

# Butane Gasoline Mix

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Issue date: 07/17/2015

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Version: 1.1

### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Mixture  
 Product name : Butane Gasoline Mix  
 Other means of identification : C4+

#### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture : Fuel and/or Feedstock

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

EnLink Midstream  
 1722 Routh Street  
 Suite 1300  
 Dallas, TX 75201  
[www.enlink.com](http://www.enlink.com)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 866-394-9839  
 CHEMTREC: 1-800-824-9300

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### Classification (GHS-US)

Flam. Liq. 2 H225  
 Skin Irrit. 2 H315  
 STOT SE 3 H336  
 STOT RE 2 H373  
 Asp. Tox. 1 H304  
 Aquatic Acute 2 H401  
 Aquatic Chronic 2 H411  
 Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



GHS02

GHS07

GHS08

GHS09

Signal word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :

- H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor
- H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- H315 - Causes skin irritation
- H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
- H373 - May cause damage to organs (eye, Skin, central nervous system, peripheral nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure
- H401 - Toxic to aquatic life
- H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) :

- P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, open flames, sparks. - No smoking
- P233 - Keep container tightly closed
- P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
- P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, lighting, ventilating equipment
- P242 - Use only non-sparking tools
- P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge
- P260 - Do not breathe vapors, spray, mist
- P264 - Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling
- P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
- P273 - Avoid release to the environment
- P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face shield
- P301 + P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call a POISON CENTER

# Butane Gasoline Mix

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

P302 + P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap or mild detergent  
P303 + P361 + P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower  
P304 + P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing  
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER if you feel unwell  
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell  
P321 - Specific treatment (see Section 4 on this label)  
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting  
P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention  
P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse  
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use Dry Chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>. Large Fire: Water spray or fog to extinguish  
P391 - Collect spillage  
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed  
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool  
P405 - Store locked up  
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to comply with local/regional/national/international regulations

### 2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : Warning - May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US)

Not applicable

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substance

Not applicable

### 3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)
n-Butane	(CAS No) 106-97-8	39.3	Simple Asphy, H380 Flam. Gas 1, H220 Liquefied gas, H280
Isobutane	(CAS No) 75-28-5	20.6	Simple Asphy, H380 Flam. Gas 1, H220
n-Hexane	(CAS No) 110-54-3	16.2	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Iso-pentane	(CAS No) 78-78-4	13.8	Aquatic Acute 2, H401
n-Pentane	(CAS No) 109-66-0	10.1	Simple Asphy, H380 Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 STOT SE 3, H336 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid measures after inhalation : Move victim to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Do not use mouth-to-mouth methods if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Get medical attention.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. In case of contact with liquefied gas, thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Immediately rinse with water for a prolonged period while holding the eyelids wide open. Get medical advice/attention.

# Butane Gasoline Mix

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. DO NOT induce vomiting; if vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into lungs and monitor for breathing difficulties. Seek immediate medical attention. Vomiting may be induced only under the supervision of a physician.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/injuries : Asphyxiation / Freeze-burns.  
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : In elevated concentrations may cause asphyxiation, central nervous system effects, and increased breathing rate. Symptoms of asphyxiation include headache, dizziness, rapid breathing, increased pulse, mood changes, tremors, cyanosis, muscular weakness, and narcosis, numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death.  
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.  
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : This product is non-irritating; but direct contact with liquefied/pressurized gas or frost particles may produce severe and possibly permanent eye damage from freeze burns.  
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Not expected to be a significant route of entry. Aspiration of this liquid into the lungs can be fatal. Non-irritating; but solid and liquid forms of this material and pressurized gas may cause freeze burns.

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No additional information available

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Small Fire: Dry Chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>. Large Fire: Water spray or fog.  
Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy water stream may spread fire.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire hazard : Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Rupture cylinders may rupture. Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release flammable gas through pressure relief devices.  
Explosion hazard : May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture. Risk of explosion if heated under confinement. Alkane/chlorine mixtures have produced explosions.  
Reactivity : Stable.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions : DO NOT EXTINGUISH A LEAKING GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED. In case of leaking gas fire, eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Shut off gas source and allow the fire to burn out. If the source cannot be shut off immediately, all equipment and surfaces exposed to the fire should be cooled with water to prevent over-heating, flash-backs, or explosions. Control fire until gas supply can be shut off. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering environment.  
Protection during firefighting : Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection. Always wear thermal protective clothing when handling refrigerated/cryogenic liquids.  
Other information : Fire: If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures : Eliminate ignition sources. Use special care to avoid static electric charges. No naked lights. No smoking.

#### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

#### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.  
Emergency procedures : Ventilate area. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Keep out of low areas. Stay upwind.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas.

# Butane Gasoline Mix

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- For containment : ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. If possible, turn leaking containers so that gas escapes rather than liquid. Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled.
- Methods for cleaning up : When it becomes necessary to dispose of these gases, it is preferable to do so as a vapor. Unused product may be used as an auxiliary fuel or disposed by burning in a properly designed flare or incinerator.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Additional hazards when processed : Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. Highly flammable liquids and vapors.
- Precautions for safe handling : Avoid breathing gas, mist, spray, vapors. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Earth all parts which can be electrically charged. No naked lights. No smoking. Wash thoroughly after handling, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, or using restroom facilities. Contaminated clothing and shoes should be thoroughly cleaned and dried before reuse.
- Hygiene measures : Contaminated clothing and shoes should be thoroughly cleaned and dried before reuse.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Technical measures : Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Storage areas should not exceed 100 °F and be protected from dampness, salt, or corrosive chemicals. OSHA requires cylinder storage be segregated from oxidizers and other combustible materials by a distance of at least 30 feet.
- Storage conditions : Always chain cylinders securely in an upright position. Store and use gas containers only in well ventilated areas. Prevent entrapment of liquid in closed systems. Use check valve to prevent back-flow into storage container. Keep container closed when not in use.
- Incompatible products : Strong acids, alkalis and oxidizers.
- Incompatible materials : Sources of ignition. Direct sunlight. Heat sources.
- Storage area : Store in a well-ventilated place.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Fuel and/or Feedstock

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

n-Butane (106-97-8)		
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	none

Iso-pentane (78-78-4)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1770 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (TLV listed under N-Pentane, All isomers)
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	600 ppm
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2950 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm

Isobutane (75-28-5)		
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	none

n-Pentane (109-66-0)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2950 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm

n-Hexane (110-54-3)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	176 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

# Butane Gasoline Mix

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

n-Hexane (110-54-3)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	50 ppm
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	CNS impair; peripheral
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	500 ppm

### 8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	: For emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers for first aid treatment of potential freeze burns should be available in the vicinity of any significant exposure from compressed gas release. Personnel should not enter areas where the atmosphere is below 19.5% vol% oxygen without special procedures/equipment. Respirator use should comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 or equivalent.
Personal protective equipment	: Avoid all unnecessary exposure.
Hand protection	: Nitrile rubber gloves.
Eye protection	: Employees should be provided with and required to use splash-proof safety goggles and splash shields where there is any possibility of product coming in contact with the eyes.
Skin and body protection	: Wear flameproof, antistatic protective clothing.
Respiratory protection	: For excessive gas concentrations, use only NIOSH/MSHA-approved, self-contained breathing apparatus.
Other information	: Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Appearance	: Clear, colorless, volatile liquid.
Color	: Colorless
Odor	: Slight to no identifiable odor
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: No data available
Melting point	: No data available
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: No data available
Flash point	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: 404 °C
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: 27.66 psig
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: 5.7998
Solubility	: Slightly.
Log Pow	: No data available
Log Kow	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: < 1 cSt (based on composition)
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosive properties	: Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
Oxidizing properties	: Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.
Explosive limits	: No data available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

Stable.

# Butane Gasoline Mix

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Extremely flammable gas.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Can form explosive mixture with air.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Extremely high or low temperatures. Open flame. Overheating. Heat. Sparks.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids, alkalis and oxidizers.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Combustion may produce carbon monoxide and other harmful substances.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Not classified

<b>n-Butane (106-97-8)</b>	
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	658 mg/l/4h Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya Vol. 30, Pg. 102, 1967.
<b>Isobutane (75-28-5)</b>	
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	570000 ppm
<b>n-Pentane (109-66-0)</b>	
LD50 oral rat	400 mg/kg National Technical Information Service. Vol. OTS0556690,
<b>n-Hexane (110-54-3)</b>	
LD50 oral rat	25 g/kg Industrial Health. Vol. 32, Pg. 145, 1994.
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	48000 ppm/4h
Skin corrosion/irritation	: Causes skin irritation.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Not classified
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	: May cause damage to organs (eye, Skin, central nervous system, peripheral nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard	: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms	: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	: In elevated concentrations may cause asphyxiation, central nervous system effects, and increased breathing rate. Symptoms of asphyxiation include headache, dizziness, rapid breathing, increased pulse, mood changes, tremors, cyanosis, muscular weakness, and narcosis, numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	: Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	: This gas is non-irritating; but direct contact with liquefied/pressurized gas or frost particles may produce severe and possibly permanent eye damage from freeze burns.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	: Not expected to be a significant route of entry. Aspiration of this liquid into the lungs can be fatal. Non-irritating; but solid and liquid forms of this material and pressurized gas may cause freeze burns.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - water : Harmful to aquatic life.

# Butane Gasoline Mix

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

<b>Iso-Pentane (78-78-4)</b>	
LC50 fish	0.1 g/l (Coho salmon, silver salmon 96hr)
EC50 Daphnia	2.3 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)

<b>n-Pentane (109-66-0)</b>	
LC50 fish	9.87 mg/l mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)
EC50 Daphnia	9.74 mg/l mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 fish	11.59 mg/l mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas)

<b>n-Hexane (110-54-3)</b>	
LC50 fish	2500 ( $\leq$ 113) $\mu$ g/l 96 hr Fathead minnow (pimephales promelas)

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

<b>Butane Gasoline Mix</b>	
Persistence and degradability	Not established.

<b>Isobutane (75-28-5)</b>	
Persistence and degradability	Not established.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

<b>Butane Gasoline Mix</b>	
Bioaccumulative potential	Not established.

<b>n-Butane (106-97-8)</b>	
Log Pow	2.89

<b>Iso-pentane (78-78-4)</b>	
Log Pow	3.2 - 3.3

<b>Isobutane (75-28-5)</b>	
BCF fish	1.57 - 1.97
Log Pow	2.88 (at 20 °C)
Bioaccumulative potential	Not established.

<b>n-Pentane (109-66-0)</b>	
Log Pow	3.39

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

### 12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on the global warming : No known ecological damage caused by this product.

Other information : Avoid release to the environment.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations : Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local/national regulations. Defective, empty, or partially used portable containers should be returned to the supplier with appropriate tags.

Additional information : Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

Ecology - waste materials : Avoid release to the environment.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description : UN1993 Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (Hexane), 3, II

UN-No.(DOT) : UN1993

Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Flammable liquids, n.o.s.

Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazard Classes : 3 - Class 3 - Flammable and combustible liquid 49 CFR 173.120

# Butane Gasoline Mix

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Hazard labels (DOT) : 3 - Flammable liquid



DOT Symbols : G - Identifies PSN requiring a technical name

Packing group (DOT) : II - Medium Danger

DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102) : IB2 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized.  
T7 - 4 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3)  
TP1 - The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: Degree of filling =  $97 / 1 + a (tr - tf)$  Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, and tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling. TP8 - A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 1.5 bar (150 kPa) may be used when the flash point of the hazardous material transported is greater than 0 C (32 F).  
TP28 - A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 2.65 bar (265 kPa) may be used provided the calculated test pressure is 2.65 bar or less based on the MAWP of the hazardous material, as defined in 178.275 of this subchapter, where the test pressure is 1.5 times the MAWP.

DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 150

DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 202

DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 242

DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail : 5 L (49 CFR 173.27)

DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 : 60 L CFR 175.75)

DOT Vessel Stowage Location : B - (i) The material may be stowed "on deck" or "under deck" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel carrying a number of passengers limited to not more than the larger of 25 passengers, or one passenger per each 3 m of overall vessel length; and (ii) "On deck only" on passenger vessels in which the number of passengers specified in paragraph (k)(2)(i) of this section is exceeded.

### Additional information

Other information : No supplementary information available.

### ADR

No additional information available

### Transport by sea

No additional information available

### Air transport

No additional information available

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1. US Federal regulations

#### Butane Gasoline Mix

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory  
Not listed on the United States SARA Section 313

#### n-Butane (106-97-8)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory  
Not listed on the United States SARA Section 313

#### Iso-pentane (78-78-4)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory  
Not listed on the United States SARA Section 313

#### Isobutane (75-28-5)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory  
Not listed on the United States SARA Section 313

# Butane Gasoline Mix

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

<b>n-Pentane (109-66-0)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Not listed on the United States SARA Section 313	

<b>n-Hexane (110-54-3)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Listed on United States SARA Section 313	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists) :	5000 lb

### 15.2. International regulations

#### CANADA

<b>Butane Gasoline Mix</b>	
WHMIS Classification	Class B Division 2 - Flammable Liquid Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects

#### EU-Regulations

No additional information available

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC [DSD] or 1999/45/EC [DPD]

Not classified

#### 15.2.2. National regulations

### 15.3. US State regulations

<b>n-Butane (106-97-8)</b>	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	
U.S. - New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances	

<b>Ison-Pentane (78-78-4)</b>	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	
U.S. - New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances	

<b>Isobutane (75-28-5)</b>	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	
U.S. - New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances	

<b>N-Pentane (as n-n-Pentane) (109-66-0)</b>	
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	
U.S. - New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances	

<b>n-Hexane (110-54-3)</b>	
U.S. - Delaware - Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities	
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations	
U.S. - Maine - Air Pollutants - Hazardous Air Pollutants	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	
U.S. - New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances	
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	

## SECTION 16: Other information

Revision date : 07/17/2015 and 06/04/2019

Data sources : ChemADVISOR, Inc. [<https://www.chemadvisor.com>].  
GESTIS DNEL Database [[http://dnel-en.itrust.de/nxt/gateway.dll/dnel\\_en/000000.xml?f=templates\\$fn=default.htm\\$vid=dneleng:ddb\\_eng\\$3.0/](http://dnel-en.itrust.de/nxt/gateway.dll/dnel_en/000000.xml?f=templates$fn=default.htm$vid=dneleng:ddb_eng$3.0/)]. <http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/search2/f?./temp/~OKqj2W:3>.

# Butane Gasoline Mix

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Full text of H-phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Flam. Gas 1	Flammable gases Category 1
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquids Category 2
Liquefied gas	Gases under pressure Liquefied gas
Simple Asphy	Simple Asphyxiant
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H220	Extremely flammable gas
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H380	May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

NFPA health hazard

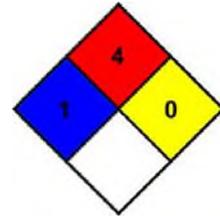
: 1 - Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.

NFPA fire hazard

: 4 - Will rapidly or completely vaporize at normal pressure and temperature, or is readily dispersed in air and will burn readily.

NFPA reactivity

: 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



HMIS III Rating

Health

: 1 Slight Hazard - Irritation or minor reversible injury possible

Flammability

: 4 Severe Hazard

Physical

: 0 Minimal Hazard

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

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