


# Material Safety Data Sheets

## Section 1. Identification of substance

Product Name : LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gases)
Synonyms: Olefins; Alky Feed; Stabilizer Bottoms
Application: Household and industrial fuel
Chemical Formula: mixture of propane and butane
Manufacturer/Supplier : NSEnergy Corp.
Emergency Telephone Numbers : +886-02-2741-5577 /FAX : +886-02-2776-5043
e-mail: tascopd@ms8.hinet.net
Address : 25-9A MORRISON PLAZA.SEC. 4 JEN-AI RD. TAIPEI, TAIWAN 10649, R.O.C.

## Section 2. Hazards identification

<b>Hazard. Classification :</b> Flammable gases, Category 1; Gases under pressure

<b>Emergency Overview</b> Regulatory status : This material is considered hazardous by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
<b>Signal Word :</b> DANGER
<b>Hazard Summary :</b> High concentrations may exclude oxygen and cause dizziness and suffocation. Contact with liquid or cold vapor may cause frostbite or freeze burn. Simple asphyxiant. Reduces oxygen available for breathing. Exposure to concentrations above 10% of the LEL may cause a general central nervous system (CNS) depression typical of anesthetic gases or intoxicants. Aliphatic hydrocarbon gases may build up in confined spaces and may cause dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in narcosis, unconsciousness, and possibly lead to death.
<b>Potential Health Effects</b>
<b>Eyes :</b> May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Rapid release of gases which are liquids under pressure may cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evaporative cooling.
<b>Skin :</b> Negligible irritation to skin at ambient temperatures. Rapid release of gases which are liquids under pressure may cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evaporative cooling.
<b>Chronic Exposure :</b> Chronic Effects And/Or Target Organ Data: May cause central nervous system disorder (e.g., narcosis involving a loss of coordination, weakness, fatigue, mental confusion and blurred vision) and/or damage. Exposure to rapidly expanding gas or vaporizing liquid may cause frostbite (cold burn). Simple asphyxiant: Acts by displacing oxygen in the lungs thereby diminishing the supply of oxygen available to the blood and tissues. Symptoms include shortness of breath, rapid heart rate, incoordination, lethargy, headaches, nausea, vomiting, and disorientation. Continued lack of oxygen may result in convulsions, loss of consciousness and death. Oxygen in enclosed spaces should be maintained at normal atmospheric percentage (about 21 percent by volume).
<b>Target Organs :</b> Eyes, Skin Physical and chemical hazards : Flammable Gas. Material can release vapors that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapor accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited. Frostbite hazard - rapidly expanding gas or liquid may cause frostbite Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an incendiary electrical discharge.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Product Name : LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gases)
Mixture

Content:	CAS No. :	Concentration:
PROPANE	74-98-6	< 70%
BUTANE	106-97-8	> 30%
PROPYLENE	15-07-1	> 1%

#### Section 4. First Aid Measures

##### **Inhalation :**

Remove to fresh air. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. Give oxygen. Seek medical attention immediately.

##### **Skin contact :**

For exposure to liquid, immediately warm frostbite area with warm water not to exceed 105°F (41°C). In case of massive exposure, remove contaminated clothing while showering with warm water. Obtain medical attention.

##### **Eye contact :**

Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with warm water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses. Rinse with water. Take victim immediately to hospital. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. If eye irritation persists, seek medical attention.

##### **Ingestion :**

Ingestion is considered unlikely. If swallowed, obtain medical attention.

**Notes to physician :** Symptoms: Dizziness, Headache, Nausea, Frostbite, Vomiting, Discomfort Hazards: This material may be a cardiac sensitizer; avoid the use of epinephrine.

Treatment: Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

#### Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

**Form :** Liquefied gas

**Flash point :** -104 °C (-155 °F)

**Lower explosive limit :** 2.1 % (V)

**Upper explosive limit :** 9.5 % (V)

**Suitable extinguishing media:** Water spray, Dry chemical, Foam, Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Fire should not be extinguished unless flow of gas can be immediately stopped.

Specific hazards during fire fighting: Flammable Gas. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a point of ignition and flash back.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters:** Firefighting activities that may result in potential exposure to high heat, smoke or toxic by-products of combustion should require NIOSH/MSHA- approved pressure demand self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece and full protective clothing.

**Further information:** Allow the fire to burn under controlled conditions. Fire should not be extinguished unless flow of gas can be immediately stopped. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Evacuate area. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors and to protect personnel attempting to stop a leak. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply. Use water to cool equipment, surfaces and containers exposed to fire and excessive heat. For large fire the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be advantageous to further minimize personnel exposure.

#### Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

##### **Personal precautions :**

Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required due to toxicity or flammability of the material. Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the vicinity of any 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 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. Consider disposal of contaminated clothing rather than 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.

**Environmental precautions:** Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

##### **Methods for cleaning up :**

Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). CAUTION: When in contact with refrigerated/cryogenic liquids, many materials become brittle and are likely to break without warning. Allow

liquid to evaporate from the surface. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not direct water at spill or source of leak. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. If possible, turn leaking containers so that gas escapes rather than liquid. Isolate area until gas has dispersed. Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas. Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material. Water Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Allow liquid to evaporate from the surface.

## 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 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-initiated 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-initiated 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 :** Keep in a dry place. Keep away from heat. No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

## Section 8. Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

### Exposure Guidelines

	Time Weighted Average (TWA <sub>8hr</sub> )	Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL)
PROPANE	1000ppm	1000ppm
BUTANE	800ppm	1000ppm
PROPYLENE	/	/
LPG	1000ppm	1000ppm

**Protective measures:**

Avoid contact with skin. When using do not smoke. Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from heat and flame.

**Engineering measures:**

Use only intrinsically safe electrical equipment approved for use in classified areas.

**Eye protection:**

Goggles and face shield as needed to prevent eye and face contact.

**Hand protection :**

Neoprene gloves Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Work conditions can greatly affect glove durability; inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. If product is hot, thermally protective gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet style gloves.

**Skin and body protection:**

Where contact with liquid may occur, wear apron and faceshield. Respiratory protection : NIOSH/MSHA approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or Type C positive-pressure supplied air with escape bottle must be used for gas concentrations above occupational exposure limits, for potential of uncontrolled release, if exposure levels are not known, or in an oxygen-deficient atmosphere. 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.

**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 /Chemical Properties**

<b>Form :</b> Liquefied gas	<b>Appearance:</b> colorless liquid under pressure.
<b>explosive limit :</b> 1.8%~ 9.0% (v/v)	<b>pH :</b> Not applicable
<b>Solubility:</b> not soluble in water	<b>Flash point :</b> -100°C (closed cup)
<b>Boiling point :</b> -40°C~-0.5°C	<b>Freezing point :</b> No data available
<b>Vapor Density :</b> 1.50~2.01 ( air=1 )	<b>Vapor Pressure :</b> 17 ~ 127psig ( 60°F )
<b>Density :</b> 0.50~0.58 ( water=1 )	<b>Autoignition temperature :</b> 405 ~ 549°C

**Section 10. Stability and Reactivity****Conditions to avoid:**

This product is stable at ambient temperature and atmospheric pressure. Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources.

**Materials to avoid:**

Strong acids. Copper. Explosion hazard when exposed to nickel carbonyl/oxygen mixture. Strong Oxidizers.

**Hazardous decomposition products:** Hydrocarbons. Smoke. Carbon oxides.

**Thermal decomposition:**

Heating may cause a fire or explosion. Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures. Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke) are possible hazardous decomposition products.

**Hazardous reactions:** Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Hazardous polymerization does not occur. Note: No decomposition if used as directed.

**Section11. Toxicological Information****Carcinogenicity**

**NTP :** No component of this product which is present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1 % is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

**IARC:** No component of this product which is present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1 % is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

**OSHA:** No component of this product which is present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1 % is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

**CA Prop 65:** This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth, or any other reproductive defects.

**Skin irritation:** Irritating to skin. Rapid release of gases which are liquids under pressure may cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evaporative cooling.

**Eye irritation:** slight irritation Rapid release of gases which are liquids under pressure may cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evaporative cooling.

**Further information:** Chronic Effects And/Or Target Organ Data: May cause central nervous system disorder (e.g., narcosis involving a loss of coordination, weakness, fatigue, mental confusion and blurred vision) and/or damage. Exposure to rapidly expanding gas or vaporizing liquid may cause frostbite (cold burn). Simple asphyxiant: Acts by displacing oxygen in the lungs thereby diminishing the supply of oxygen available to the blood and tissues. Symptoms include shortness of breath, rapid heart rate, incoordination, lethargy, headaches, nausea, vomiting, and disorientation. Continued lack of oxygen may result in convulsions, loss of consciousness and death. Since exercise increases the tissue need for oxygen, symptoms will occur more quickly during exertion in an oxygen-deficient environment. Oxygen in enclosed spaces should be maintained at normal atmospheric percentage (about 21 percent by volume).

**Component:**

**Propane 74-98-6**

Skin irritation: Classification: Irritating to skin.

Result: Skin irritation

Eye irritation: Classification: Irritating to eyes.

Result: Mild eye irritation

**Propylene 115-07-1**

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 rat

Dose: 658 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Eye irritation: Classification: Irritating to eyes.

Result: Mild eye irritation

## Section 12. Ecological Information

**Bioaccumulation :** Inherently biodegradable. Accumulation in terrestrial organisms is unlikely.

**Toxicity to fish :** Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

**Additional ecological 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

Let the gas safely dissipate in the atmosphere or use as fuel.

## Section 14. Transport Information

Proper shipping name : PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED

UN-No. : 1075

Class : 2.1

## Section 15. Regulatory Information

Regulations:

- 1 Labor Safety and sanitation rules
2. Regulation of Labelling and Hazard Communication of Dangerous and Harmful Materials
- 3 The high pressure air labor safe rule
- 4 Standards of Allowable Concentration of Harmful Substances in the Labor Working Ambient Air
- 5 Traffic Safety Rules
- 6 Standards of Storage and Disposal of Industrial Waste
7. Standards and Safety Control of Public Hazardous Materials and Flammable Pressurized Gases

## Section 16. Additional Information

Remark	" - " means no data , and " /" means not suitable.
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- ⊗ This information is only suitable for this product, and It does not suit that if this product is to be a additive agent or mixed with other chemicals.
- ⊗ The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes.