



# Safety Data Sheet

Propane

## Section 1 Identification

**Manufacturer Information:**

Utica East Ohio Midstream, LLC

1099 Main Ave, Suite 210

Durango, CO 81301

(970) 247-4423

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**Emergency Phone #:**

Chemtrec (800) 424-9300

Utica East Ohio Midstream (800)873-0562

## Product Identification:

**PROPANE**

**Trade Name/Synonyms:**

Dimethyl methane, n-propane, Propyl hydride

**Chemical Family:**

Hydrocarbons, Aliphatic

**Recommended Use/Restrictions:**

Industrial

## Section 2 Hazard(s) Identification

**GHS Classification:**

Flammable Gas: Category 1,

Gas under pressure-Liquefied Gas

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity –Single Exposure Category 2

**GHS Label Elements:**



**Signal Word:**

Danger

**Hazard Statement:**

Extremely flammable Gas.

Contains gas under pressure, may explode if heated.

May cause damage to central nervous and respiratory systems.

**Precautionary Statement:**

Odorless gas, may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Avoid breathing gas. Liquefied material may cause frostnip, frostbite and freeze burns.

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. Wash thoroughly after handling.



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## Section 3 Composition/ Info on Ingredients

Component	Cas No.	Typical%
Propane	74-98-6	95-100%
Ethane	74-84-0	0-2%
Mixed Hydrocarbons (c4 and Higher)	NA	0-3%

Aliphatic hydrocarbons separated from natural gas having carbon numbers in the range of C2 through C4, predominantly C3 (propane). Propane offered for commercial distribution will be odorized with trace amounts of odorant (typically well below 0.1% ethyl mercaptan).

## Section 4 First Aid Measures

### Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, institute cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, ensure clear airway and give oxygen. Get immediate medical attention.

### Skin:

Flush area with tepid water. Do not use hot water. Do not rub affected area.

### Eyes:

Burns due to either hot or cold contact require immediate medical attention. Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing.

### Ingestion:

Although risk of ingestion is extremely unlikely, seek immediate medical attention.

### Re-warming:

Initiate controlled rapid re-warming in a warm bath with a temperature between 38 to 41.1 degrees Celsius (100 to 106 degrees Fahrenheit) as quickly as possible. The temperature of the bath should be kept constant. The bath should be large enough to permit complete immersion of the injured part, avoiding contact with the sides of the bath. A whirlpool bath would be ideal. Complete re-warming generally takes about 20 minutes and may be associated with increasing pain as thawing progresses.

### Immediate Symptoms:

Symptoms include frostbite, headache, excitation, euphoria, dizziness, un-coordination, drowsiness, light-headedness, blurred vision, fatigue, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death.

## Section 5 Fire Fighting Measures

### Extinguishing Equipment:

In case of fire use water spray (fog), foam or dry chemical.

### Fire and Explosion Data:

**Flash Point:** Closed cup/Open cup-104°C(-155.2°F).

**Auto-ignition:** 450°C (842°F)

**Flammability Limits in Air:** Lower- 2.1%, Upper-9.5%



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## **Specific Hazards:**

Containers can build up pressure if exposed to heat (fire). Stay away from storage tank ends. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of storage tank due to fire.

## **Protective Equipment:**

Firefighters must wear MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full-face mask and full protective equipment.

## **Basic Fire Fighting Procedure:**

Gas fires should not be extinguished unless flow of gas can be immediately stopped. Shut off gas source and allow gas to burn out.

If leak or spill has not ignited, ventilate area and use water spray to disperse gas or vapor and to protect personnel attempting to stop a leak.

Use water spray to cool adjacent structures and to protect personnel. Shut off source flow if possible.

## **Explosion Hazard(s):**

Extremely flammable. Vapors form flammable or explosive mixtures with air at room temperature. Vapor or gas may spread to distant ignition sources and flash back.

Fires involving this product may release carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, reactive hydrocarbons and irritating vapors.

## **Section 6 Accidental Release Measures**

### **Personal Precautions:**

Caution should be exercised regarding personnel safety and exposure to the released product. Notify local authorities and the National Response Center, if required.

### **Emergency Procedures:**

Evacuate area endangered by gas. Keep ignition sources out of the area. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind. (See Personal Protection Information Section). Isolate for ½ mile in all directions if tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in release.

### **Methods/Materials for Containment:**

Keep ignition sources out of the area and shut off all ignition sources. Use water spray to reduce vapors. Shut off leak if safe to do so. Isolate hazard area and deny entry.

### **Cleanup Procedures:**

Isolate area and deny entry. Remove sources of ignition. Ventilate closed in areas.

## **Section 7 Handling and Storage**

### **Handling Procedures:**

Avoid contact with strong oxidizers. Use non-sparking tools.

### **Safe Storage Procedures:**

Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, dry, isolated, well-ventilated area away from heat, sources of ignition and incompatibles. Ground lines and equipment used during transfer to reduce the possibility of static spark-initiated fire or explosion.

### **Empty Containers:**

Do not cut, grind, drill, weld or reuse containers unless adequate precautions are taken against these hazards. Empty containers may contain product residue. Do not reuse without adequate precautions.



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## Section 8 Exposure Controls/PPE

### Exposure Limits:

**ACGIH:** 1000 ppm TWA

**OSHA(Final):** 1000 ppm TWA; 1800mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

**OSHA(vacated):** 1000 ppm TWA; 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

**NIOSH:** 1000 ppm TWA; 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

### Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

### Personal Protective Equipment:

**Eyes/Face:** Wear safety glasses with side shields. Have eye washing facilities readily available where eye contact can occur.

**Skin:** Avoid skin contact with this material. Use appropriate chemical protective gloves when handling. Use good personal hygiene.

**Respiratory:** Ventilation and other forms of engineering controls are the preferred means for controlling exposures.

**Clothing/Gloves:** Wear approved FRC clothing.

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products.

## Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Boiling Point:</b>	-42°C(-43.6° F)
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	1.5223 at 70° F
<b>Melting Point:</b>	-189.7° c(-309.5° F)
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	109 (psig)
<b>Evaporation Rate (Water = 1):</b>	NA
<b>Vapor Density</b>	0.110lb/cu ft
<b>Viscosity:</b>	
<b>% Solubility in Water:</b>	.065 Vol/Vol. at 100° F
<b>pH:</b>	NA
<b>Freezing Point:</b>	
<b>Appearance/Odor:</b>	Colorless, Odorless Gas

## Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

### Reactivity:

Stable

HMIS Classification for Reactivity: 0

### Chemical Stability:

Stable at normal temperature and pressure.

### Possibility of Hazardous Reaction:

Will not polymerize.

### Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid heat, flames, sparks, and other ignition sources.



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**Incompatible Materials:**

Avoid contact with strong oxidizers.

**Hazardous Decomposition:**

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11 Toxicological Information

**Routes of Exposure:**

**Skin:** Skin absorption is unlikely.

**Eyes:** Direct contact with liquefied material may cause frostbite and permanent damage

**Inhalation:** Concentrations greater than 800000 parts per million by volume in air can significantly lower the effective oxygen concentration, potentially causing loss of consciousness.

**Ingestion:** Not a normal route of exposure.

**Immediate Effects:**

May cause cardiac sensitization. Overexposure may cause loss of consciousness. Liquefied material may cause frostnip, frostbite and freeze burns.

**Delayed Effects:**

No information on significant adverse effects.

**Chronic Effects:**

Acute or chronic overexposure to this material or its components may cause systemic toxicity, including adverse effects to the following: central nervous system, lungs, heart and testes.

**Measure of Toxicity:**

Classification for Health: 1

**Description of Symptoms:**

Symptoms include headache, excitation, euphoria, dizziness, un-coordination, drowsiness, light-headedness, blurred vision, fatigue, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest.

**Target Organs:**

Central nervous system, lungs, heart

**Carcinogenicity:**

None of this product's components are listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, OSHA or DFG.

## Section 12 Ecological Information

**Aquatic Toxicity:**

No ecotoxicity is available for this product's components.

**Persistence and Degradability:**

No information available.

**Mobility/Absorption:**

No information available.



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## **Bioaccumulative Potential:**

No information available.

**General product Information:** Liquid release is only expected to cause localized, non-persistent environmental damage, such as freezing. Biodegradation of this product may occur in soil and water. Volatilization is expected to be the most important removal process in soil and water. This product is expected to exist entirely in the vapor phase in ambient air.


## Section 13 Disposal Considerations

### **Disposal Methods:**

Dispose of contents in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

See section 7 for Handling Procedures. See section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment recommendations.

## Section 14 Transport Information

<b>General Transportation Information:</b>	
<b>DOT Proper Shipping Name (49 CFR 172.101):</b>	Propane
<b>DOT Hazard Classes (49 CFR 172.101):</b>	2.1
<b>UN/NA Code (49 CFR 172.101):</b>	UN1075
<b>Packing Group (49 CFR 172.101):</b>	NA
<b>Bill of Lading Description (49 CFR 172.202):</b>	
<b>DOT Labels Required (49 CFR 172.101):</b>	Flammable
<b>DOT Placards Required (49 CFR 172.504):</b>	

## Section 15 Regulatory Information

Sara Title III Information: Listed below are the hazard categories for the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65)

Sara Section 311/312-Hazard Classes:

Immediate Hazard: Y      Delayed Hazard: Y      Fire Hazard: Y  
Pressure Hazard: Y      Reactivity Hazard: N

This product does not contain toxic chemicals (in excess of the applicable de minimis concentration) that are subject to the annual toxic chemical release reporting requirements of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65)

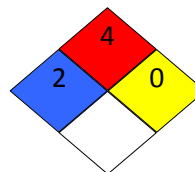
## Section 16 Other Information



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NFPA Rating:	Health:	2
	Fire:	4
	Reactivity:	0



Manufacturer assumes no responsibility for injury to third party proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, manufacturer assumes no responsibility for injury to third party proximately caused by abnormal use of the material, even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, third party assumes the risk in their use of the material.

Revised Aug 1, 2013