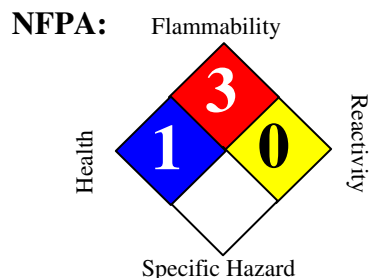


Material Safety Data Sheet

Naphtha



HMIS III:

HEALTH	1
FLAMMABILITY	3
PHYSICAL	0

0 = Insignificant, 1 = Slight, 2 = Moderate, 3 = High, 4 = Extreme

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name	: Naphtha
Synonyms	: Light Naphtha, Japan Open Spec Bonded Naphtha, SNG Naphtha, Light Cat Naphtha, Sweet Virgin Naphtha (SVN), Debutanized Naphtha, Atmospheric Naphtha (DAN), HCU Light Naphtha, Light CR Gasoline, Full Range Cracked Naphtha, Full Range Hydrocracked Naphtha, Full Range Reformulated Naphtha, Light Chemical Treated Naphtha, Light Cracked Naphtha, Light Hydrocracked Naphtha, Light Hydrotreated Naphtha, Aviation Alkylate Naphtha, 888100004450
Product Use Description	: Component, Refinery Intermediate Stream
Company	: For: Buckhead Midstream, LLC 109 N. Post Oak Ln., Ste 520 Houston, TX 77024
Call Center	: Chemtrec (Emergency Contact) : (800) 424-9300

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Regulatory status	: This material is considered hazardous by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Signal Word	: DANGER
Hazard Summary	: Extremely flammable. Irritating to eyes and respiratory system. Affects central nervous system. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Aspiration Hazard.

Potential Health Effects

Eyes	: High vapor concentration or contact may cause irritation and discomfort.
Skin	: Brief contact may cause slight irritation. Skin irritation leading to dermatitis may occur upon prolonged or repeated contact. Can be absorbed through skin.
Ingestion	: Aspiration hazard if liquid is inhaled into lungs, particularly from vomiting after ingestion. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonia, severe lung damage, respiratory failure and even death.
Inhalation	: Vapors or mists from this material can irritate the nose, throat, and lungs, and can cause signs and symptoms of central nervous system depression, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness,

drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms, but no long-term effects.

Chronic Exposure

: Long-term exposure may cause effects to specific organs, such as to the liver, kidneys, blood, nervous system, and skin. Contains benzene, which can cause blood disease, including anemia and leukemia.

Target Organs

: Skin, Central nervous system, Liver, Kidney, Blood

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS-No.	Weight %
Naphtha; Low boiling point naphtha	8030-30-6	100%
N-hexane	110-54-3	25 - 35%
Xylene	1330-20-7	25 - 35%
Toluene	108-88-3	15 - 20%
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	15 - 20%
Pentane	109-66-0	15 - 20%
Heptane [and isomers]	142-82-5	12.5 - 15%
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	5 - 7%
Benzene	71-43-2	3 - 5%
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	2 - 3%
Sulfur	7704-34-9	0 - 1.5%

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- General advice** : Remove from exposure, lie down. In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt, seek medical advice. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately and thoroughly wash material from skin.
- Inhalation** : If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek medical attention immediately.
- Skin contact** : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Contaminated leather, particularly footwear, must be discarded. Note that contaminated clothing may be a fire hazard. Seek medical advice if symptoms persist or develop.
- Eye contact** : Remove contact lenses. In the case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
- Ingestion** : If swallowed Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention immediately.

Notes to physician : Symptoms: Dizziness, Discomfort, Headache, Nausea, Kidney disorders, Liver disorders.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Form	: Liquid
Flash point -typical	: -21.7 °C (-7.1 °F)
Auto Ignition temperature	: 225 °C (437 °F)
Lower explosive limit	: 1.2 %(V)
Upper explosive limit	: 6.9 % (V)
Suitable extinguishing media	: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
Specific hazards during fire fighting	: SMALL FIRES: Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray, fire fighting foam, or Halon. LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or fire fighting foam. Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	: Fire fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. Firefighters' protective clothing will provide limited protection.
Further information	: Isolate area around container involved in fire. Cool tanks, shells, and containers exposed to fire and excessive heat with water. For massive fires the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be advantageous to further minimize personnel exposure. Major fires may require withdrawal, allowing the tank to burn. Large storage tank fires typically require specially trained personnel and equipment to extinguish the fire, often including the need for properly applied fire fighting foam. Exposure to decomposition products may be a hazard to health. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions	: Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Ventilate the area. Remove all sources of ignition. Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).
Environmental precautions	: Should not be released into the environment. Avoid subsoil penetration. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains, inform respective authorities.
Methods for cleaning up	: Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	: Keep away from fire, sparks and heated surfaces. No smoking near areas where material is stored or handled. The product should only be stored and handled in
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areas with intrinsically safe electrical classification.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Hydrocarbon liquids including this product can act as a non-conductive flammable liquid (or static accumulators), and may form ignitable vapor-air mixtures in storage tanks or other containers. Precautions to prevent static-initated fire or explosion during transfer, storage or handling, include but are not limited to these examples:

- (1) Ground and bond containers during product transfers. Grounding and bonding may not be adequate protection to prevent ignition or explosion of hydrocarbon liquids and vapors that are static accumulators.
- (2) Special slow load procedures for "switch loading" must be followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil or diesel) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as gasoline or naphtha).
- (3) Storage tank level floats must be effectively bonded.

For more information on precautions to prevent static-initated fire or explosion, see NFPA 77, Recommended Practice on Static Electricity (2007), and API Recommended Practice 2003, Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents (2008).

Dust explosion class : Not applicable

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Use approved containers. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty or partially full product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose containers to sources of ignition. Store in a well-ventilated area. The storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". The cleaning of tanks previously containing this product should follow API Recommended Practice (RP) 2013 "Cleaning Mobile Tanks In Flammable and Combustible Liquid Service" and API RP 2015 "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks".

Advice on common storage : Keep away from food, drink and animal feed. Incompatible with oxidizing agents. Incompatible with acids.

Other data : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

List	Components	CAS-No.	Type:	Value
OSHA	Benzene - 29 CFR 1910.1028	71-43-2	TWA	1 ppm
		71-43-2	STEL	5 ppm
		71-43-2	OSHA_AL	0.5 ppm
OSHA Z1	Naphtha; Low boiling point naphtha	8030-30-6	PEL	100 ppm 400 mg/m3
	Xylene	1330-20-7	PEL	100 ppm 435 mg/m3
	N-hexane	110-54-3	PEL	500 ppm 1,800 mg/m3
	Cyclohexane	110-82-7	PEL	300 ppm 1,050 mg/m3
	Heptane [and isomers]	142-82-5	PEL	500 ppm 2,000 mg/m3
	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	PEL	100 ppm 435 mg/m3
ACGIH	Naphtha; Low boiling point naphtha	8030-30-6	TWA	400 ppm

	Xylene	1330-20-7	TWA	100 ppm
		1330-20-7	STEL	150 ppm
	N-hexane	110-54-3	TWA	50 ppm
	Toluene	108-88-3	TWA	50 ppm
	Cyclohexane	110-82-7	TWA	100 ppm
	Pentane	109-66-0	TWA	600 ppm
	Heptane [and isomers]	142-82-5	TWA	400 ppm
		142-82-5	STEL	500 ppm
	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA	100 ppm
		100-41-4	STEL	125 ppm
	Benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0.5 ppm
		71-43-2	STEL	2.5 ppm

Engineering measures : Use adequate ventilation to keep gas and vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces. Use only intrinsically safe electrical equipment approved for use in classified areas.

Eye protection : Safety glasses or goggles are recommended where there is a possibility of splashing or spraying. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Hand protection : Gloves constructed of nitrile or neoprene are recommended. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.

Skin and body protection : If needed to prevent skin contact, chemical protective clothing such as of DuPont TyChem®, Saranex or equivalent recommended based on degree of exposure. The resistance of specific material may vary from product to product as well as with degree of exposure.

Respiratory protection : A NIOSH/ MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2-1992, NIOSH Respirator Decision Logic, and the manufacturer for additional guidance on respiratory protection selection. Use a NIOSH/ MSHA-approved positive-pressure supplied-air respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, in oxygen-deficient atmospheres, or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

Work / Hygiene practices : Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices. Avoid repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not use as a cleaning solvent on the skin. Do not use solvents or harsh abrasive skin cleaners for washing this product from exposed skin areas. Waterless hand cleaners are effective. Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Use care when laundering to prevent the formation of flammable vapors which could ignite via washer or dryer. Consider the need to discard contaminated leather shoes and gloves.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form	: Liquid
Appearance	: Colorless to light yellow
Odor	: Characteristic hydrocarbon-like
Flash point - typical	: -21.7 °C (-7.1 °F)
Auto Ignition temperature	: 225 °C (437 °F)
Thermal decomposition	: Heating can release hazardous gases, No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
Lower explosive limit	: 1.2 % (V)
Upper explosive limit	: 6.9 % (V)
pH	: Not applicable
Specific gravity	: 0.77 (H ₂ O=1)
Boiling point	: 26.7 - 148.9 °C(80.1 - 300.0 °F)
Vapor Pressure	: 758 - 896 hPa at 20 °C (68 °F)
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	: 3.5
Water solubility	: Negligible
Viscosity, kinematic	: Not determined
Percent Volatiles	: 100 %
Work / Hygiene practices	Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices. Avoid repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not use as a cleaning solvent on the skin. Do not use solvents or harsh abrasive skin cleaners for washing this product from exposed skin areas. Waterless hand cleaners are effective. Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Use care when laundering to prevent the formation of flammable vapors which could ignite via washer or dryer. Consider the need to discard contaminated leather shoes and gloves.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions to avoid	: Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources.
Materials to avoid	: Strong acids and strong bases. Oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and noncombusted hydrocarbons (smoke).
Thermal decomposition	: Heating can release hazardous gases. No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
Hazardous reactions	: Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Hazardous polymerization does not occur. Note: Stable under recommended storage conditions.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Carcinogenicity**

NTP : Benzene (CAS-No.: 71-43-2)

IARC : Ethylbenzene (CAS-No.: 100-41-4)
Benzene (CAS-No.: 71-43-2)

OSHA : Benzene (CAS-No.: 71-43-2)

CA Prop 65 : WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.
Ethylbenzene (CAS-No.: 100-41-4)
Benzene (CAS-No.: 71-43-2)

: WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
Toluene (CAS-No.: 108-88-3)
Benzene (CAS-No.: 71-43-2)

Skin irritation : Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in desiccation of the skin.
The product may be absorbed through the skin.

Eye irritation : The liquid splashed in the eyes may cause irritation and reversible damage.
Strong lachrymation can make it difficult to escape

Further information : This product contains benzene. Human health studies indicate that prolonged and/or repeated overexposure to benzene may cause damage to the blood-forming system (particularly bone marrow), and serious blood disorders such as aplastic anemia and leukemia. Benzene is listed as a human carcinogen by the NTP, IARC, OSHA and ACGIH. Acute toxicity of benzene results primarily from depression of the central nervous system (CNS). Inhalation of concentrations over 50 ppm can produce headache, lassitude, weariness, dizziness, drowsiness, or excitation. Exposure to very high levels can result in unconsciousness and death. Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting.
Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbances, including irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, and central nervous (brain) effects similar to alcohol intoxication. In severe cases, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death may occur.

Component:

N-hexane	110-54-3	<p><u>Acute oral toxicity:</u> LD50 rat Dose: 25,000 mg/kg</p> <p><u>Acute dermal toxicity:</u> LD50 rabbit Dose: 2,001 mg/kg</p> <p><u>Acute inhalation toxicity:</u> LC50 rat Dose: 171.6 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h</p> <p><u>Skin irritation:</u> Classification: Irritating to skin. Result: Skin irritation</p> <p><u>Eye irritation:</u> Classification: Irritating to eyes. Result: Mild eye irritation</p> <p><u>Teratogenicity:</u> N11.00418960</p>
Xylene	1330-20-7	<p><u>Acute oral toxicity:</u> LD50 rat Dose: 2,840 mg/kg</p> <p><u>Acute dermal toxicity:</u> LD50 rabbit Dose: ca. 4,500 mg/kg</p> <p><u>Acute inhalation toxicity:</u> LC50 rat Dose: 6,350 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h</p> <p><u>Skin irritation:</u> Classification: Irritating to skin. Result: Mild skin irritation Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation and dermatitis, due to degreasing properties of the product.</p> <p><u>Eye irritation:</u> Classification: Irritating to eyes. Result: Mild eye irritation</p>
Toluene	108-88-3	<p><u>Acute oral toxicity:</u> LD50 rat Dose: 636 mg/kg</p> <p><u>Acute dermal toxicity:</u> LD50 rabbit Dose: 12,124 mg/kg</p> <p><u>Acute inhalation toxicity:</u> LC50 rat Dose: 49 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h</p> <p><u>Skin irritation:</u> Classification: Irritating to skin. Result: Mild skin irritation Prolonged skin contact may defat the skin and produce dermatitis.</p> <p><u>Eye irritation:</u> Classification: Irritating to eyes. Result: Mild eye irritation</p>
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	<p><u>Acute dermal toxicity:</u> LD50 rabbit Dose: 2,001 mg/kg</p> <p><u>Acute inhalation toxicity:</u> LC50 rat Dose: 14 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h</p> <p><u>Skin irritation:</u> Classification: Irritating to skin. Result: Skin irritation</p> <p><u>Eye irritation:</u> Classification: Irritating to eyes. Result: Mild eye irritation</p>
Pentane	109-66-0	<p><u>Acute oral toxicity:</u> LD50 rat Dose: 2,001 mg/kg</p> <p><u>Acute inhalation toxicity:</u> LC50 rat</p>

Dose: 364 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h

Skin irritation: Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation and dermatitis, due to degreasing properties of the product.

Eye irritation: Classification: Irritating to eyes.
Result: Mild eye irritation

Heptane [and isomers] 142-82-5

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 rat
Dose: 15,001 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 rat
Dose: 103 g/m³
Exposure time: 4 h

Skin irritation: Classification: Irritating to skin.
Result: Skin irritation
Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation and dermatitis, due to degreasing properties of the product.

Eye irritation: Classification: Irritating to eyes.
Result: Mild eye irritation

Ethylbenzene 100-41-4

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 rat
Dose: 3,500 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 rabbit
Dose: 15,500 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 rat
Dose: 18 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h

Skin irritation: Classification: Irritating to skin.
Result: Mild skin irritation

Eye irritation: Classification: Irritating to eyes.
Result: Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Benzene 71-43-2

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 rat
Dose: 930 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 rat
Dose: 44 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h

Skin irritation: Classification: Irritating to skin.
Result: Mild skin irritation
Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation and dermatitis, due to degreasing properties of the product.

Eye irritation: Classification: Irritating to eyes.
Result: Risk of serious damage to eyes.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 rat
Dose: 18 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h

Skin irritation: Classification: Irritating to skin.
Result: Skin irritation

Eye irritation: Classification: Irritating to eyes.
Result: Eye irritation

Sulfur	7704-34-9	<p><u>Acute oral toxicity</u>: LD50 rat Dose: 5,001 mg/kg</p> <p><u>Acute dermal toxicity</u>: LD50 rabbit Dose: 2,001 mg/kg</p> <p><u>Acute inhalation toxicity</u>: LC50 rat Dose: 9.24 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h</p> <p><u>Eye irritation</u>: Classification: Irritating to eyes. Result: Mild eye irritation</p>
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SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Additional ecological information : Keep out of sewers, drainage areas, and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable, under Federal and State regulations.

Component:

N-hexane	110-54-3	<p><u>Toxicity to fish</u>: LC50 Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Dose: 2.5 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h</p> <p><u>Acute and prolonged toxicity for aquatic invertebrates</u>: EC50 Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Dose: 2.1 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h</p>
Toluene	108-88-3	<p><u>Toxicity to fish</u>: LC50 Species: Carassius auratus (goldfish) Dose: 13 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h</p> <p><u>Acute and prolonged toxicity for aquatic invertebrates</u>: EC50 Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Dose: 11.5 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h</p> <p><u>Toxicity to algae</u>: IC50 Species: Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae) Dose: 12 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h</p>
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	<p><u>Acute and prolonged toxicity for aquatic invertebrates</u>: EC50 Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Dose: 3.78 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h</p>
Pentane	109-66-0	<p><u>Acute and prolonged toxicity for aquatic invertebrates</u>: EC50 Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Dose: 9.74 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h</p>
Heptane [and isomers]	142-82-5	<p><u>Toxicity to fish</u>: LC50 Species: Carassius auratus (goldfish) Dose: 4 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h</p>

IATA Passenger Transport

UN UN-No. : UN1268
 Description of the goods : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
 (Naphtha; Low boiling point naphtha)
 Class : 3
 Packaging group : II
 ICAO-Labels : 3
 Packing instruction : 353
 (passenger aircraft)
 Packing instruction : Y341
 (passenger aircraft)

IMDG-Code

UN-No. : UN 1268
 Description of the goods : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
 (Naphtha; Low boiling point naphtha)
 Class : 3
 Packaging group : II
 IMDG-Labels : 3
 EmS Number : F-E S-E
 Marine pollutant : No

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards : Flammable liquid
 Moderate skin irritant
 Severe eye irritant
 Carcinogen
 Teratogen

TSCA Status : On TSCA Inventory

DSL Status : All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL list.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Fire Hazard
 Acute Health Hazard
 Chronic Health Hazard

SARA III US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372.65) - Supplier Notification Required

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6
Benzene	71-43-2
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
Cyclohexane	110-82-7
Toluene	108-88-3
N-hexane	110-54-3
Xylene	1330-20-7

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

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>
Heptane [and isomers]	142-82-5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
Benzene	71-43-2
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6
Sulfur	7704-34-9
Pentane	109-66-0
Naphtha; Low boiling point naphtha	8030-30-6
Xylene	1330-20-7
N-hexane	110-54-3
Toluene	108-88-3
Cyclohexane	110-82-7

MASS RTK

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

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>
Heptane [and isomers]	142-82-5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
Benzene	71-43-2
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6
Sulfur	7704-34-9
Naphtha; Low boiling point naphtha	8030-30-6
Xylene	1330-20-7
N-hexane	110-54-3
Toluene	108-88-3
Cyclohexane	110-82-7

NJ RTK

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

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>
Heptane [and isomers]	142-82-5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
Benzene	71-43-2
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6
Sulfur	7704-34-9
Naphtha; Low boiling point naphtha	8030-30-6
Xylene	1330-20-7
N-hexane	110-54-3

