

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Mixture
 Product name : Natural Gasoline
 Other means of identification : Casing head gasoline, casing head gas, natural gasoline C5–C8

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

Use of the substance/mixture : Fuel

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Enlink Midstream
 2501 Cedar Springs Road
 Suite 100
 Dallas, TX 75201
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

GHS-US classification

Simple Asphy H380
 Flam. Liq. 2 H225
 Skin Irrit. 2 H315
 Muta. 1B H340
 Carc. 1A H350
 Repr. 2 H361
 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 labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



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
 H340 - May cause genetic defects (Dermal, Inhalation, oral)
 H350 - May cause cancer (Dermal, Inhalation, oral)
 H361 - lung/respiratory system (Inhalation, Dermal)
 H373 - May cause damage to organs (lung/respiratory system, Skin) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation, Dermal, oral)
 H380 - May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation
 H401 - Toxic to aquatic life
 H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) :

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
 P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
 P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, open flames, sparks. - No smoking
 P233 - Keep container tightly closed

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P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P260 - Do not breathe vapors, spray, mist
P261 - Avoid breathing vapors, spray, mist
P264 - Wash hands, forearms and face, clothing 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
P301 + P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call doctor, POISON CENTER
P302 + P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of water
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
P308 + P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P312 - Call POISON CENTER, doctor if you feel unwell
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
P321 - Specific treatment (See Section four (4) of this document 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 carbon dioxide (CO₂), dry extinguishing powder, sand, foam 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 a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : Product contains Dimethylpentanes, Dimethylcyclo-heptanes and Methyl heptanes mixtures ranging from 1-5 weight %.

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	%	GHS-US classification
Isopentane	(CAS No) 78-78-4	15 - 40	Aquatic Acute 2, H401
n-Pentane	(CAS No) 109-66-0	13 - 25	Simple Asphy, H380 Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 STOT SE 3, H336 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

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Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Cyclohexane	(CAS No) 110-82-7	5 - 7	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
Toluene	(CAS No) 108-88-3	2 - 5	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Repr. 2, H361 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Benzene	(CAS No) 71-43-2	<= 0.1	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1A, H350 STOT RE 1, H372 Asp. Tox. 1, H304

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures general : Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.
- First-aid measures after inhalation : If exposed: 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.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes. Wash with plenty of soap and 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 : Flush eyes with lukewarm water for 15 minutes opening and closing eyelids to ensure adequate rinsing. If redness, irritation, pain, or tearing occurs, seek medical attention. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- First-aid measures after 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 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.

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

- Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : High concentrations are irritating to the respiratory tract; may cause central nervous system depression, headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting and malaise.
- Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : May cause moderate irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
- Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Causes eye irritation.
- Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Swallowing this material may be harmful. May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include salivation, pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration into lungs may cause chemical pneumonia and lung damage.

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 : For small fires — Class B fire-extinguishing media such as CO₂, dry chemical, foam (AFFF/ATC) or water spray can be used. Larger fires -water spray, fog or foam (AFFF/ATC) can be used.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Fire hazard : HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas. Runover to sewer may create fire. Many liquids are lighter than water.
- Explosion hazard : Will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Containers may explode when heated. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Reactivity : Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

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5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Firefighting instructions : Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Gas fires should not be extinguished unless the gas flow can be stopped immediately. Shut off gas source and allow the fire to burn out.
- Protection during firefighting : 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 : If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- General measures : Eliminate every possible source of ignition.
- 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel**
- Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Large Spill: Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 300 meters (1000 feet).
- 6.1.2. For emergency responders**
- Protective equipment : Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.
- Emergency procedures : As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid contact of spilled material with soil and prevent runoff entering surface waterways. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. 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 vapor or divert vapor cloud drift. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled.
- Methods for cleaning up : Large Spill: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Additional hazards when processed : In use, may form flammable vapor-air mixture. Keep away from heats; sparks open flames, hot surfaces. - No smoking. Do not pressurize, cut, or weld containers. Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.
- Precautions for safe handling : Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Earth all parts which can be electrically charged. Prevent the build-up of electrostatic charge.
- Hygiene measures : Practice good housekeeping. Wash thoroughly after handling. Change contaminated clothing. Do not reuse until laundered.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Technical measures : Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Store in a segregated, approved and labelled area. Ensure effective ventilation. Vent waste air only via suitable separators or scrubbers. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges.
- Storage conditions : Keep away from heat, sparks and flame surfaces. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.
- Incompatible products : Store away from strong oxidizing materials. Strong acids. Strong bases.
- Incompatible materials : Sources of ignition. Heat sources.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information available

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

n-Hexane (110-54-3)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	176 mg/m ³
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	50 ppm
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	CNS impair; peripheral
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1800 mg/m ³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	500 ppm

Isopentane (78-78-4)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	1770 mg/m ³ (TLV listed under Pentane, All isomers)
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	600 ppm
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	2950 mg/m ³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm

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

Toluene (108-88-3)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	Visual impair; female repro;
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	200 ppm
OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (ppm)	300 ppm
OSHA	Remark (US OSHA)	(2) See Table Z-2.

Cyclohexane (110-82-7)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	100 ppm
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	CNS impair
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1050 mg/m ³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	300 ppm

Isohexane (107-83-5)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	1760 mg/m ³
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	500 ppm
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (mg/m ³)	3500 mg/m ³
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm
OSHA	Not applicable	

Benzene (71-43-2)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	1.6 mg/m ³
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	0.50 ppm
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (mg/m ³)	8 mg/m ³
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	2.5 ppm
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	Leukemia
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1 ppm (See 29 CFR 1910.1028) OSHA AL 0.5 ppm TWA
OSHA	OSHA PEL (STEL) (ppm)	5 ppm

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Benzene (71-43-2)		
OSHA	Remark (US OSHA)	Engineering and work practice controls shall be used to keep exposures below 10 ppm unless it is proven to be not feasible.

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure good ventilation of the work station.
Materials for protective clothing	: Nitrile. Butyl Rubber. Neoprene.
Hand protection	: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical.
Eye protection	: Use safety glasses and/or full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain in work area.
Skin and body protection	: Fire retardant clothing is recommended.
Respiratory protection	: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, NIOSH approved respiratory protection should be worn.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Appearance	: Colorless liquid.
Color	: Clear
Odor	: Gasoline odor
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Melting point	: No data available
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: 37.7 °C (100°F)
Flash point	: -28 °C (-20°F)
Auto-ignition temperature	: 225 °C (437°F)
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: 517 - 698 mm Hg (at 100°F) (9.9-13.4 psi)
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: 1 - 3.9
Relative density	: 0.6 - 0.7
Density	: 5 - 5.8 (Pounds/gallon)
Solubility	: No data available
Log Pow	: No data available
Log Kow	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidising properties	: No data available
Explosive limits	: 1.2 - 7.5 vol %

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable at normal temperature and pressure, but can become unstable at extremely high temperature and pressure.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

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10.4. Conditions to avoid

Heat, sparks, open flame, and other ignition sources.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong Oxidizers, i.e. chlorates, bromates, peroxides, nitrates, halons.

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

n-Hexane (110-54-3)	
LD50 oral rat	25 g/kg Industrial Health. Vol. 32, Pg. 145, 1994.
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	48000 ppm/4h

n-Pentane (109-66-0)	
LD50 oral rat	400 mg/kg National Technical Information Service. Vol. OTS0556690,

Isohexane (107-83-5)	
LD50 oral rat	25000 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	48000 ppm

Benzene (71-43-2)	
LD50 oral rat	930 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 9400 µl/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	5714 ppm/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes skin irritation.
Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified
Respiratory or skin sensitisation : Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity : May cause genetic defects (Dermal, Inhalation, oral).
Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer (Dermal, Inhalation, oral).

Toluene (108-88-3)	
IARC group	3 - Not classifiable

Benzene (71-43-2)	
IARC group	1 - Carcinogenic to humans
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	2 - Known Human Carcinogens

Reproductive toxicity : lung/respiratory system (Inhalation, Dermal).
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : May cause damage to organs (lung/respiratory system, Skin) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation, Dermal, oral).

Aspiration hazard : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : High concentrations are irritating to the respiratory tract; may cause central nervous system depression, headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting and malaise.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : May cause moderate irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Causes eye irritation.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Swallowing this material may be harmful. May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include salivation, pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration into lungs may cause chemical pneumonia and lung damage.

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : The product can cause fouling of shoreline and may be harmful to aquatic life in low concentrations.

n-Hexane (110-54-3)	
LC50 fishes	2500 (\leq 113) μ g/l 96 hr Fathead minnow (<i>pimephales promelas</i>)
Isopentane (78-78-4)	
LC50 fishes	0.1 g/l (Coho salmon, silver salmon 96hr)
EC50 Daphnia	2.3 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: <i>Daphnia magna</i>)
n-Pentane (109-66-0)	
LC50 fishes	9.87 mg/l mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)
EC50 Daphnia	9.74 mg/l mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: <i>Daphnia magna</i>)
LC50 fish	11.59 mg/l mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: <i>Pimephales promelas</i>)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Natural Gasoline	
Persistence and degradability	Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Natural Gasoline	
Bioaccumulative potential	This product is not expected to bioaccumulate.
Isopentane (78-78-4)	
Log Pow	3.2 - 3.3
n-Pentane (109-66-0)	
Log Pow	3.39
Isohexane (107-83-5)	
Log Pow	3.6

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.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations : This product as produced is not specifically listed as an EPA RCRA hazardous waste according to federal regulations (40 CFR 261). However, when discarded or disposed of, it may meet the criteria of a "characteristic" hazardous waste. This product could also contain benzene at >0.5 ppm and could exhibit the characteristics of "toxicity" (D018) as determined by the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP). This material could become a hazardous waste if mixed or contaminated with hazardous waste or other substance(s). It is the responsibility of the user to determine if disposal material is hazardous according to federal, state and local regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT
Transport document description : UN1203 Gasoline, 3, II
UN-No.(DOT) : UN1203

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Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Gasoline
Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazard Classes : 3 - Class 3 - Flammable and combustible liquid 49 CFR 173.120
Hazard labels (DOT) : 3 - Flammable liquid



Packing group (DOT) : II - Medium Danger
DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102) : 144 - If transported as a residue in an underground storage tank (UST), as defined in 40 CFR 280.12, that has been cleaned and purged or rendered inert according to the American Petroleum Institute (API) Standard 1604 (IBR, see 171.7 of this subchapter), then the tank and this material are not subject to any other requirements of this subchapter. However, sediments remaining in the tank that meet the definition for a hazardous material are subject to the applicable regulations of this subchapter.
177 - Gasoline, or, ethanol and gasoline mixtures, for use in internal combustion engines (e.g., in automobiles, stationary engines and other engines) must be assigned to Packing Group II regardless of variations in volatility.
B1 - If the material has a flash point at or above 38 C (100 F) and below 93 C (200 F), then the bulk packaging requirements of 173.241 of this subchapter are applicable. If the material has a flash point of less than 38 C (100 F), then the bulk packaging requirements of 173.242 of this subchapter are applicable.
B33 - MC 300, MC 301, MC 302, MC 303, MC 305, MC 306, and DOT 406 cargo tanks equipped with a 1 psig normal vent used to transport gasoline must conform to Table I of this Special Provision. Based on the volatility class determined by using ASTM D 439 and the Reid vapor pressure (RVP) of the particular gasoline, the maximum lading pressure and maximum ambient temperature permitted during the loading of gasoline may not exceed that listed in Table I.
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.
T4 - 2.65 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3)
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 (49 CFR 173.27) : 5 L
DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75) : 60 L
DOT Vessel Stowage Location : E - 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, but is prohibited from carriage on passenger vessels in which the limiting number of passengers 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

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Not listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

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n-Hexane (110-54-3)

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
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Isopentane (78-78-4)

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

Pentane (as n-pentane) (109-66-0)

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

Toluene (108-88-3)

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) :	1000 lb
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Cyclohexane (110-82-7)

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) :	1000 lb
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Isohexane (107-83-5)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Benzene (71-43-2)

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

RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists) :	10 lb
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15.2. International regulations

CANADA

No additional information available

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

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Benzene (71-43-2)

Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)
Listed as carcinogen on NTP (National Toxicology Program)

15.3. US State regulations

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Toluene (108-88-3)				
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No significance risk level (NSRL)
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Benzene (71-43-2)				
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No significance risk level (NSRL)
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	

n-Hexane (110-54-3)				
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				

Isopentane (78-78-4)				
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances				

Pentane (as n-pentane) (109-66-0)				
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				

Toluene (108-88-3)				
U.S. - Maine - Air Pollutants - Hazardous Air Pollutants U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - Michigan - Critical Materials 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				

Cyclohexane (110-82-7)				
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations 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				

Isohexane (107-83-5)				
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List				

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision date : 07/14/2015

Natural Gasoline

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 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Acute Hazard, Category 1
Aquatic Acute 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Acute Hazard, Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 2
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, Category 1
Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity, Category 1A
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquids, Category 2
Muta. 1B	Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, Category 2
Simple Asphy	Simple Asphyxiant
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 3, Narcosis
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H340	May cause genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H380	May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

NFPA health hazard

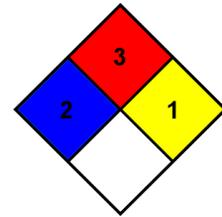
: 2 - Intense or continued exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury unless prompt medical attention is given.

NFPA fire hazard

: 3 - Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient conditions.

NFPA reactivity

: 1 - Normally stable, but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures or may react with water with some release of energy, but not violently.



HMIS III Rating

Health

: 2 Moderate Hazard - Temporary or minor injury may occur

Flammability

: 3 Serious Hazard

Physical

: 1 Slight Hazard

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

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