



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS ID NO.: 0354MAR019
Revision Date 05/21/2015

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Marathon Petroleum Ethane Propane Mix
Product Code: 0354MAR019
Chemical Family: Hydrocarbon Gas
Recommended Use: Fuel.
Restrictions on Use: All others.

Manufacturer, Importer, or Responsible Party 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 by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable gases	Category 1
Gases under pressure	Liquefied Gas
Simple Asphyxiant	-
Reproductive toxicity	Category 1A

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 damage the unborn child

**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

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

Composition Information:

Name	CAS Number	% Concentration
Propane	74-98-6	70-96
Ethane	74-84-0	0-16
Isobutane	75-28-5	0-9
Isopentane	78-78-4	0-7
n-Butane	106-97-8	0-4
Carbonyl Sulfide	463-58-1	0-4
Propylene	115-07-1	0-3
Methane	74-82-8	0-1
Carbon Monoxide	630-08-0	0-0.4

All concentrations are percent by weight unless material is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid Measures**General Advice:**

In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).

Inhalation:

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.

Skin Contact:

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.

Eye Contact:

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.

Ingestion:

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**Adverse Effects:**

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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**Notes To Physician:**

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.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO₂, dry chemical, foam (AFFF/ATC) or water spray can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam (AFFF/ATC) can be used. 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.

Additional firefighting tactics

FIRES 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 the fire is out. Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur. 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.

EVACUATION: Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 1000 feet. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 5280 feet (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation of 5280 feet (1 mile) in all directions.

NFPA Health 1 Flammability 4 Instability 1 Special Hazard -

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions:	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.
Protective equipment:	Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8.
Emergency procedures:	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.
Environmental precautions:	If leaking, take appropriate steps to disperse gas.
Methods and materials for containment:	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
Methods and materials for cleaning up:	Shut off gas supply, if safe to do so. Allow equipment to depressurize. Isolate area until gas has dispersed.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe Handling Precautions:	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Storage Conditions:	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.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PELs:	OSHA - Vacated PELs	NIOSH IDLH
Propane 74-98-6	Simple asphyxiant	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 1800 mg/m ³	1000 ppm TWA 1800 mg/m ³ TWA	2100 ppm
Ethane 74-84-0	Simple asphyxiant	-	-	-
Isobutane 75-28-5	1000 ppm STEL	-	-	-
Isopentane 78-78-4	1000 ppm TWA	-	-	-
n-Butane 106-97-8	1000 ppm STEL	-	800 ppm TWA 1900 mg/m ³ TWA	-
Carbonyl Sulfide 463-58-1	5 ppm TWA	-	-	-
Propylene 115-07-1	500 ppm TWA	-	-	-
Methane 74-82-8	Simple asphyxiant	-	-	-
Carbon Monoxide 630-08-0	25 ppm TWA	TWA: 50 ppm TWA: 55 mg/m ³	200 ppm Ceiling 229 mg/m ³ Ceiling 35 ppm TWA 40 mg/m ³ TWA	1200 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: 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

Physical State	Liquefied Gas
Appearance	Colorless Liquefied Gas
Color	Colorless
Odor	Hydrocarbon
Odor Threshold	No data available.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values (Method)</u>
Melting Point / Freezing Point	No data available.
Initial Boiling Point / Boiling Range	-88 to -42 °C / -127 to -43 °F
Flash Point	<-104 °C / <-156 °F
Evaporation Rate	No data available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Extremely flammable gas
Flammability Limit in Air (%):	
Upper Flammability Limit:	13.0
Lower Flammability Limit:	2.3
Explosion limits:	No data available.
Vapor Pressure	No data available.
Vapor Density	1.5
Specific Gravity / Relative Density	0.37-0.5
Water Solubility	No data available.
Solubility in other solvents	No data available.
Partition Coefficient	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
pH:	Not applicable
Autoignition Temperature	No data available.
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available.
Dynamic Viscosity	No data available.
Explosive Properties	No data available.
VOC Content (%)	No data available.
Density	3.0-4.2 lbs/gal
Bulk Density	Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<u>Reactivity</u>	The product is non-reactive under normal conditions.
<u>Chemical stability</u>	The material is stable at 70°F (21°C), 760 mmHg pressure.
<u>Possibility of hazardous reactions</u>	None under normal processing.
<u>Hazardous polymerization</u>	Will not occur.
<u>Conditions to avoid</u>	Sources of heat or ignition.
<u>Incompatible Materials</u>	Strong oxidizing agents.
<u>Hazardous decomposition products</u>	None known under normal conditions of use.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential short-term adverse effects from overexposures

Inhalation	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.
Eye contact	Vapor may cause irritation. Direct contact with liquefied product can cause freeze burn or frostbite.
Skin contact	Gas or 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

Propane 74-98-6	-	-	> 1,464 mg/L (Rat) 15 min
Ethane 74-84-0	-	-	658 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Isobutane 75-28-5	-	-	570,000 ppm (Rat) 15 min
Isopentane 78-78-4	-	-	450 mg/L (Mouse) 2 h
n-Butane 106-97-8	-	-	658 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Carbonyl Sulfide 463-58-1	-	-	1070 ppm (Rat) 4 h
Propylene 115-07-1	-	-	658 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Methane 74-82-8	-	-	326 mg/m ³ (Mouse) 2 h
Carbon Monoxide 630-08-0	-	-	1807 ppm (Rat) 4 h

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

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.

METHANE and ETHANE: Exposure to high levels of these gases produce weak central nervous system (CNS) depressant effects without significant potential for systemic toxicity. At very high levels they act as asphyxiant gases by diluting and displacing oxygen. Symptoms of persons exposed to oxygen deficient atmospheres include headache, dizziness, incoordination, cyanosis and narcosis. Extremely high concentrations can produce unconsciousness followed by death.

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.

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.

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).

CARBON MONOXIDE: is a chemical asphyxiant with no warning properties (such as odor). At 400-500 ppm for 1 hour headache and dyspnea may occur. If activity is increased, symptoms of overexposure may include nausea, irritability, increased respiration, tinnitus, sweating, chest pain, confusion, impaired judgement, dizziness, weakness, drowsiness, ataxia, irregular heart beat, cyanosis and pallor. Levels in excess of 1000 ppm can result in collapse, loss of consciousness, respiratory failure and death. Extremely high concentrations (12,800 ppm) can cause immediate unconsciousness and death in 1-3 minutes. Repeated anoxia can lead to central nervous system damage and peripheral neuropathy, with loss of sensation in the fingers, amnesia, and mental deterioration and possible congestive heart failure. Damage may also occur to the fetus, lung, liver, kidney, spleen, cardiovascular system and other organs.

Adverse effects related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Signs and Symptoms

Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue.

Sensitization Not expected to be a skin or respiratory sensitizer.

Mutagenic effects None known.

Carcinogenicity Cancer designations are listed in the table below

Name	ACGIH (Class)	IARC (Class)	NTP	OSHA
Propane 74-98-6	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Ethane 74-84-0	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Isobutane 75-28-5	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Isopentane 78-78-4	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
n-Butane 106-97-8	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Carbonyl Sulfide 463-58-1	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Propylene 115-07-1	Not Listed	Not Classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Methane 74-82-8	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Carbon Monoxide 630-08-0	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

Reproductive toxicity May cause harm to the unborn child.

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 is not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

Name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to Microorganisms	Crustacea
Propane 74-98-6	-	-	-	-
Ethane 74-84-0	-	-	-	-
Isobutane 75-28-5	-	-	-	-
Isopentane 78-78-4	-	96-hr LC50 = 3.1 mg/L Rainbow trout	-	48-hr EC50 >1 - <10 mg/L Daphnia magna
n-Butane 106-97-8	-	-	-	-
Carbonyl Sulfide 463-58-1	-	-	-	-
Propylene 115-07-1	-	-	-	-
Methane 74-82-8	-	-	-	-
Carbon Monoxide 630-08-0	-	-	-	-

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):

UN Proper Shipping Name:	Hydrocarbon Gas Mixture, Liquefied, N.O.S. (Contains Propane)
UN/Identification No:	UN 1965
Class:	2.1
Packing Group:	Not applicable.

TDG (Canada):

UN Proper Shipping Name:	Hydrocarbon Gas Mixture, Compressed, N.O.S. (propane)
UN/Identification No:	UN 1965
Transport Hazard Class(es):	2.1
Packing Group:	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.

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
Propane	NA
Ethane	NA
Isobutane	NA
Isopentane	NA
n-Butane	NA
Carbonyl Sulfide	NA
Propylene	NA
Methane	NA

Carbon Monoxide	NA
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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	Hazardous Substances RQs
Propane	NA
Ethane	NA
Isobutane	NA
Isopentane	NA
n-Butane	NA
Carbonyl Sulfide	100
Propylene	NA
Methane	NA
Carbon Monoxide	NA

SARA Section 311/312: 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:
Propane	None
Ethane	None
Isobutane	None
Isopentane	None
n-Butane	None
Carbonyl Sulfide	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Propylene	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Methane	None
Carbon Monoxide	None

State and Community Right-To-Know Regulations:

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

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

Ethane

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 0834
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic
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 0834 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
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-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
Carbonyl Sulfide	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 0349
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
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 0349 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	1 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)
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
Methane	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1202
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic
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 1202 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
Carbon Monoxide	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Developmental toxicity, initial date 7/1/89
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 0345
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To-Know:	Teratogen
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic
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; teratogen
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

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 SDS contains all of the information required by those regulations.

Name	Canada - WHMIS: Classifications of Substances:	Canada - WHMIS: Ingredient Disclosure:
Propane	A,B1	1%
Ethane	A,B1	1%
Isobutane	A,B1	1%
Isopentane	B2	1%
n-Butane	A,B1	1%
Carbonyl Sulfide	A,B1,D1A	1%
Propylene	A,B1,D2B	1%
Methane	A,B1	1%
Carbon Monoxide	A,B1,D1A,D2A	0.1%



Note: Not applicable.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared By Toxicology and Product Safety

Revision Notes

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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.