, fog or regular foam. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use straight streams. CAUTION: All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

Products of Combustion: Oxides of carbon.

Protection of Firefighters: Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures: As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.

Personal Precautions: Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

Methods for Containment: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

Methods for Clean-Up: Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

Other Information: See Section 13 for disposal considerations.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**Handling:**

Do not swallow. Avoid breathing mist, vapours, or spray. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. See Section 8 for information on Personal Protective Equipment.

Storage:

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool. Store locked up. Store away from incompatible materials. See Section 10 for information on Incompatible Materials. Keep out of the reach of children.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Exposure Guidelines****Component**

Gasoline [CAS No. 8006-61-9]

ACGIH: 300 ppm (TWA); 500 ppm (STEL); A3 (1990)

OSHA: 300 ppm (TWA); 500 ppm (STEL) [Vacated];

Ethanol [CAS No. 64-17-5]

ACGIH: 1000 ppm (TWA); A3 (2008)

OSHA: 1000 ppm (TWA), 1900 mg/m³ (TWA);

Benzene [CAS No. 71-43-2]

ACGIH: 0.5 ppm (TWA); 2.5 ppm (STEL); Skin; A1; BEI (1996)

OSHA: 1 ppm (TWA); 5 ppm (STEL);

Toluene [CAS No. 108-88-3]

ACGIH: 20 ppm (TWA); OTO; A4; BEI (2020)

OSHA: 200 ppm (TWA); 300 ppm (C); 500 ppm (Peak) (Maximum duration: 10 minutes.)
100 ppm (TWA); 150 ppm (STEL) [Vacated];

Ethylbenzene [CAS No. 100-41-4]

ACGIH: 20 ppm (TWA); A3; BEI (2010)

OSHA: 100 ppm (TWA), 435 mg/m³ (TWA);
125 ppm (STEL) [Vacated];

Xylene [CAS No. 1330-20-7]

ACGIH: 100 ppm (TWA); 150 ppm (STEL); A4; BEI (1992)

OSHA: 100 ppm (TWA), 435 mg/m³ (TWA);
150 ppm (STEL) [Vacated];

TWA: Time-Weighted Average

STEL: Short-Term Exposure Limit

C: Ceiling

Engineering Controls: Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapour, gas, etc.) below recommended exposure limits. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)



Eye/Face Protection: Wear chemical safety goggles. Ensure that eyewash stations are close to the workstation location. Use equipment for eye protection that meets the standards referenced by CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z94.3 and OSHA regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 for Personal Protective Equipment.

Hand Protection: Wear protective gloves. Neoprene or nitrile material is recommended. Consult glove manufacturer specifications for further information.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear protective clothing. Flame resistant clothing that meets the NFPA 2112 and CAN/CGSB 155.20 standards is recommended in areas where material is stored or handled.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls and ventilation are not sufficient to control exposure to below the allowable limits then an appropriate NIOSH/MSHA approved air-purifying respirator that meets the requirements of CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z94.4, with organic vapor cartridge, or self-contained breathing apparatus must be used. Supplied air breathing apparatus must be used when oxygen concentrations are low or if airborne concentrations exceed the limits of the air-purifying respirators.

General Hygiene Considerations: Handle according to established industrial hygiene and safety practices. Consult a competent industrial hygienist to determine hazard potential and/or the PPE manufacturers to ensure adequate protection.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Liquid water white or pale yellow; may be dyed a variety of colors for tax or other purposes.

Colour: Liquid water white or pale yellow.

Odour: Gasoline.

Odour Threshold: 0.12 to 0.15 ppm (recognition)
0.06 to 0.08 ppm (threshold)

Physical State: Liquid.

pH: Not available.



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Melting Point / Freezing Point:	Not available.
Initial Boiling Point:	25 °C (77 °F)
Boiling Range:	25 to 210 °C (77 to 410 °F)
Flash Point:	< -40 °C (-40 °F) (COC)
Evaporation Rate:	> 10 (n-BuAc = 1)
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable.
Lower Flammability Limit:	1.4 %
Upper Flammability Limit:	7.6 %
Vapor Pressure:	50 to 110 kPa at 38 °C (100.4 °F)
Vapor Density:	3.2 (Air = 1)
Relative Density:	0.70 to 0.75 (Water = 1)
Solubilities:	Insoluble in cold water.
Partition Coefficient: n-Octanol/Water:	Not available.
Auto-ignition Temperature:	257 °C (494.6 °F)
Decomposition Temperature:	Not available.
Viscosity:	Not available.
Percent Volatile, wt. %:	Not available.
VOC content, wt. %:	Not available.
Density:	690 to 740 g/L at 15 °C (59 °F)
Coefficient of Water/Oil Distribution:	Not available.

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Contact with incompatible materials. Sources of ignition. Exposure to heat.
Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal storage conditions.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	None known.
Conditions to Avoid:	Contact with incompatible materials. Sources of ignition. Exposure to heat.
Incompatible Materials:	Strong acids. Strong oxidizers. Chlorine.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Not available.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE****Product Toxicity****Oral:** Not available.**Dermal:** Not available.**Inhalation:** Not available.**Component Toxicity**

Component	CAS No.	LD₅₀ oral	LD₅₀ dermal	LC₅₀
Gasoline	8006-61-9	Not available.	Not available.	300000 mg/m ³ (rat); 5M
Ethanol	64-17-5	7060 mg/kg (rat)	20000 mg/kg (rabbit)	20000 ppm (rat); 10H
Benzene	71-43-2	930 mg/kg (rat)	> 9400 µL/kg (rabbit)	10000 ppm (rat); 7H
Toluene	108-88-3	2600 mg/kg (rat)	14.1 mL/kg (rabbit)	49000 mg/m ³ (rat); 4H
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	3500 mg/kg (rat)	17800 µL/kg (rabbit)	Not available.
Xylene	1330-20-7	4300 mg/kg (rat)	> 1700 mg/kg (rabbit)	5000 ppm (rat); 4H

Likely Routes of Exposure: Eye contact. Skin contact. Inhalation. Ingestion. Skin absorption.**Target Organs:** Skin. Eyes. Gastrointestinal tract. Respiratory system. Blood. Bone marrow. Liver. Kidneys. Central nervous system.**Symptoms (including delayed and immediate effects)****Inhalation:** May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain. Excessive inhalation may cause headache, dizziness, confusion, loss of appetite and/or loss of consciousness.**Eye:** Causes serious eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision. Ethanol may cause painful sensitization to light, chemical conjunctivitis and corneal damage.**Skin:** May cause skin irritation. Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, and itching.**Ingestion:** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause gastrointestinal irritation. Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.**Skin Sensitization:** Not available.**Respiratory Sensitization:** Not available.**Medical Conditions** Not available.**Aggravated By Exposure:****EFFECTS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE (from short and long-term exposure)****Target Organs:** Skin. Eyes. Gastrointestinal tract. Respiratory system. Blood. Cardiovascular system. Bone marrow. Liver. Kidneys. Reproductive system. Central nervous system.

Chronic Effects: Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. High vapour concentrations, generally greater than 10% by volume, may sensitize the heart and lead to lethal cardiac arrhythmias. Prolonged exposure to Ethanol may cause liver, kidney, and heart damage. Reports of chronic poisoning with Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene or Xylene describe anemia, decreased blood cell count and bone marrow hypoplasia. Liver and kidney damage may occur. Repeated exposure of the eyes to high concentrations of Xylenes vapour may cause reversible eye damage. Chronic inhalation exposure to xylene causes mid-frequency hearing loss in laboratory animals. Xylene reacts synergistically with n-hexane to enhance hearing loss. Immunodepressive effects have also been reported for Benzene.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer. Long-term exposure to Gasoline vapours has caused cancer in laboratory animals. Animal studies with Ethanol have reported the development of tumours. Chronic exposure to benzene has been associated with an increased incidence of leukemia and multiple myeloma (tumour composed of cells of the type normally found in the bone marrow).

Component Carcinogenicity

Component	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA	Prop 65
Gasoline	A3	Group 2B	Not listed.	OSHA Carcinogen.	Listed.
Ethanol	A3	Group 1	Not listed.	OSHA Carcinogen.	Not listed.
Benzene	A1	Group 1	List 1	OSHA Carcinogen.	Listed.
Toluene	A4	Group 3	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.
Ethylbenzene	A3	Group 2B	Not listed.	OSHA Carcinogen.	Listed.
Xylene	A4	Group 3	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.

Mutagenicity: May cause genetic defects. Laboratory experiments with Ethanol have resulted in mutagenic effects.

Reproductive Effects: Ethanol may cause reproductive effects.

Developmental Effects

Teratogenicity: Not available.

Embryotoxicity: Ethanol has been shown to produce fetotoxicity in the embryo or fetus of laboratory animals. Prenatal exposure to ethanol is associated with a distinct pattern of congenital malformations that have collectively been termed the "fetal alcohol syndrome". Benzene and Xylene have caused adverse fetal effects in laboratory animals. Exposure to Toluene may affect the developing fetus.

Toxicologically Synergistic Materials: Xylene reacts synergistically with n-hexane to enhance hearing loss.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

Persistence / Degradability: Not available.

Bioaccumulation / Accumulation: Not available.

Mobility in Environment: Not available.**Other Adverse Effects:** Not available.**Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Disposal Instructions:** 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.**Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION****U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)****Proper Shipping Name:** UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, PG II**Class:** 3**UN Number:** UN1203**Packing Group:** II**Label Code:****Canada Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG)****Proper Shipping Name:** UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, PG II**Class:** 3**UN Number:** UN1203**Packing Group:** II**Label Code:****Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION****Chemical Inventories****US (TSCA)**

The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of TSCA.

Canada (DSL)

The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of the NSN Regulations under CEPA, 1999.

United States

This SDS has been prepared to meet the U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.



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SARA Title III

Component	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ (lbs.)	Section 304 EHS RQ (lbs.)	CERCLA RQ (lbs.)	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ (lbs.)
Benzene	Not listed.	Not listed.	10	313	U019	Not listed.
Toluene	Not listed.	Not listed.	1000	313	U220	Not listed.
Ethylbenzene	Not listed.	Not listed.	1000	313	Not listed.	Not listed.
Xylene	Not listed.	Not listed.	100	313	U239	Not listed.

State Regulations

Massachusetts

US Massachusetts Commonwealth's Right-to-Know Law (Appendix A to 105 Code of Massachusetts Regulations Section 670.000)

Component	CAS No.	RTK List
Gasoline	8006-61-9	Listed.
Ethanol	64-17-5	Listed.
Benzene	71-43-2	E
Toluene	108-88-3	Listed.
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Listed.
Xylene	1330-20-7	Listed.

Note: E = Extraordinarily Hazardous Substance

New Jersey

US New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act (New Jersey Statute Annotated Section 34:5A-5)

Component	CAS No.	RTK List
Gasoline	8006-61-9	SHHS
Ethanol	64-17-5	SHHS
Benzene	71-43-2	SHHS
Toluene	108-88-3	SHHS
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	SHHS
Xylene	1330-20-7	SHHS

Note: SHHS = Special Health Hazard Substance

Pennsylvania

US Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law (34 Pa. Code Chap. 301-323)

Component	CAS No.	RTK List
Gasoline	8006-61-9	Listed.
Ethanol	64-17-5	Listed.
Benzene	71-43-2	ES
Toluene	108-88-3	E
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	E
Xylene	1330-20-7	E

Note: E = Environmental Hazard; S = Special Hazardous Substance

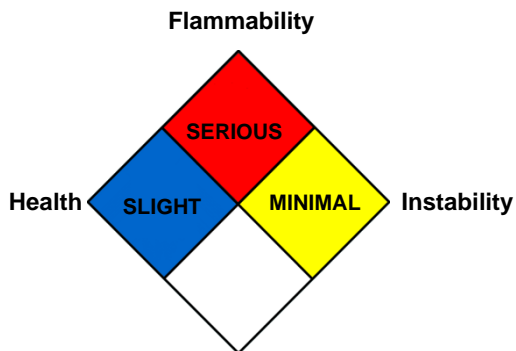
California
California Prop 65:



WARNING This product can expose you to chemicals including Gasoline, Hexane, Toluene, Benzene and Ethylbenzene, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA 704

**Disclaimer:**

The information contained in this document applies to this specific material as supplied. It may not be valid for this material if it is used in combination with any other materials. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy oneself as to the suitability and completeness of this information for his own particular use.

Date of Preparation of SDS: May 14, 2021

Version: 3.0

GHS SDS Prepared by: **Deerfoot Consulting Inc.**

Phone: (403) 720-3700