

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Section 1. Identification

Product name Propane
Other means of identification Propane HD-5, Commercial Propane, Odorized Propane, LPG, Unodorized Propane, Canadian Grade 1 Propane, Liquid Propane
SDS # APPC718
Code APPC718

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Product use Fuel.

Supplier BP Products North America Inc.
150 West Warrenville Road
Naperville, Illinois 60563-8460
USA

EMERGENCY HEALTH INFORMATION: 1 (800) 447-8735
Outside the US: +1 703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)

EMERGENCY SPILL INFORMATION: 1 (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (USA)

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture **F** LAMMABLE GASES - Category 1
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas
SIMPLE ASPHYXIANTS
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

GHS label elements Hazard pictograms



Signal word **D**anger

Hazard statements **E**xremely flammable gas.
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements

Prevention Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Response Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.

Storage Protect from sunlight and store in well-ventilated place.

Disposal Not applicable.

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Section 2. Hazards identification

Supplemental label elements

Keep container tightly closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated.

Hazards not otherwise classified

Acts as a simple asphyxiant.

At very high concentrations, can displace the normal air and cause suffocation from lack of oxygen.

Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

Compressed gas can be very hazardous depending upon its pressure. It can cause serious eye damage by propelling dust and other solid particles into the eyes with great force. Compressed gas can be injected through the skin into the blood stream. A gas bubble in the blood stream can be fatal. The pressure of compressed gas and the noise created by its release may cause hearing damage. Seek immediate medical attention if injury has been caused by compressed gas.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture

Mixture

Petroleum gas. A small quantity of stenching agent is commonly added to assist in leak detection.

Ingredient name	CAS number	%
Propane	74-98-6	> 90
Butane	106-97-8	< 10
isobutane	75-28-5	< 10
propylene	115-07-1	< 5
Ethane	74-84-0	< 2

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact

Contact with liquid: Immediately flush with plenty of tepid water (105-115 F; 41-46 C). DO NOT USE HOT WATER. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin contact

Contact with liquid: Immediately flush with plenty of tepid water (105-115 F; 41-46 C). DO NOT USE HOT WATER. Get immediate medical attention.

Do not use hot water. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Drench contaminated clothing with water before removing. This is necessary to avoid the risk of sparks from static electricity that could ignite contaminated clothing. Contaminated clothing is a fire hazard. Contaminated leather, particularly footwear, must be discarded. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. In case of contact with liquid, warm frozen tissues slowly with lukewarm water and get medical attention. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Do not apply ointment or powders. DO NOT rub or compress the burnt area of skin. DO NOT attempt to remove portions of clothing glued to the skin, but cut round them.

Inhalation

Inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention. If exposure to vapor, mists or fumes causes drowsiness, headache, blurred vision or irritation of the eyes, nose or throat, remove immediately to fresh air. Keep patient warm and at rest. If any symptoms persist obtain medical advice.

Ingestion

Not applicable (gas).

Protection of first-aiders

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

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Section 4. First aid measures

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician	Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects. Treat cold burns as frostbite.
Specific treatments	No specific treatment.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media If gas has ignited, do not attempt to extinguish but stop gas flow and allow to burn out. Use water spray to cool heat-exposed containers, and to protect surrounding areas and personnel effecting shut-off. In case of fire, use water fog, foam, dry chemicals, or carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Contains gas under pressure. Extremely flammable gas. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Hazardous combustion products carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. If involved in fire, shut off flow immediately if it can be done without risk. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and allow fire to burn. Fight fire from protected location or maximum possible distance. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. In case of fire, allow gas to burn if flow cannot be shut off immediately. Apply water from a safe distance to cool container and protect surrounding areas. Every precaution must be taken to keep containers cool to avoid the possibility of a boiling liquid expanding vapor explosion (BLEVE). Pressurised containers are liable to explode violently when subjected to high temperatures.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. For incidents involving large quantities, thermally insulated undergarments and thick textile or leather gloves should be worn.

Special remarks on fire hazards

Extremely flammable

Special remarks on explosion hazards

May form explosive mixtures with air.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

Immediately contact emergency personnel. Accidental releases pose a serious fire or explosion hazard. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing gas. Provide adequate ventilation. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Eliminate all ignition sources. Entry into a confined space or poorly ventilated area contaminated with vapor, mist or fume is extremely hazardous without the correct respiratory protective equipment and a safe system of work. Wear self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA).

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Section 6. Accidental release measures

For emergency responders

Specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. Do not enter a vapor cloud except for rescue; self-contained breathing apparatus must be worn. A gas detector or instrument to detect explosive atmospheres (explosimeter) can be used to check for combustible gas or vapor in an atmosphere, but it needs care and training to be used safely. Use suitable protective equipment. Liquid leaks generate large volumes of extremely flammable gas. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions

Liquid leaks generate large volumes of flammable vapor, heavier than air, which may travel to remote sources of ignition (eg. along drainage systems). Ensure emergency procedures to deal with accidental gas releases are in place to avoid contamination of the environment. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill

Eliminate all ignition sources. Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres.

Large spill

Eliminate all ignition sources. Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Dike spill area and do not allow product to reach sewage system and surface or ground water. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres. Where appropriate, use water spray to disperse the gas or vapor and to protect personnel attempting to stop leakage.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Contains gas under pressure. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat and direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

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Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Propane	OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 1800 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 6/1993 TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 6/1993 ACGIH TLV (United States). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant].
Butane	OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: State of Washington / Cal/OSHA : 800 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 1000 ppm, (State of Washington) 15 minutes. ACGIH TLV (United States). STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 6/2013
Isobutane	ACGIH TLV (United States). STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 6/2013
propylene	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 12/2005
Ethane	ACGIH TLV (United States). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant].

While specific OELs for certain components may be shown in this section, other components may be present in any mist, vapor or dust produced. Therefore, the specific OELs may not be applicable to the product as a whole and are provided for guidance only.

Appropriate engineering controls

All activities involving chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health, to ensure exposures are adequately controlled. Personal protective equipment should only be considered after other forms of control measures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained. Your supplier of personal protective equipment should be consulted for advice on selection and appropriate standards. For further information contact your national organisation for standards.

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations below their respective occupational exposure limits.

The final choice of protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all items of personal protective equipment are compatible.

Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection

If there is a risk of liquid release or vapor pressure jets (e.g. during filling operations) wear a full face visor, chemical goggles and helmet to prevent cold burns / frostbite. Recommended: face shield , splash goggles

Skin protection

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Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Hand protection

To prevent cold burns and frostbite wear cold resistant and impervious gauntlets/gloves. Wear chemical resistant gloves.

Do not re-use gloves. Protective gloves must give suitable protection against mechanical risks (i.e. abrasion, blade cut and puncture). Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis. The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of use.

Body protection

Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

When handling cylinders wear protective footwear and suitable gloves.

Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination that will not soak through to the skin. Overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. When the risk of skin exposure is high (e.g. when cleaning up spillages or if there is a risk of splashing) then chemical resistant aprons and/or impervious chemical suits and boots will be required.

Wear suitable protective clothing.

Footwear highly resistant to chemicals.

When there is a risk of ignition wear inherently fire resistant protective clothes and gloves.

When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For greatest effectiveness against static electricity, overalls, boots and gloves should all be anti-static.

When the risk of skin exposure is high (from experience this could apply to the following tasks: cleaning work, maintenance and service, filling and transfer, taking samples and cleaning up spillages) then a chemical protective suit and boots will be required.

Work clothing / overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. Laundering of contaminated work clothing should only be done by professional cleaners who have been told about the hazards of the contamination. Always keep contaminated work clothing away from uncontaminated work clothing and uncontaminated personal clothes.

Other skin protection

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection

Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not breathe gas. If operating conditions cause high vapor concentrations or the TLV is exceeded, use supplied-air respirator.

Approved air-supplied breathing apparatus must be worn where there is a risk of oxygen deficiency (i.e. low oxygen concentration).

Thermal hazards

If there is a risk of contact with the liquid, all protective equipment worn should be suitable for use with extremely low temperature materials.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state

Gas. / Compressed gas.

Color

Colorless.

Odor

Distinctive when stench. (skunky odor)

Odor threshold

0.1 ppm Based on Stench. - Ethyl mercaptan

pH

Not applicable. Based on Solubility in water (Very slightly soluble in water)

Melting point

-184.44°C (-300°F)

Boiling point

-88.889 to -0.55556°C (-128 to 31°F)

Flash point

Closed cup: -104.44°C (-156°F) [Estimated.]

Evaporation rate

Not available.

Flammability (solid, gas)

Extremely flammable

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits

Lower: 2.1%
Upper: 9.5%

Vapor pressure

Not available.

Vapor density

1.6 [Air = 1]

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Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Density	Not available.
Relative density	0.45 to 0.56
Solubility	Very slightly soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	450°C (842°F)
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not applicable. Based on physical state.
Remarks	May contain 120 - 185 ppmw (Maximum) Sulfur

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	No specific test data available for this product. Refer to Conditions to avoid and Incompatible materials for additional information.
Chemical stability	The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Hot containers may explode.
Incompatible materials	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, acids, alkalis and moisture. Avoid strong oxidizers. halogenated compounds
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Species	Result	Exposure	Remarks
Propane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	>800000 ppm	15 minutes	-

Conclusion/Summary Not available.

Mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Experiment	Result	Remarks
Propane	OECD 471	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Non-mammalian species	Negative	-
	OECD 474	Experiment: In vivo Subject: Unspecified Cell: Somatic	Negative	Based on LPG

Conclusion/Summary Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Propylene	-	3	-

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Section 11. Toxicological information

Descriptors: OSHA: + - Potential occupational carcinogen	IARC: 1 - Carcinogenic to human. 2A - Probable human carcinogen. 2B - Possible carcinogen to human. 3 - Not classifiable as a human carcinogen. 4 - Probably not a human carcinogen.	NTP: Proven - Known to be human carcinogens. Possible - Reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens.
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Reproductive toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Maternal toxicity	Fertility	Development toxin	Species	Result	Exposure
Propane	-	-	Negative	Rat	Inhalation	14 days
	-	Negative	Negative	Rat	Inhalation	42 days
	-	Negative	-	Rat	Inhalation	90 days

Conclusion/Summary

Development: Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
 Fertility: Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
 Effects on or via lactation: Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Propane	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
Butane	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
Isobutane	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact

Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite. Liquid release or vapor pressure jets present a risk of serious damage to the eyes.

Skin contact

Dermal contact with rapidly evaporating liquid could result in freezing of the tissues or frostbite.

Inhalation

Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. At very high concentrations, can displace the normal air and cause suffocation from lack of oxygen. High vapor concentrations may produce symptoms of oxygen deficiency which, coupled with central nervous system depression, may lead to rapid loss of consciousness.

Ingestion

Ingestion of liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact

Adverse symptoms may include the following:
frostbite

Skin contact

Adverse symptoms may include the following:
frostbite

Inhalation

Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness

Ingestion

Adverse symptoms may include the following:
frostbite

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

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Section 11. Toxicological information

Potential immediate effects Not available.

Potential delayed effects Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects Not available.

Potential delayed effects Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

General Solvent "sniffing" (abuse) or intentional overexposure to vapors can produce serious central nervous system effects, including unconsciousness, and possibly death.

Carcinogenicity No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

Other information

This material is an asphyxiant. Asphyxiants may reduce the oxygen concentration in the air to dangerous levels. Symptoms of lack of oxygen include increased depth and frequency of breathing, air hunger, dizziness, headache, nausea or loss of consciousness.

Additional information

High vapor concentrations can cause headaches, dizziness, drowsiness and nausea and may lead to unconsciousness. Exposure to vapor at high concentrations may have the following effects: heart beat irregularity (arrhythmia).

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

No testing has been performed by the manufacturer.

Product/ingredient name	Species	Test/Result	Exposure	Effects	Remarks
Propane	Algae	Acute EC50 11.89 mg/l	96 hours	-	-
	Daphnia	Acute LC50 27.14 mg/l	48 hours	-	-
	Fish	Acute LC50 49.9 mg/l	96 hours	-	-

Conclusion/Summary Not classified.

Persistence and degradability

Oxidation will occur in the atmosphere via reaction with hydroxyl radicals, ozone and nitrate radicals.

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Remarks
Propane	Modeled data	50 % - Readily - 3 days	-

Conclusion/Summary Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.

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Section 12. Ecological information

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) Not available.





Mobility The product is volatile / gaseous. If released to water the product will rapidly evaporate into the atmosphere. If released to soil the product will rapidly evaporate into the atmosphere. Spillages are unlikely to penetrate the soil.

Other adverse effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Empty pressure vessels should be returned to the supplier. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1978	UN1978	UN1978	UN1978
UN proper shipping name	Propane	Propane	Propane	Propane
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 
Packing group	-	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.13-2.17 (Class 2).	-	-

Special precautions for user Not available.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) All components are listed or exempted.

[SARA 302/304](#)

[Composition/information on ingredients](#)

No products were found.

[SARA 311/312](#)

Classification

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 GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas
 SIMPLE ASPHYXIANTS
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

[SARA 313](#)

	Product name	CAS number	Concentration
Form R - Reporting requirements	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> propylene	115-07-1	0 - 5
Supplier notification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> propylene	115-07-1	0 - 5

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

[State regulations](#)

Massachusetts

The following components are listed: PROPANE; ISOBUTANE; BUTANE; PROPYLENE; PROPENE; ETHANE

New Jersey

The following components are listed: PROPANE; Isobutane; PROPANE, 2-METHYL-; BUTANE; PROPYLENE; 1-PROPENE; ETHANE

Pennsylvania

The following components are listed: PROPANE; PROPANE, 2-METHYL-; BUTANE; 1-PROPENE; ETHANE

California Prop. 65

WARNING: Chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm are created by the combustion of propane.

California requires all "persons in the course of doing business" whose products are sold in California to comply with Proposition 65 (Cal. Health and Safety Code Sections 25249.6, et seq.). Accordingly, resellers of this product in California shall comply with Proposition 65, including the provision of any necessary warnings for exposure to chemicals listed by the State of California: http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/files/P65single111811.pdf

[Other regulations](#)

Australia inventory (AICS)

All components are listed or exempted.

Canada inventory

All components are listed or exempted.

China inventory (IECSC)

All components are listed or exempted.

Japan inventory (ENCS)

All components are listed or exempted.

Korea inventory (KECI)

All components are listed or exempted.

Philippines inventory (PICCS)

All components are listed or exempted.

Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)

All components are listed or exempted.

REACH Status

For the REACH status of this product please consult your company contact, as identified in Section 1.

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Section 16. Other information

[National Fire Protection Association \(U.S.A.\)](#)



History

Date of issue/Date of revision 01/15/2019.

Date of previous issue 05/16/2014.

Prepared by Product Stewardship

Key to abbreviations

ACGIH = American Conference of Industrial Hygienists
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
CAS Number = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
OEL = Occupational Exposure Limit
SDS = Safety Data Sheet
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TWA = Time weighted average
UN = United Nations
UN Number = United Nations Number, a four digit number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.
Varies = may contain one or more of the following 64741-88-4, 64741-89-5, 64741-95-3, 64741-96-4, 64742-01-4, 64742-44-5, 64742-45-6, 64742-52-5, 64742-53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-57-0, 64742-58-1, 64742-62-7, 64742-63-8, 64742-65-0, 64742-70-7, 72623-85-9, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1

▣ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

All reasonably practicable steps have been taken to ensure this data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information contained in it is accurate as of the date specified below. No warranty or representation, express or implied is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information in this data sheet.

The data and advice given apply when the product is sold for the stated application or applications. You should not use the product other than for the stated application or applications without seeking advice from BP Group.

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