

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION**1.1. Product Identifier****Product Form:** Mixture**Product Name:** Natural Gasoline**1.2. Intended Use of the Product****Use of the substance/mixture:** Hydrocarbon. For professional use only**1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party****Company**

MarkWest Energy Partners, L.P.

1515 Arapahoe Street

Tower 1, Suite 1600

Denver, Colorado 80202-2126

800-730-8388

<http://www.markwest.com/>**1.4. Emergency Telephone Number****Emergency Number** : 800-730-8388, 800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)**SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION****2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture****Classification (GHS-US)**

Flam. Liq. 1 H224

Skin Irrit. 2 H315

Eye Irrit. 2B H320

Muta. 1B H340

Carc. 1B H350

Repr. 2 H361

STOT SE 3 H336

Asp. Tox. 1 H304

Aquatic Acute 2 H401

Aquatic Chronic 2 H411

2.2. Label Elements**GHS-US Labeling****Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)****Signal Word (GHS-US)**

: Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US): H224 - Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H320 - Causes eye 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.
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, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261 - Avoid breathing vapors, mist, spray.

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P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear eye protection, protective gloves, protective clothing, face protection, respiratory protection.
P301+P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center/doctor.
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 at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312 - Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4).
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use appropriate media 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 in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

Flammable vapors can accumulate in head space of closed systems. Exposure may aggravate those with pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. If stored under heat for extended periods or significantly agitated, this material might evolve or release hydrogen sulfide, a flammable gas, which can raise and widen this material's actual flammability limits and significantly lower its auto-ignition temperature. Hydrogen sulfide is a toxic gas that can be fatal. It also has a rotten egg smell that causes odor fatigue very quickly and shouldn't be used as an indicator for the presence of gas.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)
Pentane	(CAS No) 109-66-0	52 - 57	Flam. Liq. 1, H224 Eye Irrit. 2B, H320 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Gasoline, natural	(CAS No) 8006-61-9	42 - 48	Flam. Liq. 1, H224 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1B, H350 Repr. 2, H361 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

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Butane	(CAS No) 106-97-8	0.1 - 2	Simple Asphy Flam. Gas 1, H220 Liquefied gas, H280
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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: When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Get immediate medical attention.

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

Symptoms/Injuries: May cause cancer. May cause genetic defects. Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Causes eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Vapors from elevated temperatures may be extremely irritating to the respiratory tract. Vapors in high concentrations may cause asphyxia especially in confined spaces.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Causes skin irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Aspiration into the lungs can cause severe pulmonary edema/hemorrhage. May cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Chronic Symptoms: Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. May cause cancer. May cause genetic defects.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Stop leak is safe to do so and without risk. Foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray, fog.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.

Explosion Hazard: May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture. Heating may cause an explosion. Heat may build pressure, rupturing closed containers, spreading fire and increasing risk of burns and injuries.

Reactivity: Reacts with (strong) oxidizers: (increased) risk of fire.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Other Information: Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Use special care to avoid static electric charges. Eliminate every possible source of ignition. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No smoking. Avoid breathing (vapors, mist, spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid all contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Do not allow product to spread into the environment.

6.1.1. For Non-emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Responders

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Ventilate area.

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6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment.

6.3. Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Use water spray to disperse vapors. For water based spills contact appropriate authorities and abide by local regulations for hydrocarbon spills into waterways. Use only non-sparking tools. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See heading 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

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. Do not pressurize, cut, or weld containers. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Combustion will produce sulfur dioxide another toxic and irritating gas. If stored under heat for extended periods or significantly agitated, this material might evolve or release hydrogen sulfide, a flammable gas, which can raise and widen this material's actual flammability limits and significantly lower its auto-ignition temperature. Hydrogen sulfide is a toxic gas that can be fatal. It also has a rotten egg smell that causes odor fatigue very quickly and shouldn't be used as an indicator for the presence of gas.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. - No smoking. Avoid breathing gas, vapors, mist, spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking and again when leaving work. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Comply with applicable regulations. Use explosion proof equipment.

Storage Conditions: Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, ignition sources, heat, combustible materials, incompatible materials. Keep in fireproof place. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Incompatible Products: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers, halogenated compounds.

Storage Area: Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Hydrocarbon. For professional use only.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

Pentane (109-66-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	350 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	120 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m ³)	1800 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (ppm)	610 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	1500 ppm (10% LEL)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	2950 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm
Butane (106-97-8)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1900 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	800 ppm
Pentane (109-66-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	350 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	120 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m ³)	1800 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (ppm)	610 ppm

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USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	1500 ppm (10% LEL)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	2950 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases/vapors may be released. Alarm detectors should be used when toxic gases may be released. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Use explosion-proof equipment. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment

: Protective goggles. Protective clothing. Respiratory protection of the dependent type. Insulated gloves.



Materials for Protective Clothing

: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flammable resistant/retardant clothing.

Hand Protection

: Wear chemically resistant protective gloves. Insulated gloves.

Eye Protection

: Chemical goggles or face shield.

Respiratory Protection

: Use a NIOSH-approved respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus whenever exposure may exceed established Occupational Exposure Limits.

Thermal Hazard Protection

: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Other Information

: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Liquid
Appearance	: Colorless.
Odor	: No data available
Odor Threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Evaporation Rate	: Moderately Fast
Melting Point	: No data available
Freezing Point	: No data available
Boiling Point	: ~ 27 °C (80.60 °F)
Flash Point	: -70°F to -50°F (-57°C to -46°C)
Auto-ignition Temperature	: No data available
Decomposition Temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor Pressure	: 12 - 31 psi @37.8°C (100°F)
Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative Density	: No data available
Specific Gravity	: ~ 0.65
Solubility	: Water: Very Slight
Partition Coefficient: N-octanol/water	: No data available
Viscosity	: No data available
Lower Flammable Limit	: ~ 1.4 %
Upper Flammable Limit	: ~ 7.6 %

9.2. Other Information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity: Reacts with (strong) oxidizers: (increased) risk of fire.

10.2. Chemical Stability: Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

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- 10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, ignition sources, incompatible materials.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers, halogenated compounds.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂), hydrocarbons, hydrogen sulfide. Upon thermal decomposition releases sulfur dioxide (SO₂) a toxic and irritating gas, smoke and other organic materials.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information On Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity: Not classified

Butane (106-97-8)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	30957 mg/m ³ (Exposure time: 4 h)
Pentane (109-66-0)	
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	3000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	364 g/m ³ (Exposure time: 4 h)
Gasoline, natural (8006-61-9)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	300 g/m ³ (Exposure time: 5 min)

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes eye irritation.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer.

Reproductive Toxicity: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Vapors from elevated temperatures may be extremely irritating to the respiratory tract.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Causes skin irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Aspiration into the lungs can cause severe pulmonary edema/hemorrhage. May cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Chronic Symptoms: Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. May cause cancer. May cause genetic defects.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pentane (109-66-0)	
LC50 Fish 1	9.87 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)
EC50 Daphnia 1	9.74 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC 50 Fish 2	11.59 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas)
Gasoline, natural (8006-61-9)	
LC50 Fish 1	56 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Natural Gasoline	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Natural Gasoline	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Butane (106-97-8)	
Log Pow	2.89
Pentane (109-66-0)	
Log Pow	3.39
Gasoline, natural (8006-61-9)	
Log Pow	2.1 - 6.0

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12.4. Mobility in Soil

Natural Gasoline	
Ecology - Soil	Hydrocarbon film may develop and spread on the surface of water. Some low weight components will become volatile, while others will adsorb to sediment particles. Both of these scenarios represent hazards to the aquatic ecosystem.

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, provincial, territorial and international regulations.

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

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name : HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Hazard Class : 3
Identification Number : UN3295
Label Codes : 3
Packing Group : I
Marine Pollutant : Marine pollutant
ERG Number : 128



14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Hazard Class : 3
Identification Number : UN3295
Packing Group : I
Label Codes : 3
EmS-No. (Fire) : F-E
EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-D
Marine Pollutant : Marine pollutant



14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name : HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Packing Group : I
Identification Number : UN3295
Hazard Class : 3
Label Codes : 3
ERG Code (IATA) : 3H



SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 US Federal Regulations

Natural Gasoline	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Butane (106-97-8)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Pentane (109-66-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	T - T - indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 4 test rule under TSCA.
Gasoline, natural (8006-61-9)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	

15.2 US State Regulations

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Butane (106-97-8)

U.S. - Connecticut - Hazardous Air Pollutants - HLVs (30 min)
U.S. - Connecticut - Hazardous Air Pollutants - HLVs (8 hr)
U.S. - Delaware - Accidental Release Prevention Regulations - Sufficient Quantities
U.S. - Delaware - Accidental Release Prevention Regulations - Threshold Quantities
U.S. - Delaware - Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities
U.S. - Maine - Chemicals of High Concern
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Groundwater Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 1
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Groundwater Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 2
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Reportable Quantity
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Soil Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 1
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Soil Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 2
RTK - U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - Michigan - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Minnesota - Chemicals of High Concern
U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Minnesota - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - New Jersey - Discharge Prevention - List of Hazardous Substances
U.S. - New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List
RTK - U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - New Jersey - Special Health Hazards Substances List
U.S. - New Jersey - TCPA - Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances (EHS)
U.S. - New York - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Ohio - Accidental Release Prevention - Threshold Quantities
U.S. - Oregon - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
RTK - U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
U.S. - Tennessee - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Long Term
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Short Term
U.S. - Vermont - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - STELs
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs

Pentane (109-66-0)

U.S. - Connecticut - Hazardous Air Pollutants - HLVs (30 min)
U.S. - Connecticut - Hazardous Air Pollutants - HLVs (8 hr)
U.S. - Delaware - Accidental Release Prevention Regulations - Threshold Quantities
U.S. - Delaware - Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Emission Levels (ELs)
U.S. - Idaho - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Groundwater Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 1
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Groundwater Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 2
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Reportable Quantity
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Soil Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 1
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Soil Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 2
RTK - U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - Michigan - Occupational Exposure Limits - STELs
U.S. - Michigan - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Minnesota - Permissible Exposure Limits - STELs
U.S. - Minnesota - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - New Jersey - Discharge Prevention - List of Hazardous Substances
U.S. - New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List
RTK - U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - New Jersey - Special Health Hazards Substances List
U.S. - New Jersey - TCPA - Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances (EHS)
U.S. - New York - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs

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U.S. - North Dakota - Air Pollutants - Guideline Concentrations - 8-Hour
U.S. - Ohio - Accidental Release Prevention - Threshold Quantities
U.S. - Oregon - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
RTK - U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
U.S. - Tennessee - Occupational Exposure Limits - STELs
U.S. - Tennessee - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Long Term
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Short Term
U.S. - Vermont - Permissible Exposure Limits - STELs
U.S. - Vermont - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - STELs
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs

Gasoline, natural (8006-61-9)

U.S. - Minnesota - Chemicals of High Concern
U.S. - New York - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - California - Safer Consumer Products - Initial List of Candidate Chemicals and Chemical Groups

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Revision Date : 04/14/2016
Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

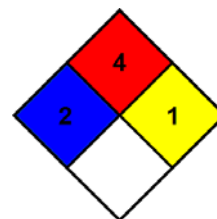
Aquatic Acute 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Eye Irrit. 2B	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2B
Flam. Gas 1	Flammable gases Category 1
Flam. Liq. 1	Flammable liquids Category 1
Liquefied gas	Gases under pressure Liquefied gas
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 SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H220	Extremely flammable gas
H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapor
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H320	Causes eye 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
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

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



This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

SDS US (GHS HazCom)