

Section 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Natural Gasoline - Lonestar Shafter

Synonyms: Not available.

Product Use: Refinery feedstock.

Restrictions on Use: Not available.

Manufacturer/Supplier: Plains Midstream Canada ULC, and Affiliates
Suite 1400, 607 – 8th Avenue SW
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 0A7

Phone Number: 1-866-875-2554

Emergency Phone: USA - CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 / CANADA - CANUTEC 1-888-CAN-UTEC (226-8832), 613-996-6666 or *666 on a cellular phone

Date of Preparation of SDS: April 11, 2016

Section 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS INFORMATION

Classification: Flammable Liquids, Category 1
Skin Irritation, Category 2
Germ Cell Mutagenicity, Category 1B
Carcinogenicity, Category 1A
Toxic to Reproduction, Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure), Category 3 - Narcotic Effects
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure), Category 2
Aspiration Hazard, Category 1

LABEL ELEMENTS

Hazard Pictogram(s): 

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements: Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause genetic defects.
May cause cancer.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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, and hot surfaces. – No smoking.



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- Keep container tightly closed.
- Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.
- Use only non-sparking tools.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- Do not breathe mist, vapours, or spray.
- Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.

Response: If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center or doctor.
 If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
 If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.
 Do NOT induce vomiting.
 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
 In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam to extinguish.

Storage: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
 Keep cool.
 Store locked up.

Disposal: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: Not applicable.

Ingredients with Unknown Toxicity: None.

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, (29 CFR 1910.1200). This material is considered hazardous by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

Section 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS			
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Hazardous Ingredient(s)	Common name / Synonyms	CAS No.	% wt./wt.
Gasoline, natural	Gasoline	8006-61-9	100
Butane, 2-methyl-	Isopentane	78-78-4	60 - 100
Pentane	Not available.	109-66-0	15 - 40
Butane	Not available.	106-97-8	1 - 5
Hexane	Not available.	110-54-3	1 - 5
Heptane	Not available.	142-82-5	0.5 - 1.5
Benzene	Not available.	71-43-2	0.1 - 1
Hydrogen sulfide (H2S)	Not available.	7783-06-4	< 0.0001

Section 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation: If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell. If breathing or the heart stops, trained personnel should immediately begin artificial respiration (AR) or cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) respectively. Get medical attention immediately.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain. Excessive inhalation may cause headache, dizziness, confusion, loss of appetite and/or loss of consciousness. This product may contain small amounts of Hydrogen sulphide which may accumulate in confined spaces. Inhalation of Hydrogen sulphide may cause loss of sense of smell, major irritation of the respiratory tract, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and fluid buildup in the lungs (pulmonary edema), which can be fatal. At 300 ppm unconsciousness may occur after 20 minutes. From 300 to 500 ppm, death can occur within 1 to 4 hours of continuous exposure. At 500 ppm the respiratory system is paralyzed, the victim collapses almost instantaneously, and death can occur after exposure of only 30 to 60 minutes. Above 500 ppm Hydrogen sulphide may cause immediate loss of consciousness; death is rapid, and possibly immediate.

Eye Contact: If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: May cause eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision.

Skin Contact: If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: Causes skin irritation. Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, and itching.

Ingestion: If swallowed: Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a poison center or doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If breathing or the heart stops, trained personnel should immediately begin artificial respiration (AR) or cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) respectively. Get medical attention immediately.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause gastrointestinal irritation. Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Ingestion of Isopentane may cause ventricular fibrillation and kidney, liver, and bone marrow damage. Swallowed liquids can vaporize in the trachea. Aspiration into the lungs is an asphyxiation hazard.



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General Advice: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label or SDS where possible).

Note to Physicians: Symptoms may not appear immediately. For inhalation of Hydrogen Sulphide, consider oxygen.

Section 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABILITY AND EXPLOSION INFORMATION

Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water. When heated, this material may evolve toxic and flammable Hydrogen sulphide.

If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: This material is not sensitive to mechanical impact.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Take precautionary measures against static discharge. This material is sensitive to static discharge.

MEANS OF EXTINCTION

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Small Fire: Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam.
Large Fire: Water spray, fog or regular foam. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use straight streams. CAUTION: All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

Products of Combustion: Oxides of carbon. Oxides of sulphur.

Protection of Firefighters: Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution. Hydrogen sulphide is heavier than air and may collect in low lying areas and confined spaces. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Emergency Procedures:** As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Personal Precautions:** Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8. Don full-face, positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Environmental Precautions:** Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- Methods for Containment:** Stop leak if you can do it without risk. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.
- Methods for Clean-Up:** Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.
- Other Information:** See Section 13 for disposal considerations.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:

Do not swallow. Do not breathe mist, vapours, or spray. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. – No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. See Section 8 for information on Personal Protective Equipment.

Storage:

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool. Store locked up. Store away from incompatible materials. See Section 10 for information on Incompatible Materials. Keep out of the reach of children. Head spaces in storage containers may contain toxic hydrogen sulphide gas. Structural materials and lighting and ventilation systems should be corrosion resistant.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

Component

Gasoline [CAS No. 8006-61-9]

ACGIH: 300 ppm (TWA); 500 ppm (STEL); A3 (1990)

OSHA: 300 ppm (TWA); 500 ppm (STEL) [Vacated];

Isopentane [CAS No. 78-78-4]

ACGIH: 1000 ppm (TWA); (2013)

OSHA: No PEL established.

Pentane [CAS No. 109-66-0]

ACGIH: 1000 ppm (TWA); (2013)

OSHA: 1000 ppm (TWA), 2950 mg/m³ (TWA);
600 ppm (TWA); 750 ppm (STEL) [Vacated];

Butane [CAS No. 106-97-8]

ACGIH: 1000 ppm (TWA); (2012)

OSHA: 800 ppm (TWA) [Vacated];

Hexane [CAS No. 110-54-3]

ACGIH: 50 ppm (TWA); Skin, BEI (1996)

OSHA: 500 ppm (TWA), 1800 mg/m³ (TWA); Skin.
50 ppm (TWA) [Vacated];

Heptane [CAS No. 142-82-5]

ACGIH: 400 ppm (TWA); 500 ppm (STEL); (1979)

OSHA: 500 ppm (TWA), 2000 mg/m³ (TWA);
400 ppm (TWA); 500 ppm (STEL) [Vacated];

Benzene [CAS No. 71-43-2]

ACGIH: 0.5 ppm (TWA); 2.5 ppm (STEL); Skin; A1; BEI (1996)

OSHA: 1 ppm (TWA); 5 ppm (STEL);

Hydrogen sulphide [CAS No. 7783-06-4]

ACGIH: 1 ppm (TWA); 5 ppm (STEL); (2009);

OSHA: 20 ppm (C); 50 ppm (Peak) (Maximum duration: 10 mins. once only if no other
meas. exp. occurs.)
10 ppm (TWA); 15 ppm (STEL) [Vacated];

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit

TWA: Time-Weighted Average

STEL: Short-Term Exposure Limit

C: Ceiling

Engineering Controls:

Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapour, gas, etc.) below recommended exposure limits. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)



Eye/Face Protection:

Wear safety glasses. Use equipment for eye protection that meets the standards referenced by CSA Standard

CAN/CSA-Z94.3-92 and OSHA regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 for Personal Protective Equipment.

- Hand Protection:** Wear protective gloves. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.
- Skin and Body Protection:** Wear protective clothing. Flame resistant clothing that meets the NFPA 2112 and CAN/CGSB 155.20 standards is recommended in areas where material is stored or handled.
- Respiratory Protection:** If engineering controls and ventilation are not sufficient to control exposure to below the allowable limits then an appropriate NIOSH/MSHA approved air-purifying respirator that meets the requirements of CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z94.4-11, with organic vapor cartridge, or self-contained breathing apparatus must be used. Supplied air breathing apparatus must be used when oxygen concentrations are low or if airborne concentrations exceed the limits of the air-purifying respirators.
- General Hygiene Considerations:** Handle according to established industrial hygiene and safety practices. Consult a competent industrial hygienist to determine hazard potential and/or the PPE manufacturers to ensure adequate protection.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Clear liquid.
Colour:	Colourless.
Odour:	Gasoline.
Odour Threshold:	Not available.
Physical State:	Liquid.
pH:	Not available.
Melting Point / Freezing Point:	Not available.
Initial Boiling Point:	21.9 °C (71.4 °F) (ASTM D86)
Boiling Range:	21.9 to 72.3 °C (71.4 to 162.1 °F) (ASTM D86)
Flash Point:	< -35 °C (-31 °F) (ASTM D93)
Evaporation Rate:	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable.
Lower Flammability Limit:	1.5 % (Pentane)
Upper Flammability Limit:	7.8 % (Pentane)
Vapor Pressure:	211.9 kPa at 50 °C (122 °F) (ASTM D6377)
Vapor Density:	Not available.



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Relative Density: 0.6292 (Water = 1) at 15 °C (59 °F) (ASTM D5002)

Solubilities: Insoluble in water.

Partition Coefficient: n-Octanol/Water: Not available.

Auto-ignition Temperature: 225 °C (437 °F) (Hexane)

Decomposition Temperature: Not available.

Viscosity: Not available.

Percent Volatile, wt. %: 100

VOC content, wt. %: Not available.

Density: 628.6 kg/m³ at 15°C (59 °F) (ASTM D5002)

API Gravity: 93.4 at 15 °C (59 °F) (ASTM D5002)

Acidity (TAN): < 0.1 mgKOH/g (ASTM D664)

Pour Point: < -65 °C (-85 °F) (ASTM D5853)

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Contact with incompatible materials. Sources of ignition. Exposure to heat.

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal storage conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: None known.

Conditions to Avoid: Contact with incompatible materials. Sources of ignition. Exposure to heat.

Incompatible Materials: Oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Hazardous sulphur dioxide, and related oxides of sulphur may be generated upon combustion.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE

Product Toxicity

Oral: Not available.

Dermal: Not available.

Inhalation: Not available.

Component Toxicity

Component	CAS No.	LD ₅₀ oral	LD ₅₀ dermal	LC ₅₀
Gasoline	8006-61-9	Not available.	Not available.	300000 mg/m ³ (rat); 5M
Isopentane	78-78-4	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Pentane	109-66-0	400 mg/kg (rat)	Not available.	364000 mg/m ³ (rat); 4H
Butane	106-97-8	Not available.	Not available.	658000 mg/m ³ (rat); 4H
Hexane	110-54-3	25000 mg/kg (rat)	Not available.	48000 ppm (rat); 4H



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Heptane	142-82-5	Not available.	Not available.	103000 mg/m ³ (rat); 4H
Benzene	71-43-2	930 mg/kg (rat)	> 9400 µl/kg (rabbit)	10000 ppm (rat); 7H
Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	Not available.	Not available.	444 ppm (rat); 4H

Likely Routes of Exposure: Eye contact. Skin contact. Inhalation. Ingestion. Skin absorption.

Target Organs: Skin. Eyes. Gastrointestinal tract. Respiratory system. Lungs. Blood. Cardiovascular system. Bone marrow. Liver. Kidneys. Central nervous system. Peripheral nervous system.

Symptoms (including delayed and immediate effects)

Inhalation: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain. Excessive inhalation may cause headache, dizziness, confusion, loss of appetite and/or loss of consciousness. This product may contain small amounts of Hydrogen sulphide which may accumulate in confined spaces. Inhalation of Hydrogen sulphide may cause loss of sense of smell, major irritation of the respiratory tract, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and fluid buildup in the lungs (pulmonary edema), which can be fatal. At 300 ppm unconsciousness may occur after 20 minutes. From 300 to 500 ppm, death can occur within 1 to 4 hours of continuous exposure. At 500 ppm the respiratory system is paralyzed, the victim collapses almost instantaneously, and death can occur after exposure of only 30 to 60 minutes. Above 500 ppm Hydrogen sulphide may cause immediate loss of consciousness; death is rapid, and possibly immediate.

Eye: May cause eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision.

Skin: Causes skin irritation. Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, and itching.

Ingestion: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause gastrointestinal irritation. Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Ingestion of Isopentane may cause ventricular fibrillation and kidney, liver, and bone marrow damage. Swallowed liquids can vapourize in the trachea. Aspiration into the lungs is an asphyxiation hazard.

Skin Sensitization: Not available.

Respiratory Sensitization: Not available.

Medical Conditions Not available.

Aggravated By Exposure:

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE (from short and long-term exposure)

Target Organs: Skin. Eyes. Gastrointestinal tract. Respiratory system. Cardiovascular system. Lungs. Blood. Bone marrow. Liver. Kidneys. Central nervous system. Peripheral nervous system.

Chronic Effects: Hazardous by OSHA/WHMIS criteria. May cause chronic effects. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. High

vapour concentrations, generally greater than 10% by volume, may sensitize the heart and lead to lethal cardiac arrhythmias. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of Isopentane may cause dizziness, weakness, weight loss, anemia, nervousness, pains in the limbs and peripheral numbness. Chronic inhalation of n-Hexane may cause peripheral nerve disorders and central nervous system effects. Long term inhalation of Benzene vapours can result in bone marrow abnormalities with damage to blood forming tissues and may cause anemia and other blood cell abnormalities. Immunodepressive effects have also been reported. Hydrogen sulphide may reduce lung function; cause neurological effects such as headaches, nausea, depression and personality changes; eye and mucous membrane irritation; damage to cardiovascular system.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer. Long-term exposure to Gasoline vapours has caused cancer in laboratory animals. Chronic exposure to benzene has been associated with an increased incidence of leukemia and multiple myeloma (tumour composed of cells of the type normally found in the bone marrow).

Component Carcinogenicity

Component	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA	Prop 65
Gasoline	A3	Group 2B	Not listed.	OSHA Carcinogen.	Listed.
Benzene	A1	Group 1	List 1	OSHA Carcinogen.	Listed.

Mutagenicity: May cause genetic defects.

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

Developmental Effects

Teratogenicity: Not available.

Embryotoxicity: Benzene has caused adverse fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Toxicologically Synergistic Materials: Not available.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

Persistence / Degradability: Not available.

Bioaccumulation / Accumulation: Not available.

Mobility in Environment: Not available.

Other Adverse Effects: Not available.

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions: Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements.

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Proper Shipping Name: UN3295, HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S., 3, PG I

Class: 3

UN Number: UN3295

Packing Group: I

Label Code:



Canada Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG)

Proper Shipping Name: UN3295, HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S., 3, PG I

Class: 3

UN Number: UN3295

Packing Group: I

Label Code:



Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Chemical Inventories

US (TSCA)

The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of TSCA.

Canada (DSL)

The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of the NSN Regulations under CEPA, 1999.

Federal Regulations

United States

This SDS has been prepared to meet the U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SARA Title III

Component	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ (lbs.)	Section 304 EHS RQ (lbs.)	CERCLA RQ (lbs.)	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ (lbs.)
Isopentane	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	10000
Pentane	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	10000
Butane	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	10000
Hexane	Not listed.	Not listed.	5000	313	Not listed.	Not listed.
Benzene	Not listed.	Not listed.	10	313	U019	Not listed.
Hydrogen sulphide	500	100	100	313s	U135	10000



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State Regulations

Massachusetts

US Massachusetts Commonwealth's Right-to-Know Law (Appendix A to 105 Code of Massachusetts Regulations Section 670.000)

Component	CAS No.	RTK List
Gasoline	8006-61-9	Listed.
Isopentane	78-78-4	Listed.
Pentane	109-66-0	Listed.
Butane	106-97-8	Listed.
Hexane	110-54-3	Listed.
Heptane	142-82-5	Listed.
Benzene	71-43-2	E
Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	E

Note: E = Extraordinarily Hazardous Substance

New Jersey

US New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act (New Jersey Statute Annotated Section 34:5A-5)

Component	CAS No.	RTK List
Gasoline	8006-61-9	SHHS
Isopentane	78-78-4	SHHS
Pentane	109-66-0	SHHS
Butane	106-97-8	SHHS
Hexane	110-54-3	SHHS
Heptane	142-82-5	SHHS
Benzene	71-43-2	SHHS
Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	SHHS

Note: SHHS = Special Health Hazard Substance

Pennsylvania

US Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law (34 Pa. Code Chap. 301-323)

Component	CAS No.	RTK List
Gasoline	8006-61-9	Listed.
Isopentane	78-78-4	Listed.
Pentane	109-66-0	Listed.
Butane	106-97-8	Listed.
Hexane	110-54-3	Listed.
Heptane	142-82-5	Listed.
Benzene	71-43-2	ES
Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	E

Note: E = Environmental Hazard; S = Special Hazardous Substance

California

California Prop 65: WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Component	Type of Toxicity
Gasoline	cancer
Benzene	cancer; developmental, male
Toluene	developmental; female
Ethylbenzene	cancer



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Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Disclaimer:

The information contained in this document applies to this specific material as supplied. It may not be valid for this material if it is used in combination with any other materials. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy oneself as to the suitability and completeness of this information for their own particular use.

Date of Preparation of SDS: April 11, 2016

Version: 1.2

GHS SDS Prepared by: Deerfoot Consulting Inc.

Phone: (403) 720-3700