



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS ID NO.: 0387MAR020
Revision Date: 06/09/2015

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: MPC Natural Gasoline
Synonym: MPC Hydrocarbons, C6 Rich; C6+; Natural Gasoline; Pentanes Plus
Chemical Family: Aliphatic Hydrocarbon
Recommended Use: Feedstock.
Use Restrictions: All others.

Supplier Name and Address:
MARATHON PETROLEUM COMPANY LP
539 South Main Street
Findlay, OH 45840

SDS information: 1-419-421-3070

Emergency Telephone: 1-877-627-5463

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification

OSHA Regulatory Status

This chemical is considered hazardous according to the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids	Category 2
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1B
Carcinogenicity	Category 1B
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 1
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 2
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 2

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

Static accumulating flammable liquid

Label elements

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Danger

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR

May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Causes skin irritation

May cause genetic defects

May cause cancer

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

May cause respiratory irritation

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

May cause damage to organs (nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs (blood, blood-forming organs, immune system) through prolonged or repeated exposure

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects



Appearance Colorless Liquid

Physical State Liquid

Odor Hydrocarbon

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking

Keep container tightly closed

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment

Use only non-sparking tools

Take precautionary measures against static discharge

Obtain special instructions before use

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

Do not breathe mist/vapors/spray

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area

Wash hands thoroughly after handling

Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements - Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor

Do NOT induce vomiting

In case of fire: Use water spray, fog or regular foam for extinction

Precautionary Statements - Storage

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

Keep cool

Store locked up

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container at an approved waste disposal plant

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hexane Plus is a complex combination of saturated hydrocarbons ranging from C5 through C9 (predominantly mixed hexanes and heptanes).

Composition Information:

Name	CAS Number	Weight %
Natural Gasoline C5-C8	68425-31-0	0-100
n-Hexane	110-54-3	15-20
Benzene	71-43-2	2-4
Toluene	108-88-3	0-2.8
C9 Hydrocarbons	Mixture	0-2.5
Cyclopentane	287-92-3	1.0-1.4
C10 Hydrocarbons	Mixture	0-0.4
n-Pentane	109-66-0	0-0.3

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid Measures**General advice**

In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, institute rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, ensure airway is clear, give oxygen and continue to monitor. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Skin Contact:

Immediately wash exposed skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Any injection injury from high pressure equipment should be evaluated immediately by a physician as potentially serious (See NOTES TO PHYSICIAN).

Place contaminated clothing in closed container until cleaned or discarded. If clothing is to be laundered, inform the person performing the operation of contaminant's hazardous properties. Destroy contaminated, non-chemical resistant footwear.

Eye Contact:

Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Gently remove contacts while flushing. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Ingestion:

Do not induce vomiting because of danger of aspirating liquid into lungs, causing serious damage and chemical pneumonitis. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips, or if patient is lying down, turn body and head to side to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Most important signs and symptoms, both short-term and delayed with overexposure**Adverse Effects:**

Acute: Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue.
Delayed: Dry skin and possible irritation with repeated or prolonged exposure.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

INHALATION: This material (or a component) sensitizes the myocardium to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided.

SKIN: Leaks or accidents involving high-pressure equipment may inject a stream of material through the skin and initially produce an injury that may not appear serious. Only a small puncture wound may appear on the skin surface but, without proper treatment and depending on the nature, original pressure, volume, and location of the injected material, can compromise blood supply to an affected body part. Prompt surgical debridement of the wound may be necessary to prevent irreversible loss of function and/or the affected body part. High pressure injection injuries may be **SERIOUS SURGICAL EMERGENCIES**.

INGESTION: This material represents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO₂, dry chemical, foam (AFFF/ATC) or water spray can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam (AFFF/ATC) can be used. Firefighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper protective equipment.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use straight water streams to avoid spreading fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This product has been determined to be an extremely flammable liquid per the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and should be handled accordingly. May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode. Vapors may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by many sources such as pilot lights, sparks, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling. Flashback can occur along vapor trail. For additional fire related information, see NFPA 30 or the Emergency Response Guidebook 128.

Hazardous combustion products

Smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact No.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge Yes.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Firefighters should wear full protective clothing and positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece, as appropriate. Avoid using straight water streams. Water may be ineffective in extinguishing low flash point fires, but can be used to cool exposed surfaces. Avoid excessive water spray application. Water spray and foam (AFFF/ATC) must be applied carefully to avoid frothing and from as far a distance as possible. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.

NFPA:

Health 1

Flammability 3

Instability 0

Special Hazards -

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions:

Keep public away. Isolate and evacuate area. Shut off source if safe to do so. Eliminate all ignition sources.

Protective Equipment:

Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8.

Emergency Procedures:

Advise authorities and National Response Center (800-424-8802) if the product has entered a water course or sewer. Notify local health and pollution control agencies, if appropriate.

Environmental precautions:

Avoid release to the environment. Avoid subsoil penetration.

Methods and materials for containment: Contain liquid with sand or soil.

Methods and materials for cleaning up: Use suitable absorbent materials such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids. Recover and return free product to proper containers. When recovering free liquids ensure all equipment is grounded and bonded. Use only non-sparking tools.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe Handling Precautions:

NEVER SIPHON THIS PRODUCT BY MOUTH. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Static accumulating flammable liquid. Bonding and grounding may be insufficient to eliminate the hazard from static electricity. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. No smoking. Avoid repeated and prolonged skin contact. Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may remain. Refer to applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements.

Hydrocarbons are basically non-conductors of electricity and can become electrostatically charged during mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates or loading and transfer operations. If this charge reaches a sufficiently high level, sparks can form that may ignite the vapors of flammable liquids. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating under elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment may result in ignition of vapors or mists without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Nozzle spouts must be kept in contact with the containers or tank during the entire filling operation.

Portable containers should never be filled while in or on a motor vehicle or marine craft. Containers should be placed on the ground. Static electric discharge can ignite fuel vapors when filling non-grounded containers or vehicles on trailers. The nozzle spout must be kept in contact with the container before and during the entire filling operation. Use only approved containers.

A buildup of static electricity can occur upon re-entry into a vehicle during fueling especially in cold or dry climate conditions. The charge is generated by the action of dissimilar fabrics (i.e., clothing and upholstery) rubbing across each other as a person enters/exits the vehicle. A flash fire can result from this discharge if sufficient flammable vapors are present. Therefore, do not get back in your vehicle while refueling.

Cellular phones and other electronic devices may have the potential to emit electrical charges (sparks). Sparks in potentially explosive atmospheres (including fueling areas such as gas stations) could cause an explosion if sufficient flammable vapors are present. Therefore, turn off cellular phones and other electronic devices when working in potentially explosive atmospheres or keep devices inside your vehicle during refueling.

High-pressure injection of any material through the skin is a serious medical emergency even though the small entrance wound at the injection site may not initially appear serious. These injection injuries can occur from high-pressure equipment such as paint spray or grease or guns, fuel injectors, or pinhole leaks in hoses or hydraulic lines and should all be considered serious. High pressure injection injuries may be SERIOUS SURGICAL EMERGENCIES (See First Aid Section 4).

Storage Conditions:

Store in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a cool, well-ventilated area.

Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PELs:	OSHA - Vacated PELs	NIOSH IDLH
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Natural Gasoline C5-C8 68425-31-0	-	-	-	-
n-Hexane 110-54-3	50 ppm TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 500 ppm TWA: 1800 mg/m ³	50 ppm TWA 180 mg/m ³ TWA	1100 ppm
Benzene 71-43-2	0.5 ppm TWA 2.5 ppm STEL Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 10 ppm (applies to industry segments exempt from the benzene standard at 29 CFR 1910.1028) TWA: 1 ppm STEL: 5 ppm (see 29 CFR 1910.1028)	25 ppm Ceiling 1 ppm TWA 5 ppm STEL	500 ppm
Toluene 108-88-3	20 ppm TWA	TWA: 200 ppm Ceiling: 300 ppm	100 ppm TWA 375 mg/m ³ TWA 150 ppm STEL 560 mg/m ³ STEL	500 ppm
C9 Hydrocarbons Mixture	-	-	-	-
Cyclopentane 287-92-3	600 ppm TWA	-	600 ppm TWA 1720 mg/m ³ TWA	-
C10 Hydrocarbons Mixture	-	-	-	-
n-Pentane 109-66-0	1000 ppm TWA	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 2950 mg/m ³	600 ppm TWA 1800 mg/m ³ TWA 750 ppm STEL 2250 mg/m ³ STEL	1500 ppm

Notes: The manufacturer has voluntarily elected to provide exposure limits contained in OSHA's 1989 air contaminants standard in its SDSs, even though certain of those exposure limits were vacated in 1992.

Engineering measures: Local or general exhaust required in an enclosed area or when there is inadequate ventilation. Use mechanical ventilation equipment that is explosion-proof.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection: Use goggles or face-shield if the potential for splashing exists.

Skin and body protection: Use nitrile rubber, viton or PVA gloves for repeated or prolonged skin exposure. Glove suitability is based on workplace conditions and usage. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times.

Respiratory protection: Approved organic vapor chemical cartridge or supplied air respirators should be worn for exposures to any components exceeding the established exposure limits. Observe respirator assigned protection factors (APFs) criteria cited in federal OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used for fire fighting.

Hygiene measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State Liquid
Appearance Colorless Liquid
Color Colorless
Odor Hydrocarbon
Odor Threshold No available data.

Property **Values (Method)**
Melting Point / Freezing Point No available data.
Initial Boiling Point / Boiling Range 63-118 °C / 145-245 °F

Flash Point	< -6.7 °C / < 20 °F
Evaporation Rate	No available data.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Flammability Limit in Air (%)	
Upper Flammability Limit:	7.5
Lower Flammability Limit:	1.2
Vapor Pressure	180-415 mm Hg@ 100°F
Vapor Density	No available data.
Specific Gravity / Relative Density	0.70-0.72
Water Solubility	Negligible
Solubility in other solvents	No available data.
Partition Coefficient	No available data.
Decomposition temperature:	No available data.
pH:	Not applicable
Autoignition Temperature	227 °C / 437 °F
Kinematic Viscosity	No available data.
Dynamic Viscosity	No available data.
Explosive Properties	No available data.
Softening Point	No available data.
VOC Content (%)	100%
Density	5.8-6.0 lbs/gal
Bulk Density	Not applicable.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<u>Reactivity</u>	The product is non-reactive under normal conditions.
<u>Chemical stability</u>	The material is stable at 70°F, 760 mmHg pressure.
<u>Possibility of hazardous reactions</u>	None under normal processing.
<u>Hazardous polymerization</u>	Will not occur.
<u>Conditions to avoid</u>	Excessive heat, sources of ignition, open flame.
<u>Incompatible materials</u>	Strong oxidizing agents.
<u>Hazardous decomposition products</u>	None known under normal conditions of use.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential short-term adverse effects from overexposures

Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled. Irritating to the respiratory system. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Breathing high concentrations of this material in a confined space or by intentional abuse can cause irregular heartbeats which can cause death.
Eye contact	Causes mild eye irritation.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.
Ingestion	May be fatal if swallowed or vomited and enters airways. May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract.

Acute Toxicological data

Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Natural Gasoline C5-C8 68425-31-0	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	>1 - <5 mg/l (Rat) 4 h

n-Hexane 110-54-3	15000 mg/kg (Rat)	3000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	48000 ppm (Rat) 4 h
Benzene 71-43-2	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 5000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 20 mg/l (Rat) 4 h
Toluene 108-88-3	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	8390 mg/kg (Rabbit)	12.5 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
C9 Hydrocarbons Mixture	-	-	-
Cyclopentane 287-92-3	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	-	>20 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
C10 Hydrocarbons Mixture	-	-	-
n-Pentane 109-66-0	-	-	364 mg/L (Rat) 4 h

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (so-called Petrol Sniffer's Encephalopathy), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been reported from repeated overexposure to some hydrocarbon solvents, naphthas, and gasoline.

GASOLINE: Lifetime inhalation studies with full vaporized gasoline (67, 292 and 2,056 ppm) produced kidney damage and kidney tumors in male rats but not in female rats or male and female mice. Female mice developed a slightly higher incidence of liver tumors compared to controls at the highest exposure level. Results from separate studies with compounds producing similar effects, i.e., 1,4-dichlorobenzene and perchloroethylene, have shown that the kidney damage and kidney tumors develop via the formation of alpha-2u-globulin, a mechanism unique to the male rat. Humans do not form alpha-2u-globulin, therefore, tumors resulting from this mechanism are not relevant in humans. The biologic significance of the mouse liver tumor response with regard to human health risk not clear at this time.

N-HEXANE: Long-term or repeated exposure to n-hexane can cause peripheral nerve damage. Initial symptoms are numbness of the fingers and toes. Also, motor weakness can occur in the digits, but may also involve muscles of the arms, thighs and forearms. The onset of these symptoms may be delayed for several months to a year after the beginning of exposure. Testicular atrophy and partial to full loss of the germ cell line were observed in sub-chronic high-dose inhalation studies of laboratory rodents. These effects appeared irreversible. Rodent reproduction studies have shown evidence of reduced fetal weight but no frank malformations.

BENZENE: Studies of workers exposed to benzene show clear evidence that overexposure can cause cancer and other diseases of the blood forming organs including Acute Myelogenous Leukemia (AML), and Aplastic Anemia (AA), an often fatal disease. Some studies suggest overexposure to benzene may also be associated with Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS). Findings from a case control study of workers exposed to benzene was reported during the 2009 Benzene Symposium in Munich included an increase in Acute Myeloid Leukemias and Non-Hodgkins Lymphoid Neoplasms (NHLN) of the subtype follicular lymphoma (FL) in some occupational categories. Some studies of workers exposed to benzene have shown an association with increased rates of chromosome aberrations in circulating lymphocytes. One study of women workers exposed to benzene suggested a weak association with irregular menstruation. However, other studies of workers exposed to benzene have not demonstrated clear evidence of an effect on fertility or reproductive outcome in humans. Benzene can cross the placenta and affect the developing fetus. Cases of AA have been reported in the offspring of persons severely overexposed to benzene. Studies in laboratory animals indicate that prolonged, repeated exposure to high levels of benzene vapor can cause bone marrow suppression and cancer in multiple organ systems. Studies in laboratory animals show evidence of adverse effects on male reproductive organs following high levels of exposure but no significant effects on reproduction have been observed. Embryotoxicity has been reported in studies of laboratory animals but effects were limited to reduced fetal weight and minor skeletal variations. Benzene has been classified as a proven human carcinogen by OSHA and a Group 1 (Carcinogenic to Humans) material by IARC. The current proposed IARC classification for benzene is summarized as follows: Sufficient evidence for Acute Myeloid Leukemia; limited evidence for Acute Lymphatic Leukemia, Chronic Lymphatic Leukemia, Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, and Multiple Myeloma.

TOLUENE: Abuse of toluene at high concentrations (e.g., glue sniffing and solvent abuse) has been associated with adverse effects on the liver, kidney and nervous system, and can cause nervous system depression, cardiac arrhythmias, and death. Studies of workers indicate long-term exposure may be related to impaired color vision and hearing. Some studies of workers suggest long-term exposure may be related to neurobehavioral and cognitive changes. Some of these effects have been observed in laboratory animals following repeated exposure to high levels of toluene. Several studies of workers suggest long-term exposure may be related to small increases in spontaneous abortions and changes in some gonadotropic hormones. However, the weight of evidence does not indicate toluene is a reproductive hazard to humans. Studies in laboratory animals indicate some changes in reproductive organs following high levels of exposure, but no significant

effects on mating performance or reproduction were observed. Case studies of persons abusing toluene suggest isolated incidences of adverse effects on the fetus including birth defects. Findings in laboratory animals have been largely negative. Positive findings include small increases in minor skeletal and visceral malformations and developmental delays following very high levels of maternal exposure. Studies of workers indicate long term exposure may be related to effects on the liver, kidney and blood, but these appear to be limited to changes in serum enzymes and decreased leukocyte counts. Adverse effects on the liver, kidney, thymus and nervous system were observed in animal studies following very high levels of exposure. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time.

C9 AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS: A developmental inhalation study was conducted in laboratory mice. Increased implantation losses, reduced fetal weights, delayed ossification and an increased incidence of cleft palate were observed at the highest exposure level (1,500 ppm). This exposure level was extremely toxic to pregnant female mice (44% mortality). Reduced fetal body weights were also observed at 500 ppm. A multi-generation reproduction inhalation study was conducted in laboratory rats. Reductions in pup weights, pup weight gain, litter size, and pup survival were observed at 1,500 ppm, an exposure level at which significant maternal toxicity was observed. Reduced pup weight gain was also observed at 500 ppm.

PENTANES: Studies of pentane isomers in laboratory animals indicate exposure to extremely high levels (roughly 10 vol.%) may induce cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) which may be serious or fatal.

COMBUSTION ENGINE EXHAUST: Chronic inhalation studies of gasoline engine exhaust in mice, rats and hamsters did not produce any carcinogenic effects. Condensates/extracts of gasoline engine exhaust produced an increase in tumors compared to controls when testing by skin painting, subcutaneous injection, intratracheal instillation or implantation into the lungs.

Adverse effects related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Signs & Symptoms	Nausea, vomiting, signs of nervous system depression: headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue.
Sensitization	Not expected to be a skin or respiratory sensitizer.
Mutagenic effects	May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity Cancer designations are listed in the table below.

Name	ACGIH (Class)	IARC (Class)	NTP	OSHA
Natural Gasoline C5-C8 68425-31-0	Not Listed	Possibly carcinogenic to humans (2B)	Not Listed	Not Listed
n-Hexane 110-54-3	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Benzene 71-43-2	Confirmed human carcinogen (A1)	Carcinogenic to humans (1)	Known to be human carcinogen	Known carcinogen
Toluene 108-88-3	Not Classifiable (A4)	Not Classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
C9 Hydrocarbons Mixture	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Cyclopentane 287-92-3	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
C10 Hydrocarbons Mixture	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
n-Pentane 109-66-0	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

Reproductive toxicity	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
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Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure Respiratory system. Central nervous system.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure Blood. Bone marrow. Immune system. Nervous system.

Aspiration hazard May be fatal if swallowed or vomited and enters airways.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity This product should be considered toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long lasting adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to Microorganisms	Crustacea
Natural Gasoline C5-C8 68425-31-0	-	96-hr LC50 >1 - <10 mg/l Fish	-	48-hr EC50 >1 - <10 mg/l Daphnia
n-Hexane 110-54-3	-	96-hr LC50 = 2.5 mg/l Fathead minnow	-	-
Benzene 71-43-2	72-hr EC50 = 29 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 = 5.3 mg/l Rainbow trout (flow-through)	-	48-hr EC50 = 8.76-15.6 mg/l Daphnia magna (Static)
Toluene 108-88-3	72-hr EC50 = 12.5 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 <= 10 mg/l Rainbow trout	-	48-hr EC50 = 5.46-9.83 mg/l Daphnia magna 48-hr EC50 = 11.5 mg/l Daphnia magna (Static)
C9 Hydrocarbons Mixture	-	-	-	-
Cyclopentane 287-92-3	-	-	-	48-hr EC50 = 10.5 mg/L Daphnia magna
C10 Hydrocarbons Mixture	-	-	-	-
n-Pentane 109-66-0	-	96-hr LC50 >1 - <10 mg/L Rainbow trout	-	48-hr EC50 = 9.7 mg/L Daphnia magna

Persistence and degradability Expected to be inherently biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil May partition into air, soil and water.

Other adverse effects No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Description of Waste Residues

This material may be a flammable liquid waste.

Safe Handling of Wastes

Handle in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Use personal protection measures as required. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. No smoking.

Disposal of Wastes / Methods of Disposal

The user is responsible for determining if any discarded material is a hazardous waste (40 CFR 262.11). Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Methods of Contaminated Packaging Disposal

Empty containers should be completely drained and then discarded or recycled, if possible. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may be present. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (49 CFR 172.101):

UN Proper shipping name:	Gasoline
UN/Identification No:	UN 1203
Transport Hazard Class(es):	3
Packing group:	II

TDG (Canada):

UN Proper shipping name:	Gasoline
UN/Identification No:	UN 1203
Transport Hazard Class(es):	3
Packing group:	II

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulatory Information:

US TSCA Chemical Inventory Section 8(b):

This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory.

EPA Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA):

SARA Section 302: This product does not contain any component(s) included on EPA's Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) List.

Name	CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs
Natural Gasoline C5-C8	NA
n-Hexane	NA
Benzene	NA
Toluene	NA
C9 Hydrocarbons	NA
Cyclopentane	NA
C10 Hydrocarbons	NA
n-Pentane	NA

SARA Section 304: This product may contain component(s) identified either as an EHS or a CERCLA Hazardous substance which in case of a spill or release may be subject to SARA reporting requirements:

Name	CERCLA/SARA - Hazardous Substances and their Reportable Quantities
Natural Gasoline C5-C8	NA
n-Hexane	5000 lb final RQ 2270 kg final RQ
Benzene	10 lb final RQ 4.54 kg final RQ
Toluene	1000 lb final RQ 454 kg final RQ
C9 Hydrocarbons	NA
Cyclopentane	NA
C10 Hydrocarbons	NA
n-Pentane	NA

SARA: The following EPA hazard categories apply to this product:

Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard
Fire Hazard

SARA Section 313: This product may contain component(s), which if in exceedance of the de minimus threshold, may be subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Reporting (Form R).

Name	CERCLA/SARA 313 Emission reporting:
Natural Gasoline C5-C8	None
n-Hexane	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Benzene	0.1 % de minimis concentration
Toluene	1.0 % de minimis concentration
C9 Hydrocarbons	None
Cyclopentane	None
C10 Hydrocarbons	None
n-Pentane	None

State and Community Right-To-Know Regulations:

The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

Natural Gasoline C5-C8

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed.
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present (as well as casinghead)
Massachusetts Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed.
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Not Listed.
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.

n-Hexane

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed.
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1340
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To-Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic; Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - third degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1340 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	1 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)

Benzene

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Carcinogen, initial date 2/27/87 Developmental toxicity, initial date 12/26/97 Male reproductive toxicity, initial date 12/26/97
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 0197
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard; Special hazardous substance

Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Carcinogen; Extraordinarily hazardous
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic (skin); Flammable (skin); Carcinogen (skin)
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	100 lb Annual usage threshold
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Carcinogen; Extraordinarily hazardous
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Present
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Carcinogen; Flammable - third degree; Mutagen
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 0197 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	10 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)
Toluene	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Developmental toxicity, initial date 1/1/91 Female reproductive toxicity, initial date 8/7/09
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1866
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic (skin); Flammable (skin)
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	100 lb Annual usage threshold
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - third degree; Teratogen
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1866 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	1000 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)
C9 Hydrocarbons	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed.
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Not Listed.
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed.
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Not Listed.
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
Cyclopentane	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed.
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 0583
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic; Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed.

Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances: Not Listed.
 California - Regulated Carcinogens: Not Listed.
 Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances: Not Listed.
 New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances: Flammable - third degree
 New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List: Not Listed.
 Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants: Not Listed.
 New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances: Not Listed.

C10 Hydrocarbons

Louisiana Right-To-Know: Not Listed.
 California Proposition 65: Not Listed.
 New Jersey Right-To-Know: Not Listed.
 Pennsylvania Right-To-Know: Not Listed.
 Massachusetts Right-To Know: Not Listed.
 Florida Substance List: Not Listed.
 Rhode Island Right-To-Know: Not Listed.
 Michigan Critical Materials Register List: Not Listed.
 Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances: Not Listed.
 California - Regulated Carcinogens: Not Listed.
 Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances: Not Listed.
 New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances: Not Listed.
 New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List: Not Listed.
 Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants: Not Listed.
 New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances: Not Listed.

n-Pentane

Louisiana Right-To-Know: Not Listed.
 California Proposition 65: Not Listed.
 New Jersey Right-To-Know: SN 1476
 Pennsylvania Right-To-Know: Present
 Massachusetts Right-To Know: Present
 Florida Substance List: Not Listed.
 Rhode Island Right-To-Know: Toxic; Flammable
 Michigan Critical Materials Register List: Not Listed.
 Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances: Not Listed.
 California - Regulated Carcinogens: Not Listed.
 Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances: Not Listed.
 New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances: Flammable - fourth degree
 New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List: SN 1476 TPQ: 500 lb
 Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants: Not Listed.
 New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances: Not Listed.

Canada DSL/NDL Inventory: This product and/or its components are listed either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are exempt.

Canadian Regulatory Information: "This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the (M)SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations."

Name	Canada - WHMIS: Classifications of Substances:	Canada - WHMIS: Ingredient Disclosure:
Natural Gasoline C5-C8	B2,D2A,D2B	0.1%
n-Hexane	B2,D2A,D2B	1%
Benzene	B2,D2A,D2B	0.1%
Toluene	B2,D2A,D2B	0.1%

Cyclopentane	B2	1%
n-Pentane	B2	1%



NOTE:

Not Applicable.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared By

Toxicology and Product Safety

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Revision Note:

Disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is intended as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, accidental release, clean-up and disposal and is not considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.