1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product name: Marathon Natural Gasoline C5-C8
Synonym: Gasoline (Natural Gas), Natural; C5-C8 Gasoline
Chemical Family: Aliphatic Hydrocarbon
Formula: Mixture

Manufacturer:
Marathon Oil Company
539 South Main Street
Findlay OH 45840

Other information: 419-421-3070
Emergency telephone number: 877-627-5463

2. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Natural Gasoline C5-C8 is a complex combination of hydrocarbons (predominantly C5 through C8) separated as a liquid from natural gas liquids and/or natural gas condensates from which ethane, propane, butane, and possibly pentane have been extracted. It is a liquid at atmospheric temperature and pressure.

Product information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Weight %</th>
<th>ACGIH Exposure Limits:</th>
<th>OSHA - Vacated PELs - Time Weighted Ave</th>
<th>Other:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marathon Natural Gasoline C5-C8</td>
<td>68425-31-0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>=300 ppm TWA</td>
<td>=300 ppm TWA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>=500 ppm STEL</td>
<td>=500 ppm STEL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Component Information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Weight %</th>
<th>ACGIH Exposure Limits:</th>
<th>OSHA - Vacated PELs - Time Weighted Ave</th>
<th>Other:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C6 Hydrocarbons</td>
<td>Mixture</td>
<td>1-30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>CAS Number</td>
<td>Weight %</td>
<td>ACGIH Exposure Limits:</td>
<td>OSHA - Vacated PELs - Time Weighted Ave</td>
<td>Other:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal Butane</td>
<td>106-97-8</td>
<td>20-25</td>
<td>1000 ppm TWA</td>
<td>= 1900 mg/m³ TWA = 800 ppm TWA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal Pentane</td>
<td>109-66-0</td>
<td>7-12</td>
<td>600 ppm TWA</td>
<td>= 1800 mg/m³ TWA = 600 ppm TWA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>= 2250 mg/m³ STEL = 750 ppm STEL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iso-Pentane</td>
<td>78-78-4</td>
<td>7-12</td>
<td>600 ppm TWA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C7 Hydrocarbons</td>
<td>Mixture</td>
<td>1-12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C8 Hydrocarbons</td>
<td>Mixture</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iso-Butane</td>
<td>75-28-5</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>1000 ppm TWA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>71-43-2</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route 0.5 ppm TWA 2.5 ppm STEL</td>
<td>= 25 ppm Ceiling = 10 ppm TWA = 50 ppm STEL</td>
<td>OSHA Exposure Limit as specified in 1910.1028: =1.0 ppm TWA =5 ppm STEL = 0.5 ppm Action Level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

DANGER!

MAY BE HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED
MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE
OVEREXPOSURE MAY CAUSE CNS DEPRESSION
BREATHING HIGH CONCENTRATIONS CAN CAUSE IRREGULAR HEARTBEATS WHICH MAY BE FATAL

DANGER - CONTAINS BENZENE - MAY CAUSE CANCER
CAN CAUSE LEUKEMIA AND OTHER BLOOD DISORDERS.
SEE TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION SECTION FOR MORE INFORMATION

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR
VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE OR EXPLOSION
MATERIAL MAY ACCUMULATE STATIC CHARGE

STABLE

Inhalation:
Breathing high concentrations may be harmful.
May cause central nervous system depression or effects. Symptoms may include headache, excitation, euphoria, dizziness, incoordination, drowsiness, light-headedness, blurred vision, fatigue, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure.
Breathing high concentrations of this material, for example, in a confined space or by intentional abuse, can cause irregular heartbeats which can cause death. See Toxicological Effects (Section 11) for more information.

Ingestion:
Swallowing this material may be harmful.
May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract.
May cause central nervous system depression or effects. Symptoms may include salivation, pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Exposure may also cause central nervous system symptoms similar to those listed under "Inhalation" (see Inhalation section).

Skin contact:
Contact may cause reddening, itching and inflammation.
Skin contact may cause harmful effects in other parts of the body.

Eye contact:
Contact may cause pain and severe reddening and inflammation of the conjunctiva.
Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact.

Carcinogenic Evaluation:

Product information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>IARC Carcinogens:</th>
<th>NTP Carcinogens:</th>
<th>ACGIH - Carcinogens:</th>
<th>OSHA - Select Carcinogens:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marathon Natural Gasoline C5-C8 68425-31-0</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of gasoline in humans. IARC determined that limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animals exists. IARC’s overall evaluation of gasoline, in spite of limited carcinogenicity evidence, has resulted in the IARC designation of gasoline as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) because gasoline contains benzene.

IARC has determined that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of gasoline engine exhaust in humans or animals. However, IARC’s overall evaluation on gasoline engine exhaust, in spite of the absence of carcinogenicity data, has resulted in the IARC designation of gasoline engine exhaust as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) because of the presence of certain engine exhaust components.

Component Information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>IARC Carcinogens:</th>
<th>NTP Carcinogens:</th>
<th>ACGIH - Carcinogens:</th>
<th>OSHA - Select Carcinogens:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Notes: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), and OSHA have determined that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of benzene in humans (Group 1A).
4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact:
Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Skin Contact:
Immediately wash exposed skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Place contaminated clothing in closed container until cleaned or discarded. If clothing is to be laundered, inform the person performing the operation of contaminant's hazardous properties.

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.

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

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

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

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

Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure:
blood (anemia), bone marrow, blood-forming organs, skin, respiratory system, lungs, liver, kidney,

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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

Specific hazards:
This product has been determined to be a flammable liquid per the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, and should be handled accordingly. Vapors may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by many sources such as pilot lights, sparks, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling. Flashback can occur along vapor trail. For additional fire related information, see NFPA 30 or the North American Emergency Response Guide 128.
5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Special protective equipment for firefighters:
Avoid using straight water streams. Water may be ineffective in extinguishing low flash point fires, but can be used to cool exposed surfaces. Avoid excessive water spray application. Water spray and foam (AFFF/ATC) must be applied carefully to avoid frothing and from as far a distance as possible. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.

Flash point: -76 to 55 F
Autoignition temperature: No data available.
Flammable limits in air - lower (%): 1.6
Flammable limits in air - upper (%): 13.0

NFPA rating:
Health: 2
Flammability: 3
Instability: 1
Other: -

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions:
Keep public away. Isolate and evacuate area. Shut off source if safe to do so. Eliminate all ignition sources. 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. Contain liquid with sand or soil. Recover and return free product to proper containers. Use suitable absorbent materials such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:
Comply with all applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Store in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a cool well-ventilated area. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since they may contain explosive residues.

Avoid skin contact. Exercise good personal hygiene including removal of soiled clothing and prompt washing with soap and water. Product should never be used as a solvent due to its flammable and potentially toxic properties. Siphoning by mouth can result in lung aspiration which can be harmful or fatal.

Hydrocarbons are basically non-conductors of electricity and can become electrostatically charged during mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates or loading and transfer operations. If this charge reaches a sufficiently high level, sparks can form that may ignite the vapors of flammable liquids. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating under elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Nozzle spouts must be kept in contact with the containers or tank during the entire filling operation. A buildup of static electricity can occur upon re-entry into a vehicle during fueling especially in cold or dry climate conditions. The charge is generated by the action of dissimilar fabrics (i.e., clothing and upholstery) rubbing across each other as a person enters/exits the vehicle. A flash fire can result from this discharge if sufficient flammable vapors are present. Therefore, do not get back in your vehicle while refueling.
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Engineering measures: Local or general exhaust required in an enclosed area or when there is inadequate ventilation.

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

Skin and body protection: Use chemical resistant gloves such as neoprene, nitrile, or PVA to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact.

Eye protection: No special eye protection is normally required.

Hygiene measures: No special protective clothing is normally required. Select protective clothing depending on industrial operations. Use mechanical ventilation equipment that is explosion-proof.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Appearance: Clear Liquid
Physical state (Solid/Liquid/Gas): Liquid
Substance type (Pure/Mixture): Mixture
Color: Clear
Odor: Hydrocarbon
Molecular weight: Not determined.
pH: Neutral
Boiling point/range (5-95%): 96 to 257 F
Melting point/range: Not determined.
Decomposition temperature: Not applicable.
Specific gravity: 0.6-0.7
Density: 5.0-5.8 lbs/gal
Bulk density: No data available.
Vapor density: 1.0-3.9
Vapor pressure: 517-698 mm Hg @ 100 F
Evaporation rate: No data available.
Solubility: Soluble
Solubility in other solvents: No data available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): No data available.
VOC content(%): No data available.
Viscosity: No data available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: The material is stable at 70 F, 760 mm pressure.
Polymerization: Will not occur.
Hazardous decomposition products: Combustion produces carbon monoxide, aldehydes, aromatic and other hydrocarbons.
Materials to avoid: Strong oxidizers such as nitrates, chlorates, peroxides.
Conditions to avoid: Sources of heat or ignition.

MSDS ID NO.: 0201MAR001  Product name: Marathon Natural Gasoline C5-C8  Page 7 of 14
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity:

Product information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Inhalation:</th>
<th>Dermal:</th>
<th>Oral:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marathon Natural Gasoline C5-C8</td>
<td>68425-31-0</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Toxicology Information:

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

ISOPARAFFINS: Studies in laboratory animals have shown that long-term exposure to similar materials (isoparaffins) can cause kidney damage and kidney cancer in male laboratory rats. However, in-depth research indicates that these findings are unique to the male rat, and that these effects are not relevant to humans.

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

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

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

TARGET ORGANS: central nervous system, respiratory system, mucous membranes, lungs, heart, blood blood-forming organs, bone marrow, reproductive organs, testes, immune system, lymphatics, skin, eyes,
12. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Mobility: May partition into air, soil and water.

Ecotoxicity: Toxic to aquatic organisms.

Bioaccumulation: Not expected to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms.

Persistence/Biodegradation: Readily biodegradable in the environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Cleanup Considerations: 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 an "characteristic" hazardous waste. This product could also contain benzene at >0.5 ppm and could exhibit the characteristics of "toxicity" as determined by the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP). This material could become a hazardous waste if mixed or contaminated with a 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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

49 CFR 172.101:

DOT: Transport Information: This material when transported via US commerce would be regulated by DOT Regulations.

Proper shipping name: Gasoline
UN/Identification No: UN 1203
Hazard Class: 3
Packing group: II
DOT reportable quantity (lbs): Not applicable.
US Federal Regulatory Information:

US TSCA Chemical Inventory Section 8(b): This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard: This product has been evaluated and determined to be hazardous as defined in OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard.

EPA Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA):

SARA Section 302: This product contains the following component(s) that have been listed on EPA's Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) List:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C6 Hydrocarbons</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal Butane</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal Pentane</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iso-Pentane</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C7 Hydrocarbons</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iso-Butane</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C8 Hydrocarbons</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SARA Section 304: This product contains the following 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CERCLA/SARA - Hazardous Substances and their Reportable Quantities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C6 Hydrocarbons</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal Butane</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal Pentane</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iso-Pentane</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C7 Hydrocarbons</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iso-Butane</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C8 Hydrocarbons</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Benzene          | = 10 lb final RQ  
                  | = 4.54 kg final RQ                                               |

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

Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard
Fire Hazard

SARA Section 313: This product contains the following component(s) that may be subject to reporting on the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) From R:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CERCLA/SARA 313 Emission reporting:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C6 Hydrocarbons</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal Butane</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal Pentane</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iso-Pentane</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C7 Hydrocarbons</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iso-Butane</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C8 Hydrocarbons</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>= 0.1 % de minimis concentration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State and Community Right-To-Know Regulations: The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:
### C6 Hydrocarbons

- **Louisiana Right-To-Know:** Not Listed
- **California Proposition 65:** Not Listed
- **New Jersey Right-To-Know:** Not Listed
- **Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:** Not Listed
- **Massachusetts Right-To-Know:** Not Listed
- **Florida substance List:** Not Listed
- **Rhode Island Right-To-Know:** Not Listed
- **Michigan critical materials register list:** Not Listed
- **Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:** Not Listed

**California - Regulated Carcinogens:** Not Listed

**Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:** Not Listed

- **New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:** Not Listed
- **New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:** Not Listed
- **Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants** Not Listed
- **New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:** Not Listed

### Normal Butane

- **Louisiana Right-To-Know:** Not Listed
- **California Proposition 65:** Not Listed
- **New Jersey Right-To-Know:** sn 0273
- **Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:** Present
- **Massachusetts Right-To-Know:** Present
- **Florida substance List:** Not Listed
- **Rhode Island Right-To-Know:** Toxic; Flammable
- **Michigan critical materials register list:** Not Listed
- **Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:** Not Listed

**California - Regulated Carcinogens:** Not Listed

**Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:** Not Listed

- **New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:** flammable - fourth degree
- **New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:** SN 0273 TPQ 500 lb
- **Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants** Not Listed
- **New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:** Not Listed

### Normal Pentane

- **Louisiana Right-To-Know:** Not Listed
- **California Proposition 65:** Not Listed
- **New Jersey Right-To-Know:** sn 1476
- **Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:** Present
- **Massachusetts Right-To-Know:** Present
- **Florida substance List:** Not Listed
- **Rhode Island Right-To-Know:** Toxic; Flammable
- **Michigan critical materials register list:** Not Listed
- **Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:** Not Listed

**California - Regulated Carcinogens:** Not Listed

**Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:** Not Listed

- **New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:**
C6 Hydrocarbons

New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances: flammable - fourth degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:

Iso-Pentane

Louisiana Right-To-Know: Not Listed
California Proposition 65: Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know: sn 1064
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know: Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know: Present
Florida substance List: Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know: Not Listed
Michigan critical materials register list: Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:
California - Regulated Carcinogens: Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances: flammable - fourth degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:

C7 Hydrocarbons

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

Iso-Butane

Louisiana Right-To-Know: Not Listed
California Proposition 65: Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know: sn 1040
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know: Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know: Present
Florida substance List: Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know: Not Listed
C6 Hydrocarbons
Michigan critical materials register list: Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances: Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens: Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances: Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances: flammable - fourth degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:

C8 Hydrocarbons
Louisiana Right-To-Know: Not Listed
California Proposition 65: Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know: Not Listed.
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know: Not Listed.
Massachusetts Right-To-Know: Not Listed.
Florida substance List: Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know: Not Listed
Michigan critical materials register list: Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances: Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens: Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances: Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances: Not Listed
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:

Benzene
Louisiana Right-To-Know: Not Listed
California Proposition 65:
New Jersey Right-To-Know: sn 0197
carcinogen, initial date 2/27/87
developmental toxicity, initial date 12/26/97
male reproductive toxicity, initial date 12/26/97
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know: Environmental hazard; Special hazardous substance
Massachusetts Right-To-Know: Carcinogen; Extraordinarily hazardous
Florida substance List: Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know: Toxic (skin); Flammable (skin); Carcinogen (skin)
Michigan critical materials register list: = 100 lb Annual usage threshold
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:
carcinogen; extraordinarily hazardous
California - Regulated Carcinogens: Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances: Present
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances: carcinogen; flammable - third degree; mutagen; teratogen
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - = 1 lb RQ land/water
List of Hazardous Substances:
= 10 lb RQ air
C6 Hydrocarbons

**Canadian Regulatory Information:**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Canada - WHMIS: Classifications of Substances</th>
<th>Canada - WHMIS: Ingredient Disclosure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal Butane</td>
<td>A, B1</td>
<td>1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal Pentane</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iso-Pentane</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iso-Butane</td>
<td>A, B1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>B2, D2A, D2B</td>
<td>0.1 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Not Applicable.

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**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**Additional Information:** No data available.

**Prepared by:** Mark S. Swanson, Manager, Toxicology and Product Safety

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End of Safety Data Sheet