

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS ID NO.: 118MPLX001

Revision date 09/24/2020

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name Field Grade Butane

Product code 118MPLX001
Chemical family Hydrocarbon Gas

Recommended use Industrial use.
Restrictions on use All others.

Manufacturer, Importer, or Responsible Party Name and Address
MPLX LP
200 E. Hardin Street
Findlay, OH 45840

SDS Information 1-419-421-3070 (M-F; 8-5 EST)

24 Hour Emergency Telephone CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (CCN# 13740)

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

OSHA Regulatory Status

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

Classification

Flammable gases	Category 1
Gases under pressure	Liquefied Gas
Simple asphyxiant	-
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1B
Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 2
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 2

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

Static accumulating flammable liquid
Liquid product may cause freeze burn

Label Elements

Danger

Extremely flammable gas
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation
Contact with liquid product may cause freeze burn.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
May cause genetic defects
May cause cancer
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Appearance** Colorless Liquefied Gas**Physical State** Liquefied Gas**Odor** Faint**Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use
 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking
 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
 Avoid breathing gas/vapors
 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
 Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements - Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention
 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
 Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely
 Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so
 Collect spillage

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
 Protect from sunlight
 Store locked up

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container at an approved waste disposal plant

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Composition Information

Name	CAS Number	% Concentration
n-Butane	106-97-8	30-99
Isobutane	75-28-5	0-43
Isopentane	78-78-4	0-30
Butenes	25167-67-3	0-23
n-Pentane	109-66-0	0-18
Propane	74-98-6	0-8
Isobutylene	115-11-7	0-8
Propylene	115-07-1	0-6.5
2,2-dimethylpropane	463-82-1	0-1.5
n-Hexane	110-54-3	0-0.25
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	0-0.2
Benzene	71-43-2	0-0.2

All concentrations are percent by weight unless material is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

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, utilize bag valve mask or other form of barrier device to 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). Get immediate medical attention.
Skin contact	If liquefied product has caused frostbite, remove contaminated clothing. Thaw frost bitten areas slowly with lukewarm water or by wrapping affected areas with blankets. Do not rub affected areas. Let circulation reestablish itself naturally, exercising area if possible. Get immediate medical attention.
Eye contact	Liquid: Flush with large amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes. Gently remove contact lenses while flushing. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. If frostbite is suspected (cloudy lens or greyish white tissue around the eye) get immediate medical attention. Gas: Call a physician if signs or symptoms of contact occur, including irritation.
Ingestion	Ingestion not likely. If swallowed, immediately call a poison control center or physician.

Most important signs and symptoms, both short-term and delayed with overexposure

Adverse effects	Asphyxiant gas. High concentrations in the immediate area can displace oxygen causing the feeling of suffocation and can cause headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue from oxygen deprivation.
------------------------	---

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician	Treat symptomatically. Administer supplemental oxygen as needed. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided.
---------------------------	---

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO ₂ or dry chemical can be used. For large fires use water spray or fog. Firefighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper protective equipment.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	DO NOT EXTINGUISH A LEAKING GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	This product has been determined to be an extremely flammable gas per the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and should be handled accordingly. May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode. Sealed containers may rupture when heated. A phenomena known as boiling liquid expanding vapor explosions (BLEVE) can occur when a liquid in a pressurized container comes in close proximity to a fire and reaches a temperature well above its boiling point. A catastrophic failure of the vessel can occur, resulting in flying equipment fragments, a shock wave and a fireball causing serious damage and death. For additional fire related information see NFPA 30 or the Emergency Response Guidebook 115.
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. Isolate hazard area. If safe to do so, stop the flow of gas and allow fire to burn out. Extinguishing the flame before shutting off the supply can cause the formation of explosive mixtures. In some cases it may be preferred to allow the flame to continue to burn. Use extreme caution when fighting

liquefied petroleum gas fires. Keep surrounding area cool with water spray from a distance and prevent further ignition of combustible material. Avoid use of solid water streams. Contact with water and liquefied product can cause increased vaporization.

Additional firefighting tactics

FIRES 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 the fire is out. Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur. 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.

EVACUATION: Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 1000 feet. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 5280 feet (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation of 5280 feet (1 mile) in all directions.

NFPA

Health 1

Flammability 4

Instability 1

Special Hazard -

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Isolate and evacuate area. Shut off source if safe to do so. Distant ignition and flashback are possible. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use grounded and bonded, explosion-proof equipment. Monitor area for flammable or explosive atmosphere. Before entry, especially into confined areas, check atmosphere with an appropriate monitor.

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

If leaking, take appropriate steps to disperse gas.

Methods and materials for containment

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods and materials for cleaning up

Shut off gas supply, if safe to do so. Allow equipment to depressurize. Isolate area until gas has dispersed.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe handling precautions

Avoid breathing gas or mists. Use only with adequate ventilation. Gas and/or vapors may accumulate along the ground, settle in low lying areas 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 may occur along vapor trails. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. Use only non-sparking tools. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Bonding and grounding may be insufficient to eliminate the hazard from static electricity. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may remain. Comply with all applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements.

Storage conditions

Product is stored as a liquid but used in the gaseous state. Store in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep product and empty container away from heat and sources of ignition. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PELs	NIOSH IDLH
n-Butane 106-97-8	1000 ppm STEL	-	1600 ppm
Isobutane 75-28-5	1000 ppm STEL	-	-
Isopentane 78-78-4	1000 ppm TWA	-	-
Butenes 25167-67-3	250 ppm TWA	-	-
n-Pentane 109-66-0	1000 ppm TWA	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 2950 mg/m ³	1500 ppm
Propane 74-98-6	Simple asphyxiant	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 1800 mg/m ³	2100 ppm
Isobutylene 115-11-7	250 ppm TWA	-	-
Propylene 115-07-1	500 ppm TWA	-	IDLH: 3400 ppm
2,2-dimethylpropane 463-82-1	1000 ppm TWA	-	-
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	1100 ppm
1,3-Butadiene 106-99-0	2 ppm TWA	TWA: 1 ppm STEL: 5 ppm Action level: 0.5 ppm see 29 CFR 1910.1051	2000 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) TWA: 1 ppm STEL: 5 ppm (see 29 CFR 1910.1028)	500 ppm

Notes: No further information available.

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. Monitor atmospheric oxygen levels.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection Goggles or faceshield may be needed when handling pressurized gases.

Skin and body protection Wear insulated gloves when handling pressurized gases to prevent skin contact and frostbite or freeze burn. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times.

Respiratory protection Use atmosphere supplying respirators in the event of oxygen deficiency, when material produces vapors that exceed permissible limits, or when excessive vapors are generated. Observe respirator assigned protection factors (APFs) criteria cited in federal OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134.

Note: Air purifying respirators are not to be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturers instructions), in oxygen deficient atmospheres, (less than 19.5% oxygen) or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

Hygiene measures Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with

skin, eyes and clothing. Do not smoke while handling.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colorless Liquefied Gas
Physical State	Liquefied Gas
Color	Colorless
Odor	Faint
Odor Threshold	No data available.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values (method)</u>
pH	Non applicable
Melting Point / Freezing Point	-138 °C / -217 °F
Initial Boiling Point / Boiling Range	-0.5 °C / 31 °F
Flash Point	-60 °C / -76 °F (Closed cup)
Evaporation Rate	No data available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Gaz extrêmement inflammable
Flammability Limit in Air (%):	
Upper Flammability Limit:	9.0
Lower Flammability Limit:	1.5
Explosion Limits	No data available.
Vapor Pressure	32.0-53.1 psi @ 100°F
Vapor Density	2.1 (Air = 1)
Specific Gravity / Relative Density	0.585
Water Solubility	Soluble
Partition Coefficient	No data available.
Autoignition Temperature	405 °C / 761 °F
Decomposition Temperature	No data available.
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available.
VOC Content (%)	No data available.
Density	36.48 lb/ft ³
Bulk Density	Non applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	The product is non-reactive under normal conditions.
Chemical stability	The material is stable at 70°F (21°C), 760 mmHg pressure.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	None under normal processing.
Hazardous polymerization	Does not polymerize except under special conditions (extreme temperatures, pressure, oxidizers).
Conditions to avoid	Sources of heat or ignition.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	None known under normal conditions of use.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential short-term adverse effects from overexposures

Inhalation	May cause central nervous system depression with nausea, headache, dizziness, vomiting, and incoordination. In high concentration the gas may cause suffocation. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation.
Eye contact	Gas or vapor is generally non-irritating to eyes. Direct contact with liquefied product can

cause freeze burn or frostbite.

Skin contact

Gas or vapor is generally non-irritating to skin. Direct contact with liquefied product can cause freeze burn or frostbite.

Ingestion

Ingestion not likely.

Acute toxicological data

Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
n-Butane 106-97-8	-	-	658 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Isobutane 75-28-5	-	-	570,000 ppm (Rat) 15 min
Isopentane 78-78-4	-	-	450 mg/L (Mouse) 2 h
Butenes 25167-67-3	-	-	658 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
n-Pentane 109-66-0	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	-	364 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Propane 74-98-6	-	-	> 1,464 mg/L (Rat) 15 min
Isobutylene 115-11-7	620 mg/kg (Rat)	-	= 620 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Propylene 115-07-1	-	-	658 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
n-Hexane 110-54-3	15000 mg/kg (Rat)	3000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	48000 ppm (Rat) 4 h
1,3-Butadiene 106-99-0	5480 mg/kg (Rat)	-	285 g/m ³ (Rat) 4 h
Benzene 71-43-2	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 5000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 20 mg/l (Rat) 4 h

Immediate and delayed effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

BUTANES: Laboratory animal studies indicate exposure to extremely high levels of butanes (1-10 vol% or higher in air) may cause cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) which may be serious or fatal.

PENTANES: Laboratory animal studies indicate exposure to extremely high levels of pentane isomers (roughly 10 vol.% in air) may cause cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) which may be serious or fatal.

PROPYLENE: At extremely high levels propylene gas acts as a general anesthetic and central nervous system depressant. Studies in laboratory animals indicate evidence of mild, reversible hydrocarbon nephropathy in male rats exposed to levels of 1000-4,500 ppm propylene for 90-days.

PROPANE: Laboratory animal studies indicate exposure to extremely high levels of propane (1 to 10 vol.% in air) may cause cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) which may be serious or fatal.

N-HEXANE: Overexposure to n-hexane may cause progressive and potentially irreversible damage to the peripheral nervous system, particularly in the arms and legs. 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 the overexposures. Irreversible testicular atrophy was observed in long-term, repeated inhalation exposure studies of laboratory animals. Exposing maternal laboratory animals to high levels of n-hexane has produced reduced weight in the developing offspring but no birth defects.

1,3-BUTADIENE: Studies of workers show evidence that overexposure may be associated with an increased incidence of cancers of lymphohematopoietic organ systems, including leukemia. Studies in laboratory animals indicate that prolonged, repeated exposure to high levels of butadiene can cause cancer in multiple organs including lymphohematopoietic organ systems, and chromosome damage to somatic and germ cells. Some animal studies also show limited evidence that exposure to butadiene may induce heritable mutations. Studies in laboratory mice show evidence of adverse effects on female reproductive organs (ovaries). Studies in laboratory rats show evidence of adverse effects on the testes only at high levels of exposure. Embryotoxicity has been reported. Effects included increased rates of fetal death and skeletal variation. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified 1,3-butadiene as a Group 1 - Carcinogenic to Humans.

BENZENE: Benzene exposure may cause skin, eye and respiratory irritation. Excessive exposures may cause central nervous system effects. Numerous studies of workers exposed to airborne benzene for prolonged or repeated periods show strong evidence that overexposure can cause cancer of the blood, AML (acute myeloid leukemia), along with other disorders indicating damage to the blood forming organs including aplastic anemia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, and the development of myelodysplastic syndrome. Some studies of pregnant women occupationally exposed to benzene suggest associations with an increased risk of miscarriage, stillbirth, reduced birth weight, and gestational age. Prolonged and repeated exposure to benzene has induced chromosomal aberrations in circulating human lymphocytes, in bone marrow cells of laboratory animals, and in sperm cells of both humans and laboratory animals.

Adverse effects related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Signs and symptoms	Asphyxiant gas. High concentrations in the immediate area can displace oxygen causing the feeling of suffocation and can cause headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue from oxygen deprivation.
Acute toxicity	None known.
Skin corrosion/irritation	None known.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	None known.
Sensitization	Not expected to be a skin or respiratory sensitizer.
Mutagenic effects	May cause genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity	May cause cancer.

Name	ACGIH (Class)	IARC (Class)	NTP	OSHA
Isobutylene 115-11-7	Not classifiable (A4)	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Propylene 115-07-1	Not Listed	Not Classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
1,3-Butadiene 106-99-0	Suspected human carcinogen (A2)	Carcinogenic to humans (1)	Known to be human carcinogen	Listed
Benzene 71-43-2	Confirmed human carcinogen (A1)	Carcinogenic to humans (1)	Known to be human carcinogen	Known carcinogen

Reproductive toxicity Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure Central nervous system.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure Not classified.

Aspiration hazard Not applicable.

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	Fish	Crustacea	Algae/aquatic plants
Isopentane 78-78-4	96-hr LC50 = 3.1 mg/L Rainbow trout	48-hr EC50 = >1 - <10 mg/L Daphnia magna	-
Butenes 25167-67-3	96-hr LC50 = 19 mg/L Fish	48-hr LC50 = 11 mg/l Daphnia	-
n-Pentane 109-66-0	96-hr LC50 >1 - <10 mg/L Rainbow trout	48-hr EC50 = 9.7 mg/L Daphnia magna	-
Isobutylene 115-11-7	96-hr LC50 = 22 mg/L Fish	-	-

n-Hexane 110-54-3	96-hr LC50 = 2.5 mg/l Fathead minnow	-	-
Benzene 71-43-2	96-hr LC50 = 5.3 mg/l Rainbow trout (flow-through)	48-hr EC50 = 8.76-15.6 mg/l Daphnia magna (Static)	72-hr EC50 = 29 mg/l Algae

Persistence and degradability Expected to be inherently biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation Not expected to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms.

Mobility in soil Expected to rapidly partition to air.

Other adverse effects No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Description of waste residues No information available.

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.

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

UN/Identification No: UN 1075
UN Proper Shipping Name: Liquefied Petroleum Gas
Transport Hazard Class(es): 2.1
Packing Group: Not applicable

IATA

UN/Identification No: UN 1075
UN Proper Shipping Name: Liquefied Petroleum Gas
Transport Hazard Class(es): 2.1
Packing Group: Not applicable

IMDG

UN/Identification No: UN 1075
UN Proper Shipping Name: Liquefied Petroleum Gas
Transport Hazard Class(es): 2.1
Packing Group: Not applicable
Marine Pollutant: Yes

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
 Not applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Information

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

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

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 above the de minimis threshold.

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	Hazardous Substances RQs
n-Hexane 110-54-3	5000 lb 2270 kg
1,3-Butadiene 106-99-0	10 lb 4.54 kg
Benzene 71-43-2	10 lb 4.54 kg

SARA Section 311/312 The following EPA hazard categories apply to this product:

- Flammable
- Gas under pressure
- Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)-Physical
- Germ cell mutagenicity
- Carcinogenicity
- Reproductive toxicity
- Specific target organ toxicity
- Simple asphyxiant
- Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)-Health

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
Propylene 115-07-1	1.0 % de minimis concentration
n-Hexane 110-54-3	1.0 % de minimis concentration
1,3-Butadiene 106-99-0	0.1 % de minimis concentration
Benzene 71-43-2	0.1 % de minimis concentration

U.S. State Regulations

California Proposition 65 This product can expose you to chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Name	California Proposition 65
n-Hexane 110-54-3	Male reproductive toxicity, initial date 12/15/17
1,3-Butadiene 106-99-0	Carcinogen, initial date 4/1/88 Developmental toxicity, initial date 4/16/04 Reproductive toxicity, initial date 4/16/04
Benzene 71-43-2	Carcinogen, initial date 02/27/87 Male developmental toxicity, initial date 12/26/97

For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

State Right-To-Know Regulations The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

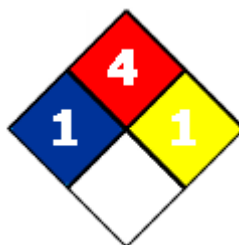
Name	New Jersey Right-To-Know	Pennsylvania Right-To-Know	Massachusetts Right-To-Know
n-Butane 106-97-8	Listed	Listed	Listed
Isobutane 75-28-5	Listed	Listed	Listed
Isopentane 78-78-4	Listed	Listed	Listed
Butenes 25167-67-3	Listed	Listed	Not Listed
n-Pentane 109-66-0	Listed	Listed	Listed
Propane 74-98-6	Listed	Listed	Listed
Isobutylene 115-11-7	Listed	Listed	Listed
Propylene 115-07-1	Listed	Listed	Listed
2,2-dimethylpropane 463-82-1	Listed	Listed	Listed
n-Hexane 110-54-3	Listed	Listed	Listed
1,3-Butadiene 106-99-0	Listed	Listed	Listed
Benzene 71-43-2	Listed	Listed	Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared by

Toxicology & Product Safety

NFPA



Revision Notes

Revision date

09/24/2020

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.