MOTOR POOL
FUEL TANK T-01
Reg. # 031-00000034
Spill Prevention Response Plan

Motor Pool Fuel Tank (T-01)
Tank Registration Number 031-0000034

Site Activities

Gasoline or diesel fuel is provided by a third party contractor. The gasoline or diesel fuel is pumped into an aboveground storage tank utilizing the pump on the contractor's vehicle. The aboveground storage tank is utilized for the storage of gasoline or diesel fuel for use in motor vehicles. Gasoline or diesel fuel is removed from the aboveground storage tank by pumps in the corresponding dispenser. The fuel is pumped from the tank, through aboveground piping, to the dispenser and into the motor vehicle requiring fuel.

Applicable Hazards and Process Information


Diesel Fuel CAS # 68476-34-6
Gasoline CAS # 86290-81-5

The Motor Pool Fuel Tank stores a maximum volume of 4,000 gallons of diesel fuel and 4,000 gallons of gasoline.

There are no wastes stored in the aboveground storage tank at this site.

(Material) Safety Data Sheets

(Material) Safety Data Sheets for the fuel stored in this tank is attached to this plan. Attachment A is the (M)SDS for diesel fuel. Attachment B is the (M)SDS for gasoline. According to the (M)SDS for diesel fuel, the health rating is (1). According to the (M)SDS for gasoline, the health rating is (1).

Site Map of Aboveground Storage Tank Facility

Attachment C indicates all pertinent information regarding the aboveground storage tank location.
Preventative Maintenance Program

This tank does not have a leak detection system. However, there is an inventory control system that detects loss of inventory, which may include leaks. The inventory control system is a Veeder-Root TLS-300C. This tank is double walled and steel construction.

Tank Inspection

The tank will be inspected on a quarterly basis utilizing the inspection checklist found in Attachment D. Further, all tanks will be inspected, using the checklist found in Attachment E, on an annual basis with respect to the minimum standards set forth in Appendix B of 47 CSR 62.

AST System Stress Points

One stress point for this tank can be found at the pipe, flange and gasket leaving the tank on the top portion feeding the dispensers. Also, the connections and at the dispenser as well as the hose on each dispenser are stress points. One additional stress point for this tank is the bottom of the tank where it rests on saddles. The final stress point for this tank is the center section of the tank when the tank is full. This section of the tank is a weak point when the tank is at full capacity.

Employee Training Program

With respect to tank filling, only third party fuel supply contractors are utilized to fill this tank. All employees are trained with respect to the proper use of the fuel dispensing system. The Operations Manager is trained with respect to the use of the inventory control system as well as tank inspections, aboveground piping inspections and dispenser inspections.

Corrosion Protection and Monitoring

This tank is a double walled steel tank. Potential loss of product from internal leaks is monitored by a Veeder-Root inventory control system. The external tank is inspected for possible leaks or corrosion before each new supply of fuel is received.

Security System

The tank fill pipe is kept locked and secured at all times, except when adding fuel. The dispensing system works off of coded key fobs. Only personnel with a properly coded key fob can activate the dispensing system. Finally, there are emergency shut offs for each fuel supply (gasoline or diesel).

Spill Prevention Measures

Inventory of the tank is monitored by a Veeder-Root TLS 300C system. This system keeps track of the inventory in each compartment of the tank. Fuel is provided when the fuel level drops below 50% of tank capacity. At this point a maximum volume of fuel is ordered that would fill the tank to a 95% capacity.
Emergency Response Information

John Hando, Emergency Response Coordinator, Environmental Health and Safety

Brian Lemme, Environmental Health and Safety Specialist, Environmental Health and Safety

Chain of Command

Keith Pyles Jr., Operations Manager

Brian Lemme, Environmental Health and Safety Specialist, Environmental Health and Safety

John Hando, Emergency Response Coordinator, Environmental Health and Safety

Contact Information

Brian Lemme
975 Rawley Lane
Morgantown, WV 26506
Office (304) 293-8742
Cell (304) 692-4005

John Hando
975 Rawley Lane
Morgantown, WV 26506
Office (304) 293-5799
Cell (304) 680-2165

Response Contractors

Miller Environmental
7 Pixler Hill Road
Morgantown, WV 26508
Office (304) 292-8655
Cell (304) 692-5300

Ryan Environmental, LLC
5793 West Veterans Memorial Highway,
Suite 101
Bridgeport, WV 26330
Office (304) 842-5578
Response Actions

If a leak or release of fuel occurs the operations manager determines the amount of fuel released. If the release is a minimum amount (25 gallons or less) the operations manager would use absorbent pads or oil dry to mitigate the release. The operations manager would then contact Environmental Health and Safety for the proper disposal of the contaminated debris. If the release or leak is a large spill the operations manager would contact Environmental Health and Safety for assistance during the clean-up process. If the release is the result of a leak, the source of the leak would be determined. If possible the leak would be stopped and the tank would be taken out of service until repairs are made.

Following the clean-up process, all potential contamination would be determined by air monitoring for volatiles and sampling. Once the extent of contamination is determined all potentially contaminated areas will be over excavated and re-sampled. Sample results will be provided to the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection for further guidance. All sample results will be compared to the de minimis levels established in Table 60-3B of the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection.

Contacts in Event of Release

| City of Chester, Water Department          | (304) 387-0114 |
| Hancock County Emergency Management       | (304) 564-4040 |
| City of Chester, Police Department         | (304) 387-2820 |
| Chester Volunteer Fire Department          | (304) 387-1690 |
| Hancock County, Health Department          | (304) 564-3343 |
| Morgantown Utility Board                   | (304) 292-8443 |
| City of Morgantown, Fire Department        | (304) 284-7481 |
| City of Morgantown, Police Department      | (304) 284-7522 |
| Monongalia County Emergency Management     | (304) 598-0301 |
| Monongalia County Dispatch                 | (304) 599-6382 |
| Monongalia County Health Department        | (304) 598-5100 |
| East Dunkard Water Authority, Dilliner, PA | (724) 943-3713 |
| Dunkard Valley Joint Municipal Authority   | (724) 943-3000 |
| Masontown, PA Water Authority              | (724) 583-7731 |
| WVDEP Spill Line                           | 800-642-3074   |
| WVDNR-Wildlife                             | (304) 825-6787 |
Material Name: Diesel Fuel, All Types

Synonyms: Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel; Low Sulfur Diesel; No. 2 Diesel; Motor Vehicle Diesel Fuel; Non-Road Diesel Fuel; Locomotive/Marine Diesel Fuel

*** Section 1 - Product and Company Identification ***

Manufacturer Information
Hess Corporation
1 Hess Plaza
Woodbridge, NJ 07095-0961

Phone: 732-750-6000 Corporate EHS
Emergency # 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC
www.hess.com (Environment, Health, Safety Internet Website)

*** Section 2 - Hazards Identification ***

GHS Classification:
- Flammable Liquids - Category 3
- Skin Corrosion/Irritation – Category 2
- Germ Cell Mutagenic - Category 2
- Carcinogenicity - Category 2
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3 (respiratory irritation, narcosis)
- Aspiration Hazard – Category 1
- Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment, Acute Hazard – Category 3

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS
Symbol(s)

Signal Word
DANGER

Hazard Statements
- Flammable liquid and vapor.
- Causes skin irritation.
- Suspected of causing genetic defects.
- Suspected of causing cancer.
- May cause respiratory irritation.
- May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- Harmful to aquatic life.

Precautionary Statements
Prevention
- Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Diesel Fuel, All Types

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Wash hands and forearms thoroughly after handling.
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Avoid breathing fume/mist/vapours/spray.

Response
In case of fire: Use water spray, fog or foam to extinguish.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated
clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center/doctor if you
feel unwell.
If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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

Disposal
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

*** Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients ***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68476-34-6</td>
<td>Fuels, diesel, no. 2</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91-20-3</td>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A complex mixture of hydrocarbons with carbon numbers in the range C9 and higher.

*** Section 4 - First Aid Measures ***

First Aid: Eyes
In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 min. Hold eyelids
open to ensure adequate flushing. Seek medical attention.

First Aid: Skin
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water or with waterless hand
cleanser. Obtain medical attention if irritation or redness develops. Thermal burns require immediate medical
attention depending on the severity and the area of the body burned.

First Aid: Ingestion
DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not give liquids. Obtain immediate medical attention. If spontaneous vomiting
occurs, lean victim forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Monitor for breathing difficulties. Small amounts of
material which enter the mouth should be rinsed out until the taste is dissipated.
Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Diesel Fuel, All Types  
SDS No. 9909

First Aid: Inhalation
Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, provide artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately.

*** Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures ***

General Fire Hazards
See Section 9 for Flammability Properties.
Vapors may be ignited rapidly when exposed to heat, spark, open flame or other source of ignition. When mixed with air and exposed to an ignition source, flammable vapors can burn in the open or explode in confined spaces. Being heavier than air, vapors may travel long distances to an ignition source and flash back. Runoff to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard.

Hazardous Combustion Products
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke).

Extinguishing Media
SMALL FIRES: Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO2, water spray, fire fighting foam, and other gaseous agents.

LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or fire fighting foam. Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media
None

Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions
Small fires in the incipient (beginning) stage may typically be extinguished using handheld portable fire extinguishers and other fire fighting equipment. Firefighting activities that may result in potential exposure to high heat, smoke or toxic by-products of combustion should require NIOSH/MSHA-approved pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece and full protective clothing. Isolate area around container involved in fire. Cool tanks, shells, and containers exposed to fire and excessive heat with water. For massive fires the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be advantageous to further minimize personnel exposure. Major fires may require withdrawal, allowing the tank to burn. Large storage tank fires typically require specially trained personnel and equipment to extinguish the fire, often including the need for properly applied fire fighting foam.

*** Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures ***

Recovery and Neutralization
Carefully contain and stop the source of the spill, if safe to do so.

Materials and Methods for Clean-Up
Take up with sand or other oil absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container for reclamation or disposal. Caution, flammable vapors may accumulate in closed containers.

Emergency Measures
Evacuate nonessential personnel and remove or secure all ignition sources. Consider wind direction; stay upwind and uphill, if possible. Evaluate the direction of product travel, diking, sewers, etc. to confirm spill areas. Spills may infiltrate subsurface soil and groundwater; professional assistance may be necessary to determine the extent of subsurface impact.
Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Diesel Fuel, All Types

**Personal Precautions and Protective Equipment**

Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).

**Environmental Precautions**

Protect bodies of water by diking, absorbents, or absorbent boom, if possible. Do not flush down sewer or drainage systems, unless system is designed and permitted to handle such material. The use of fire fighting foam may be useful in certain situations to reduce vapors. The proper use of water spray may effectively disperse product vapors or the liquid itself, preventing contact with ignition sources or areas/equipment that require protection.

**Prevention of Secondary Hazards**

None

*** Section 7 - Handling and Storage ***

**Handling Procedures**

Handle as a combustible liquid. Keep away from heat, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame! No smoking or open flame in storage, use or handling areas. Bond and ground containers during product transfer to reduce the possibility of static-initiated fire or explosion.

Special slow load procedures for "switch loading" must be followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as this product) - see API Publication 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out Of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents."

**Storage Procedures**

Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Use approved vented containers. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose such containers to sources of ignition.

Store in a well-ventilated area. This storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". Avoid storage near incompatible materials. The cleaning of tanks previously containing this product should follow API Recommended Practice (RP) 2013 "Cleaning Mobile Tanks In Flammable and Combustible Liquid Service" and API RP 2015 "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks."

**Incompatibilities**

Keep away from strong oxidizers.

*** Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection ***

**Component Exposure Limits**

Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)

ACGIH:

- 100 mg/m3 TWA (inhalable fraction and vapor, as total hydrocarbons, listed under Diesel fuel)

Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route (listed under Diesel fuel)
Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Diesel Fuel, All Types

Naphthalene (91-20-3)

ACGIH: 10 ppm TWA
15 ppm STEL
Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
OSHA: 10 ppm TWA; 50 mg/m³ TWA
NIOSH: 10 ppm TWA; 50 mg/m³ TWA
15 ppm STEL; 75 mg/m³ STEL

Engineering Measures
Use adequate ventilation to keep vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces.

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory
A NIOSH/MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited.

Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, in oxygen-deficient atmospheres, or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

Personal Protective Equipment: Hands
Gloves constructed of nitrile, neoprene, or PVC are recommended.

Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes
Safety glasses or goggles are recommended where there is a possibility of splashing or spraying.

Personal Protective Equipment: Skin and Body
Chemical protective clothing such as of E.I. DuPont TyChem®, Saranex® or equivalent recommended based on degree of exposure. Note: The resistance of specific material may vary from product to product as well as with degree of exposure. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.

*** Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties ***

| Appearance: | Clear, straw-yellow. |
| Physical State: | Liquid |
| Vapor Pressure: | 0.009 psia @ 70 °F (21 °C) |
| Boiling Point: | 320 to 690 °F (160 to 366 °C) |
| Solubility (H₂O): | Negligible |
| Evaporation Rate: | Slow; varies with conditions |
| Percent Volatile: | 100% |
| Flash Point: | >125 °F (>52 °C) minimum |
| Upper Flammability Limit (UFL): | 7.5 |
| Burning Rate: | ND |
| Odor: | Mild, petroleum distillate odor |
| pH: | ND |
| Vapor Density: | >1.0 |
| Melting Point: | ND |
| Specific Gravity: | 0.83-0.876 @ 60°F (16°C) |
| VOC: | ND |
| Octanol/H₂O Coeff.: | ND |
| Flash Point Method: | PMCC |
| Lower Flammability Limit (LFL): | 0.6 |
| Auto Ignition: | 494°F (257°C) |

*** Section 10 - Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information ***

Chemical Stability
This is a stable material.

Hazardous Reaction Potential
Will not occur.
Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Diesel Fuel, All Types

Conditions to Avoid
Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources.

Incompatible Products
Keep away from strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke).

*** Section 11 - Toxicological Information ***

Acute Toxicity

A: General Product Information
Harmful if swallowed.

B: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50
Naphthalene (91-20-3)
Inhalation LC50 Rat >340 mg/m3 1 h; Oral LD50 Rat 490 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rat >2500 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit >20 g/kg

Potential Health Effects: Skin Corrosion Property/Stimulativeness
Practically non-toxic if absorbed following acute (single) exposure. May cause skin irritation with prolonged or repeated contact. Liquid may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts if large areas of skin are repeatedly exposed.

Potential Health Effects: Eye Critical Damage/ Stimulativeness
Contact with eyes may cause mild irritation.

Potential Health Effects: Ingestion
Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbances, including irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, and central nervous system (brain) effects similar to alcohol intoxication. In severe cases, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest, and death may occur.

Potential Health Effects: Inhalation
Excessive exposure may cause irritations to the nose, throat, lungs and respiratory tract. Central nervous system (brain) effects may include headache, dizziness, loss of balance and coordination, unconsciousness, coma, respiratory failure, and death.

WARNING: the burning of any hydrocarbon as a fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products, including carbon monoxide, and inadequate oxygen levels, which may cause unconsciousness, suffocation, and death.

Respiratory Organs Sensitization/Skin Sensitization
This product is not reported to have any skin sensitization effects.

Generative Cell Mutagenicity
This product is not reported to have any mutagenicity effects.

Carcinogenicity
A: General Product Information
Suspected of causing cancer.
Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Diesel Fuel, All Types

Studies have shown that similar products produce skin tumors in laboratory animals following repeated applications without washing or removal. The significance of this finding to human exposure has not been determined. Other studies with active skin carcinogens have shown that washing the animal's skin with soap and water between applications reduced tumor formation.

B: Component Carcinogenicity

Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)
ACGIH: A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans (listed under Diesel fuel)

Naphthalene (91-20-3)
ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
NTP: Reasonably Anticipated To Be A Human Carcinogen (Possible Select Carcinogen)
IARC: Monograph 82 [2002] (Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans))

Reproductive Toxicity

This product is not reported to have any reproductive toxicity effects.

Specified Target Organ General Toxicity: Single Exposure

This product is not reported to have any specific target organ general toxicity single exposure effects.

Specified Target Organ General Toxicity: Repeated Exposure

This product is not reported to have any specific target organ general toxicity repeat exposure effects.

Aspiration Respiratory Organs Hazard

The major health threat of ingestion occurs from the danger of aspiration (breathing) of liquid drops into the lungs, particularly from vomiting. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs), severe lung damage, respiratory failure and even death.

*** Section 12 - Ecological Information ***

Ecotoxicity

A: General Product Information

Keep out of sewers, drainage areas and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable, under Federal and State regulations.

B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity - Aquatic Toxicity

Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)

Test & Species
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas

Conditions
35 mg/L [flow-through]

Naphthalene (91-20-3)

Test & Species
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas

Conditions
5.74-6.44 mg/L [flow-through]
96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss
1.6 mg/L [flow-through]
96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss
0.91-2.82 mg/L [static]
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas
1.99 mg/L [static]
Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Diesel Fuel, All Types

96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus 31.0265 mg/L
72 Hr EC50 Skeletonema costatum 0.4 mg/L
48 Hr LC50 Daphnia magna 2.16 mg/L
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna 1.96 mg/L [Flow through]
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna 1.09 - 3.4 mg/L [Static]

Persistence/Degradability
No information available.

Bioaccumulation
No information available.

Mobility in Soil
No information available.

*** Section 13 - Disposal Considerations ***

Waste Disposal Instructions
See Section 7 for Handling Procedures. See Section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment recommendations.

Disposal of Contaminated Containers or Packaging
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

*** Section 14 - Transportation Information ***

DOT Information
Shipping Name: Diesel Fuel
NA #: 1993 Hazard Class: 3 Packing Group: III
Placard:

![Flammable Sign]

*** Section 15 - Regulatory Information ***

Regulatory Information

Component Analysis
This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

Naphthalene (91-20-3)
CERCLA: 100 lb final RQ; 45.4 kg final RQ

SARA Section 311/312 – Hazard Classes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acute Health</th>
<th>Chronic Health</th>
<th>Fire</th>
<th>Sudden Release of Pressure</th>
<th>Reactive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SARA SECTION 313 - SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION
This product may contain listed chemicals below the de minimis levels which therefore are not subject to the supplier notification requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372. If you may be required to report releases of chemicals listed in 40 CFR 372.28, you may contact Hess Corporate Safety if you require additional information regarding this product.

State Regulations

Component Analysis - State
The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>CA</th>
<th>MA</th>
<th>MN</th>
<th>NJ</th>
<th>PA</th>
<th>RI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuels, diesel, no. 2</td>
<td>68476-34-6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>91-20-3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following statement(s) are provided under the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65):

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL
No components are listed in the WHMIS IDL.

Additional Regulatory Information

Component Analysis - Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>TSCA</th>
<th>CAN</th>
<th>EEC</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuels, diesel, no. 2</td>
<td>68476-34-6</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>DSL</td>
<td>EINECS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>91-20-3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>DSL</td>
<td>EINECS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*** Section 16 - Other Information ***

NFPA® Hazard Rating

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Rating</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HMIS® Hazard Rating

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Rating</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1* Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>2 Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>0 Minimal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Chronic
Key/Legend
ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADG = Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail; ADR/RID = European Agreement of Dangerous Goods by Road/Rail; AS = Standards Australia; DFG = Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft; DOT = Department of Transportation; DSL = Domestic Substances List; EEC = European Economic Community; EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances; ELINCS = European List of Notified Chemical Substances; EU = European Union; HMIS = Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; IMO = International Maritime Organization; IATA = International Air Transport Association; MAK = Maximum Concentration Value in the Workplace; NDSL = Non-Domestic Substances List; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NOHSC = National Occupational Health & Safety Commission; NTP = National Toxicology Program; STEL = Short-term Exposure Limit; TDG = Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TLV = Threshold Limit Value; TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act; TWA = Time Weighted Average

Literature References
None

Other Information
Information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable, and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief, but is not guaranteed to be so. Since conditions of use are beyond our control, we make no warranties, expressed or implied, except those that may be contained in our written contract of sale or acknowledgment.

Vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material, even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in their use of the material.

End of Sheet
ATTACHMENT B
Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

CHEVRON REGULAR UNLEADED GASOLINE

Product Number(s): CPS201000 [See Section 18 for Additional Product Numbers]
Synonyms: Calco Regular Unleaded Gasoline

Company Identification
Chevron Products Company
Marketing, MSDS Coordinator
6001 Bollinger Canyon Road
San Ramon, CA 94583
United States of America

Transportation Emergency Response
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887

Health Emergency
ChevronTexaco Emergency Information Center: Located in the USA. International collect calls accepted. (800) 231-0623 or (510) 231-0623

Product Information
Technical Information: (510) 242-5357

SPECIAL NOTES: This MSDS applies to: Federal Reformulated Gasoline, California Reformulated Gasoline, Wintertime Oxygenated Gasoline, Low RVP Gasoline and Conventional Gasoline.

SECTION 2 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPONENTS</th>
<th>CAS NUMBER</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>86290-81-5</td>
<td>100 %volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>71-43-2</td>
<td>0.1 - 4.9 %volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl benzene</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>0.1 - 3 %volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>91-20-3</td>
<td>0.1 - 2 %volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>64-17-5</td>
<td>0 - 10 %volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)</td>
<td>1634-04-4</td>
<td>0 - 15 %volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME)</td>
<td>994-05-8</td>
<td>0 - 17 %volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl tert-butyl ether (ETBE)</td>
<td>637-92-3</td>
<td>0 - 18 %volume</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Motor gasoline is considered a mixture by EPA under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). The refinery streams used to blend motor gasoline are all on the TSCA Chemical Substances Inventory. The appropriate CAS number for refinery blended motor gasoline is 86290-81-5. The product specifications of motor gasoline sold in your area will depend on applicable Federal and State regulations.

SECTION 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION
**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

- EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE
- HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED - MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED
- VAPOR HARMFUL
- CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION
- CAUSES EYE IRRITATION
- LONG-TERM EXPOSURE TO VAPOR HAS CAUSED CANCER IN LABORATORY ANIMALS
- KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
- TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS

**IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS**

Eye: Contact with the eyes causes irritation. Symptoms may include pain, tearing, reddening, swelling, and impaired vision.

Skin: Contact with the skin causes irritation. Skin contact may cause drying or defatting of the skin. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling, and blistering. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause an allergic skin response. Not expected to be harmful to internal organs if absorbed through the skin.

Ingestion: Because of its low viscosity, this material can directly enter the lungs, if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death.

Inhalation: The vapor or fumes from this material may cause respiratory irritation. Symptoms of respiratory irritation may include coughing and difficulty breathing. Breathing this material at concentrations above the recommended exposure limits may cause central nervous system effects. Central nervous system effects may include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of coordination, blurred vision, drowsiness, confusion, or disorientation. At extreme exposures, central nervous system effects may include respiratory depression, tremors or convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma or death.

**DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:**

Reproduction and Birth Defects: This material is not expected to cause birth defects or other harm to the developing fetus based on animal data.

Cancer: Prolonged or repeated exposure to this material may cause cancer. Gasoline has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly genic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Contains benzene, which has been classified as a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) and a Group 1 carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Contains ethylbenzene which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Contains naphthalene, which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Whole gasoline exhaust has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Risk depends on duration and level of exposure. See Section 11 for additional information.

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

Eye: Flush eyes with water immediately while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if worn, after initial flushing, and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin: Wash skin with water immediately and remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if any symptoms develop. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.

Ingestion: If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation: Move the exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if breathing difficulties continue.

Note to Physicians: Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting may result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which may cause pneumonia.

**SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

- Fire 7 for proper handling and storage.

**FIRE CLASSIFICATION:**

NFPA RATINGS:  
Health: 1  Flammability: 3  Reactivity: 0

MELTABLE PROPERTIES: 
Melting Point: (Tagliabue Closed Cup) < -45 °C (< -49 °F)
Autoignition: > 280 °C (> 536 °F)
Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): Lower: 1.4  Upper: 7.8

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Dry Chemical, CO2, AFFF Foam or alcohol resistant foam if >15% volume polar solvents (oxygenates).

PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS: 
Fire Fighting Instructions: Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and to protect personnel. For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.
Combustion Products: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective Measures: Eliminate all sources of ignition in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. If this material is released into the work area, evacuate the area immediately. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.
Spill Management: Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. A vapor suppressive foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.
Reporting: Report spills to local authorities and/or the U.S. Coast Guard's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as appropriate or required. This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautionary Measures: READ AND OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS ON PRODUCT LABEL. This product presents an extreme fire hazard. Liquid very quickly evaporates, even at low temperatures, and forms vapor (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive violence. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Never siphon gasoline by mouth.
Use only as a motor fuel. Do not use for cleaning, pressure appliance fuel, or any other such use. Do not store in open or unlabeled containers. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Do not breathe vapor or fumes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep out of the reach of children.

Unusual Handling Hazards: WARNING! Do not use as portable heater or appliance fuel. Toxic fumes may accumulate and cause death.
General Handling Information: Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.
Static Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating an accumulation of electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.108, 'Flammable and Combustible Liquids', National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 77, ‘Recommended Practice on Static Electricity’, and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, ‘Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents’. Improper filling of portable gasoline containers creates danger of fire. Only dispense gasoline into approved and properly labeled gasoline containers. Always place portable containers on the ground. Be sure pump nozzle is in contact with the container while filling. Do not use a nozzle's lock-open device. Do not fill portable containers that are inside a vehicle or truck/trailer bed.

General Storage Information: DO NOT USE OR STORE near heat, sparks or open flames. USE AND STORE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA. Keep container closed when not in use.

Container Warnings: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS: 
Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 3), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to
prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended. The user should read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below the recommended exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
Eye/Face Protection: No special eye protection is normally required. Where splashing is possible, wear safety glasses with side shields as a good safety practice.
Skin Protection: No special protective clothing is normally required. Where splashing is possible, select protective clothing depending on operations conducted, physical requirements and other substances in the workplace. Suggested materials for protective gloves include: Chlorinated Polyethylene (or Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene), Nitrile Rubber, Polyurethane, Viton.
Respiratory Protection: Determine if airborne concentrations are below the recommended exposure limits. If not, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from measured concentrations of this material, such as: Air-Purifying Respirator for Organic Vapors. When used as a fuel, this material can produce carbon monoxide in the exhaust. Determine if airborne concentrations are below the occupational exposure limit for carbon monoxide. If not, wear an approved positive-pressure air-supplying respirator.
Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>Ceiling</th>
<th>Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>ACGIH_TLV</td>
<td>.5 ppm</td>
<td>2.5 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td>Skin A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>OSHA_PEL</td>
<td>1 ppm</td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td>A4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>OSHA_Z2</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
<td>25 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>ACGIH_TLV</td>
<td>1000 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td>A4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>OSHA_PEL</td>
<td>1000 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>OSHA_PEL</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>125 ppm</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl benzene</td>
<td>ACGIH_TLV</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>125 ppm</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl benzene</td>
<td>OSHA_PEL</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>125 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl tert-butyl ether (ETBE)</td>
<td>ACGIH_TLV</td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td>A3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>ACGIH_TLV</td>
<td>300 ppm</td>
<td>500 ppm</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>OSHA_PEL</td>
<td>300 ppm</td>
<td>500 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)</td>
<td>ACGIH_TLV</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td>A3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>ACGIH_TLV</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
<td>15 ppm</td>
<td>Skin A4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>OSHA_PEL</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
<td>15 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME)</td>
<td>CHEVRON</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer to the OSHA Benzene Standard (29 CFR 1910.1028) and Table Z-2 for detailed training, exposure monitoring, respiratory protection and medical surveillance requirements before using this product.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Attention: the data below are typical values and do not constitute a specification.
SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

Incompatibility With Other Materials: May react with strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known (None expected)

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye Irritation: The Draize eye irritation mean score in rabbits for a 24-hour exposure was: 0/110.

Skin Irritation: For a 4-hour exposure, the Primary Irritation Index (PII) in rabbits is: 4.8/8.0.

Skin Sensitization: This material did not cause sensitization reactions in a Modified Buehler guinea pig test.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: 24 hour(s) LD50: >3.75g/kg (rabbit).

Acute Oral Toxicity: LD50: >5 ml/kg (rat)

Inhalation Toxicity: 4 hour(s) LD50: >2000ppm (rat).

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:

Gasolines are highly volatile and can produce significant concentrations of vapor at ambient temperatures. Gasoline vapor is heavier than air and at high concentrations may accumulate in confined spaces to present both safety and health hazards. When vapor exposures are low, or short duration and infrequent, such as during refueling and tanker loading/unloading, neither total hydrocarbon nor components such as benzene are likely to result in any adverse health effects. In situations such as accidents or spills where exposure to gasoline vapor is potentially high, attention should be paid to potential toxic effects of specific components. Information about specific components in gasoline can be found in Sections 2, 8 and 15 of this MSDS. More detailed information on the health hazard of specific gasoline components can be obtained calling the Chevron Emergency Information Center (see Section 1 for phone numbers).

NEUROTOXICITY: Pathological misuse of solvents and gasoline, involving repeated and prolonged exposure to high concentrations of vapor is a significant exposure on which there are many reports in the medical literature. As with other solvents, persistent abuse involving repeated and prolonged exposures to high concentrations of vapor has been reported to result in central nervous system damage and eventually, death. In a study in which ten human volunteers were exposed for 30 minutes to approximately 200, 500 or 1000 ppm concentrations of gasoline vapor, irritation of the eyes was the only significant effect observed, based on both subjective and objective assessments. In an inhalation study, groups of 6 Fischer rats (3 male, 3 female) were exposed to 2056 ppm of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline for 6 hours per day, 5 days per week for up to 12 months. Histopathology of the peripheral nervous system and spinal cord revealed no distal axonal neuropathy of the type associated with exposure to n-hexane even though gasoline contained 1.9% n-hexane. The authors concluded that gasoline treatment may have amplified the incidence and prominence of some naturally occurring age-related (subclinical) in the nervous system. BIRTH DEFECTS AND REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: An inhalation study with rats exposed to 0, 400 and 1600 ppm of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline, 6 hours per day on day 6 through 16 of gestation, showed no teratogenic effects nor indication of toxicity to either the mother or the fetus. Another inhalation study in rats exposed to 3000, 6000, or 9000 ppm of gasoline vapor, 6 hours per day on day 6 through 20 of gestation, also showed no teratogenic effects nor indications of toxicity to either the mother or the fetus.

CHRONIC TOXICITY/CANCER: Wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline was used in a 3 month inhalation study. Groups of 40 rats (20 males, 20 female) and 8 squirrel monkeys (4 male, 4 female) were exposed 6 hours per day and 5 days per week for 13 weeks to 384 or 1592 ppm gasoline. One group of each species served as unexposed controls. The initial conclusion of this study was that inhalation of gasoline at airborne concentrations of up to 1522 ppm caused no toxicity in rats or monkeys. However, further histopathological examination of male rat kidneys on the highest dose group revealed an increased incidence and severity of regenerative epithelium and tubules containing proteinaceous.

Lifetime inhalation of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline at 2056 ppm has caused increased liver tumors in female mice. The reason of this response is still being investigated but it is thought to be an epigenetic process unique to the female mouse.

This exposure also caused kidney damage and eventually kidney cancer in male rats. No other animal model studied has shown these adverse
kidney effects and there is no physiological reason to believe that they would occur in man. EPA has concluded that mechanism by which wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline causes kidney damage is unique to the male rat. The effects in that species (kidney damage and cancer) should not be used in human risk assessment. In their 1988 review of carcinogenic risk from gasoline, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) noted that, because published epidemiology studies did not include any exposure data, only occupations where gasoline exposure may have occurred were reviewed. These included gasoline service station attendants and automobile mechanics. IARC also noted that there was no opportunity to separate effects of combustion products from those of gasoline itself. Although IARC allocated gasoline a final overall classification of Group 2B, i.e., possibly carcinogenic to humans, this was based on limited evidence in experimental animals plus supporting evidence including the presence in gasoline of benzene and 1, 3-butadiene. The actual evidence for carcinogenicity in humans was considered inadequate.

MUTAGENICITY: Gasoline was not mutagenic, with or without activation, in the Ames assay (Salmonella typhimurium), Saccharomyces cerevisiae, or mouse lymphoma assays. In addition, point mutations were not induced in human lymphocytes. Gasoline was not mutagenic when tested in the mouse dominant lethal assay. Administration of gasoline to rats did not cause chromosomal aberrations in their bone marrow cells.

EPIDEMIOLOGY: To explore the health effects of workers potentially exposed to gasoline vapors in the marketing and distribution sectors of the petroleum industry, the American Petroleum Institute sponsored a cohort mortality study (Publication 4555), a nested case-control study (Publication 4551), and an exposure assessment study (Publication 4552). Histories of exposure to gasoline were reconstructed for cohorts of more than 18,000 employees from four companies for the time periods between 1946 and 1985. The results of the cohort mortality study indicated that there was an increased mortality from either kidney cancer or leukemia among marketing and marine distribution employees who were exposed to gasoline in the petroleum industry, when compared to the general population. More importantly, based on internal comparisons, there was no association between mortality from kidney cancer or leukemia and various indices of gasoline exposure. In particular, neither duration of employment, duration of exposure, age at first exposure, year of first exposure, job category, cumulative exposure, frequency of peak exposure, nor average intensity of exposure had any effect on kidney cancer or leukemia mortality. The results of the nested case-control study confirmed the findings of the original cohort study. That is, exposure to gasoline at the levels experienced by this cohort of distribution workers is not a significant risk factor for leukemia (all cell types), acute myeloid leukemia, kidney cancer or multiple myeloma.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY
The 96 hour(s) LC50 for rainbow trout (Onchorhyncus mykiss) is 2.7 mg/l.
The 48 hour(s) LC50 for water flea (Daphnia magna) is 3.0 mg/l.
The 96 hour(s) LC50 for sheepshead minnow (Cyprinodon variegatus) is 6.3 mg/l.
The 48 hour(s) LC50 for mysid shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia) is 1.8 mg/l.

Gasoline is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. Gasoline studies have been conducted in the laboratory under a variety of test conditions with a range of fish and invertebrate species. An even more extensive database is available for the aquatic toxicity of individual aromatic constituents. The majority of published studies do not identify the type of gasoline evaluated, or even provide distinguishing characteristics such as aromatic content or presence of lead alkydes. As a result, comparison of results among studies using open and closed vessels, different ages and species of test animals and different gasoline types, is difficult.

The bulk of the available literature on gasoline relates to the environmental impact of monoaromatic (BTEX) and diaromatic (naphthalene, methylphenanthrene) constituents. In general, non-oxygenated gasoline exhibits some short-term toxicity to freshwater and marine organisms, especially under closed vessel or flow-through exposure conditions in the laboratory. The components which are the most prominent in the water soluble fraction and cause aquatic toxicity, are also highly volatile and can be readily biodegraded by microorganisms.

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE
This material is expected to be readily biodegradable. Following spillage, the more volatile components of gasoline will be rapidly lost, with concurrent dissolution of these and other constituents into the water. Factors such as local environmental conditions (temperature, wind, mixing or wave action, soil type, etc), photo-oxidation, biodegradation and adsorption onto suspended sediments, can contribute to the weathering of spilled gasoline.

The aqueous solubility of non-oxygenated unleaded gasoline, based on analysis of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene+xylenes and naphthalene, is reported to be 112 mg/l. Solubility data on individual gasoline constituents also available.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by US EPA under RCRA (40 CFR 261) or other State and local regulations. Measurement of certain physical properties and analysis for regulated components may be necessary to make a correct determination. If this material is classified as a hazardous waste, federal law requires that a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION
The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49 CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

Shipping Name: GASOLINE
DOT Hazard Class: 3 (Flammable Liquid)
DOT Identification Number: UN1203
DOT Packing Group: II

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 311/312 CATEGORIES:
1. Immediate (Acute) Health Effects: YES
2. Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects: YES
3. Fire Hazard: YES
4. Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard: NO
5. Reactivity Hazard: NO

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

4_i1=IARC Group 1
4_i2A=IARC Group 2A
4_i2B=IARC Group 2B
05=NTP Carcinogen
08=SHA Carcinogen
09=TSCA 12(b)
15=SARA Section 313
16=CA Proposition 65
17=MA RTK
18=NJ RTK
19=DOT Marine Pollutant
20=PA RTK

The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated:

Benzene 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 4_i1, 5, 6
Ethanol 17, 18, 20
Ethyl benzene 15, 17, 18, 20, 4_i2B
Gasoline 17, 18, 20
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) 15, 17, 18, 20, 9
Naphthalene 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 4_i2B
Tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME) 9

CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITIES(RQ)/SARA 302 THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITIES(TPQ):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Component RQ</th>
<th>Component TPQ</th>
<th>Product RQ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>10 lbs</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>186 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>100 lbs</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1961 lbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ethyl benzene: 1000 lbs None 34964 lbs
Ethyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE): 1000 lbs None 7513 lbs
Naphthalene: 100 lbs None 4000 lbs

CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:
CANADA: All the components of this material are on the Canadian DSL or have been notified under the New Substance Notification Regulations, but have not yet been published in the Canada Gazette.
UNITED STATES: All of the components of this material are on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Inventory.

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION:
Class B, Division 2: Flammable Liquids
Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A: Very Toxic Material - Carcinogenicity
Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B: Toxic Material - Skin or Eye Irritation

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA RATINGS: Health: 1 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0
(0-Least, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-High, 4-Extreme, PPE: Personal Protection Equipment Index recommendation, *- Chronic Effect Indicator). These values are obtained using the guidelines or published evaluations prepared by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) or the National Paint and Coating Association (for HMIS ratings).


REVISION STATEMENT: This revision updates the following sections of the Material Safety Data Sheet: Section 1 (Product Codes). This Material Safety Data Sheet has been prepared using the ProSteward MSDS system.

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

TLV - Threshold Limit Value
STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit
TWA - Time Weighted Average
PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
CAS - Chemical Abstract Service Number
NA - Not Applicable
<= - Less Than or Equal To
>= - Greater Than or Equal To
Prepared according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the ANSI MSDS Standard (Z400.1) by the ChevronTexaco Energy Research & Technology Company, 100 Chevron Way, Richmond, California 94802.

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.
ATTACHMENT C
## ATTACHMENT D

### TANK IN-SERVICE INSPECTIONS CHECKLIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foundation and Supporting Structure</th>
<th>Satisfactory</th>
<th>Unsatisfactory</th>
<th>Non Applicable</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check for settlement around perimeter of tank.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check for settlement of structure supporting tank.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check for settlement of tank into the base.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Stormwater and Housekeeping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stormwater and Housekeeping</th>
<th>Satisfactory</th>
<th>Unsatisfactory</th>
<th>Non Applicable</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inspect site for drainage away from the tank and associated stormwater system.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspect the area for build up of trash, vegetation, or other debris.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Shell and Supporting Appurtenances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shell and Supporting Appurtenances</th>
<th>Satisfactory</th>
<th>Unsatisfactory</th>
<th>Non Applicable</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visually inspect for paint failures, pitting, corrosion, dents, punctures, cracks or cuts.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Check bracing and supports for lines and equipment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inspect visible metallic parts for corrosion and wear.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inspect condition and functioning of hatch cover.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inspect scaffold support for corrosion, wear, and structural soundness.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Piping and Valves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Piping and Valves</th>
<th>Satisfactory</th>
<th>Unsatisfactory</th>
<th>Non Applicable</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inspect manifold piping, hoses, and valves for leaks.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspect flanges and around bolting for leaks.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Inspect connections for leaks and for proper valve operation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Locate and document any leaks by sketch or photo.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Overfill devices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overfill devices</th>
<th>Satisfactory</th>
<th>Unsatisfactory</th>
<th>Non Applicable</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check freedom of movement of marker and float.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Inspect alarm system</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Aboveground Storage Tank Initial and Annual Inspection Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item to Be Inspected</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the AST meet current design standards?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there settling around the tank?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does runoff go away from tank?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does foundation of tank appear to be adequate for tank?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is AST compatible with material stored in tank?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Are there any cracks in the tank shell?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Are there any worn areas on the tank?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there any damage or defects to the tank?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Are the connections tight and aligned?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there any discoloration to the tank shell?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there any stains around the tank?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Are there signs of a recent release around the tank?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Does tank have galvanic protection?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the tank have some other corrosion protection?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the external shell have pits, corrosion or chips in paint or coating?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does tank have a release detection system?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does tank have written release prevention procedures?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Is the tank a double walled tank?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the tank have secondary containment?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can secondary containment hold 110% of the largest single tank?</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Is there sufficient freeboard for precipitation events?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the secondary containment compatible with the tank contents?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there cracks in the secondary containment?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Are there low spots in the secondary containment?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Is there vegetation growing in the secondary containment?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there debris or trash in the secondary containment?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the tank have a leak detection system?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are leak detection files available and up to date?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does tank have corrosion Protection?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are corrosion protection document available and up to date?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are Operation and Maintenance records available and up to date?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>