



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS ID NO.: 0203MAR020  
Revision Date: 05/29/2015

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

**Product Name:** MPC Butylenes  
**Synonym:** Alkylation Feed; Butane/Butylene Mix; Gas Alkylation Feed; Gases (Petroleum) Alkylation Feed; Hydrocarbons C3-4 Alkylation Feed; Olefin Feed; Olefins Alkylation Feed; Alky Feed; Alkylation Feed Gas; C4 Olefins  
**Chemical Family:** Hydrocarbon Gas  
**Recommended Use:** Feedstock.  
**Use Restrictions:** All others.

**Supplier Name and Address:**  
**MARATHON PETROLEUM COMPANY LP**  
**539 South Main Street**  
**Findlay, OH 45840**

**SDS information:** 1-419-421-3070  
**Emergency Telephone:** 1-877-627-5463

## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

#### **OSHA Regulatory Status**

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

Flammable gases	Category 1
Gases under pressure	Liquefied Gas
Simple Asphyxiant	-
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1B
Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 3
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 3

#### **Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)**

Static accumulating flammable liquid  
Liquid product may cause freeze burn

### Label elements

#### **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

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 cancer  
 May cause genetic defects  
 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects



**Appearance** Colorless Liquefied Gas

**Physical State** Liquefied Gas

**Odor** Hydrocarbon

#### 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 release to the environment

#### Precautionary Statements - Response

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

#### Precautionary Statements - Storage

Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place  
 Store locked up

#### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container at an approved waste disposal plant

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Alkylation Feed Gas is a complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the catalytic cracking of gas oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C3 through C4.

#### Composition Information:

Name	CAS Number	Weight %
Gases (petroleum), alkylation feed	68606-27-9	100
Butenes	25167-67-3	25-50
Isobutane	75-28-5	35-42
n-Butane	106-97-8	10-27
Isobutylene	115-11-7	6-20
Propylene	115-07-1	0-8
Propane	74-98-6	0.5-3
Isopentane	78-78-4	0-3
n-Pentane	109-66-0	0-1
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	0-0.3

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

## First Aid Measures

<b>General advice</b>	In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).
<b>Inhalation:</b>	Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, 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.
<b>Skin Contact:</b>	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.
<b>Eye Contact:</b>	Liquid: Flush with large amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes. 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.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	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

<b>Adverse Effects:</b>	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.
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## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

<b>NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:</b>	INHALATION: Overexposure to volatile hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other catecholamines producing serious cardiac arrhythmias. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants as well as bronchodilator use. Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided with hydrocarbon overexposure. Treat symptomatically. Administer supplemental oxygen as needed.
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## **5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

### **Suitable extinguishing media**

For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO<sub>2</sub>, dry chemical, foam (AFFF/ATC) or water spray can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam (AFFF/ATC) can be used. 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. 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. 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. Since this gas could burn with a near invisible flame in daylight, approach with caution. 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. 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. Use extreme caution when fighting liquefied petroleum gas fires.

**NFPA:** Health 1 Flammability 4 Instability 1 Special Hazards -

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Personal Precautions:</b>	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.
<b>Protective Equipment:</b>	Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8.
<b>Emergency Procedures:</b>	Leaking containers should be moved outdoors or to well-ventilated area and contents transferred to a suitable container. Product vapor is heavier than air and can collect in low areas that are without sufficient ventilation. Notify local health and pollution control agencies, if appropriate.
<b>Environmental precautions:</b>	If leaking, take appropriate steps to disperse gas.
<b>Methods and materials for containment:</b>	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
<b>Methods and materials for cleaning up:</b>	Shut off gas supply, if safe to do so. Isolate area until gas has dispersed.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>Safe Handling Precautions:</b>	Avoid breathing gas or mists. Use only with adequate ventilation. Gas 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.  Components of this product are basically non-conductors of electricity and can become electrostatically charged during mixing, filtering or pumping at high flow rates. If this charge reaches a sufficiently high level, sparks can form that may ignite the vapors of flammable liquids. Sudden release of hot organic vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources.
<b>Storage Conditions:</b>	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.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Strong oxidizing agents.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PELs:	OSHA - Vacated PELs	NIOSH IDLH
Gases (petroleum), alkylation feed 68606-27-9	-	-	-	-
Butenes 25167-67-3	250 ppm TWA	-	-	-
Isobutane 75-28-5	1000 ppm STEL	-	-	-
n-Butane 106-97-8	1000 ppm STEL	-	800 ppm TWA 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	-
Isobutylene 115-11-7	250 ppm TWA	-	-	-
Propylene 115-07-1	500 ppm TWA	-	-	-
Propane 74-98-6	Simple asphyxiant	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1000 ppm TWA 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	2100 ppm
Isopentane 78-78-4	1000 ppm TWA	-	-	-
n-Pentane 109-66-0	1000 ppm TWA	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 2950 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	600 ppm TWA 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 750 ppm STEL 2250 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL	1500 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	1000 ppm TWA 2200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	2000 ppm

**Notes:** The manufacturer has voluntarily elected to provide exposure limits contained in OSHA's 1989 air contaminants standard in its SDSs, even though certain of those exposure limits were vacated in 1992.

**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 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 gases and/or vapors that exceed permissible limits, or when excessive gases and/or vapors are generated. Observe respirator assigned protection factors (APFs) criteria cited in federal OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used for fire fighting.

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:** Use mechanical ventilation equipment that is explosion-proof. 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**

<b>Physical State</b>	Liquefied Gas
<b>Appearance</b>	Colorless Liquefied Gas
<b>Color</b>	Colorless
<b>Odor</b>	Hydrocarbon
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	No available data.
<b>Property</b>	
<b>Values (Method)</b>	
<b>Melting Point / Freezing Point</b>	No available data.
<b>Initial Boiling Point / Boiling Range</b>	-6.5 to 4 °C / 20 to 39 °F
<b>Flash Point</b>	-112 to -73 °C / -170 to -100 °F
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	No available data.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Extremely flammable gas
<b>Flammability Limit in Air (%)</b>	
<b>Upper Flammability Limit:</b>	9.7
<b>Lower Flammability Limit:</b>	1.6
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	No available data.
<b>Vapor Density</b>	1.9
<b>Specific Gravity / Relative Density</b>	0.58 liquid
<b>Water Solubility</b>	No available data.
<b>Solubility in other solvents</b>	No available data.
<b>Partition Coefficient</b>	No available data.
<b>Decomposition temperature:</b>	No available data.
<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Autoignition Temperature</b>	324-465 °C / 615-869 °F
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	No available data.
<b>Dynamic Viscosity</b>	No available data.
<b>Explosive Properties</b>	No available data.
<b>Softening Point</b>	No available data.
<b>VOC Content (%)</b>	No available data.
<b>Density</b>	4.8 lbs/gal
<b>Bulk Density</b>	Not applicable

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b><u>Reactivity</u></b>	The product is non-reactive under normal conditions.
<b><u>Chemical stability</u></b>	The material is stable at 70°F, 760 mmHg pressure.
<b><u>Possibility of hazardous reactions</u></b>	None under normal processing.
<b><u>Hazardous polymerization</u></b>	Will not occur.
<b><u>Conditions to avoid</u></b>	Sources of heat or ignition.
<b><u>Incompatible materials</u></b>	Strong oxidizing agents.
<b><u>Hazardous decomposition products</u></b>	None known under normal conditions of use.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Potential short-term adverse effects from overexposures**

<b>Inhalation</b>	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.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Vapor may cause irritation. Direct contact with liquefied product can cause freeze burn or frostbite.

**Skin contact** 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
Gases (petroleum), alkylation feed 68606-27-9	-	-	-
Butenes 25167-67-3	-	-	658 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Isobutane 75-28-5	-	-	570,000 ppm (Rat) 15 min
n-Butane 106-97-8	-	-	658 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Isobutylene 115-11-7	620 mg/kg (Rat)	-	-
Propylene 115-07-1	-	-	658 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Propane 74-98-6	-	-	> 1,464 mg/L (Rat) 15 min
Isopentane 78-78-4	-	-	450 mg/L (Mouse) 2 h
n-Pentane 109-66-0	-	-	364 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
1,3-Butadiene 106-99-0	5480 mg/kg (Rat)	-	285 g/m <sup>3</sup> (Rat) 4 h

**Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**

**BUTENES:** Exposure to 0, 500, 2000 or 8000 ppm isobutene for two years did not produce evidence of carcinogenicity in male and female mice or female rats. Male rats exposed to 8000 ppm produced an increase in thyroid tumors compared to controls in the study but not compared to historical controls. Thyroid tumors observed in chronic rat studies have been regarded as of questionable relevance to humans at low concentrations since isobutene is not genotoxic and chronic respiratory irritation (stress) can cause disruption of thyroid metabolism. Male and female rats exposed to up to 5000 ppm, 8000 ppm or 8000 ppm 1-butene, 2-butane or isobutene for 4-6 weeks prior to and during mating resulted in no general systemic/neurotoxic effects. No effects on fertility or reproductive performance, pup survival and neonatal development were observed with any butene isomer tested.

**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.

**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. The International Agency for Research in Cancer (IARC) has determined that there is inadequate evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of propylene. Overall evaluation: Propylene is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3).

**PROPANE:** Studies in laboratory animals 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.

**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.

**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.

#### Adverse effects related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

**Signs & Symptoms** Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue.

**Sensitization** Not expected to be a skin or respiratory sensitizer.

**Mutagenic effects** May cause genetic defects.

**Carcinogenicity** Cancer designations are listed in the table below.

Name	ACGIH (Class)	IARC (Class)	NTP	OSHA
Gases (petroleum), alkylation feed 68606-27-9	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Butenes 25167-67-3	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Isobutane 75-28-5	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
n-Butane 106-97-8	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed



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
Propane 74-98-6	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Isopentane 78-78-4	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
n-Pentane 109-66-0	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
1,3-Butadiene 106-99-0	Suspected human carcinogen (A2)	Carcinogenic to humans (1)	Known to be human carcinogen	Listed

**Reproductive toxicity** None known.

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

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

**Aspiration hazard** Not applicable.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity** This product should be considered harmful to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long lasting adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to Microorganisms	Crustacea
Gases (petroleum), alkylation feed 68606-27-9	-	-	-	-
Butenes 25167-67-3	-	96-hr LC50 = 19 mg/L Fish	-	48-hr LC50 = 11 mg/l Daphnia
Isobutane 75-28-5	-	-	-	-
n-Butane 106-97-8	-	-	-	-
Isobutylene 115-11-7	-	96-hr LC50 = 22 mg/L Fish	-	-
Propylene 115-07-1	-	-	-	-
Propane 74-98-6	-	-	-	-
Isopentane 78-78-4	-	96-hr LC50 = 3.1 mg/L Rainbow trout	-	48-hr EC50 >1 - <10 mg/L Daphnia magna
n-Pentane 109-66-0	-	96-hr LC50 >1 - <10 mg/L Rainbow trout	-	48-hr EC50 = 9.7 mg/L Daphnia magna
1,3-Butadiene 106-99-0	-	-	-	-

**Persistence and degradability** Readily biodegradable in the environment.

**Bioaccumulation** Not expected to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms.

**Mobility in soil** Not classified in terms of mobility in air, soil and water. Due to physical properties, the mobility of this material is expected to be negligible.

**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.

**Methods of 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 (49 CFR 172.101):**

<b>UN Proper shipping name:</b>	Hydrocarbon Gas Mixture, Liquefied, N.O.S. (Contains Butane)
<b>UN/Identification No:</b>	UN 1965
<b>Transport Hazard Class(es):</b>	2.1
<b>Packing group:</b>	Not applicable

**TDG (Canada):**

<b>UN Proper shipping name:</b>	Hydrocarbon Gas Mixture, Liquefied, N.O.S. (Contains Butane)
<b>UN/Identification No:</b>	UN 1965
<b>Transport Hazard Class(es):</b>	2.1
<b>Packing group:</b>	Not applicable

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**US Federal Regulatory Information:**

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

Name	CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs
Gases (petroleum), alkylation feed	NA
Butenes	NA
Isobutane	NA
n-Butane	NA
Isobutylene	NA
Propylene	NA
Propane	NA
Isopentane	NA
n-Pentane	NA
1,3-Butadiene	NA

**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	CERCLA/SARA - Hazardous Substances and their Reportable Quantities
Gases (petroleum), alkylation feed	NA

Butenes	NA
Isobutane	NA
n-Butane	NA
Isobutylene	NA
Propylene	NA
Propane	NA
Isopentane	NA
n-Pentane	NA
1,3-Butadiene	10 lb final RQ 4.54 kg final RQ

**SARA:** The following EPA hazard categories apply to this product:

Acute Health Hazard  
Chronic Health Hazard  
Fire Hazard  
Sudden Release Of Pressure

**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:
Gases (petroleum), alkylation feed	None
Butenes	None
Isobutane	None
n-Butane	None
Isobutylene	None
Propylene	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Propane	None
Isopentane	None
n-Pentane	None
1,3-Butadiene	0.1 % de minimis concentration

**State and Community Right-To-Know Regulations:**

The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

Gases (petroleum), alkylation feed

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.

Butenes

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed.
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 0286
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Not Listed.

Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	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 0286 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Not Listed.
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
Isobutane	
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.
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 1040 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Not Listed.
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
n-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.
Isobutylene	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed.
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1045
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	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 1045 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Not Listed.
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
Propylene	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed.
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1609
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
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 1609 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Not Listed.
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
Propane	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed.
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1594
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 1594 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Not Listed.
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
Isopentane	
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:	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 1064 TPQ: 500 lb

Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Not Listed.
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
n-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 - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - fourth degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1476 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Not Listed.
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
1,3-Butadiene	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Carcinogen, initial date 4/1/88 Developmental toxicity, initial date 4/16/04 Reproductive toxicity, initial date 4/16/04
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 0272
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; Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Carcinogen; extraordinarily hazardous
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Present
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Carcinogen; mutagen; flammable - fourth degree; reactive - second degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 0272 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.

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

**Canadian Regulatory Information:** "This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the (M)SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations."

Name	Canada - WHMIS: Classifications of Substances:	Canada - WHMIS: Ingredient Disclosure:
Gases (petroleum), alkylation feed	A,B1,D2A,D2B	0.1%
Butenes	A,B1	1%
Isobutane	A,B1	1%
n-Butane	A,B1	1%
Isobutylene	A,B1	1%
Propylene	A,B1,D2B	1%
Propane	A,B1	1%

Isopentane	B2	1%
n-Pentane	B2	1%
1,3-Butadiene	A,B1,D2A,F	0.1%



NOTE: Not Applicable.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared By Toxicology and Product Safety  
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### Revision Note:

#### 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.