

Praxair Material Safety Data Sheet

1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Natural gas, compressed (methane, ethane, propane, butane) (MSDS No. P-4627-D)	Trade Name: Natural Gas
Chemical Name: Mixture of methane, ethane, propane, and butane	Synonyms: Not applicable
Formula: Mixture of CH ₄ , C ₂ H ₆ , C ₃ H ₈ , & C ₄ H ₁₀	Chemical Family: Alkane
Telephone: Emergencies: 1-800-645-4633* CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300* Routine: 1-800-PRAXAIR	Company Name: Praxair, Inc. 39 Old Ridgebury Road Danbury, CT 06810-5113

* Call emergency numbers 24 hours a day only for spills, leaks, fire, exposure, or accidents involving this product. For routine information, contact your supplier, Praxair sales representative, or call 1-800-PRAXAIR (1-800-772-9247).

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

This section covers materials of manufacture only. See sections 3, 8, 10, 11, 15, and 16 for information on by-products generated during use, especially use in welding and cutting. See section 16 for important information about mixtures.

INGRE-DIENT	CAS NUMBER*	CONCENTRATION	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV-TWA (2004)**
Methane	74-82-8	83-99%	None currently established	1000 ppm
Ethane	74-84-0	1-13%	None currently established	1000 ppm
Propane	74-98-6	0.1-3.0%	1000 ppm	1000 ppm
Butane	106-97-8	0.2-1.0%	None currently established	1000 ppm

* The CAS number for natural gas is 8006-14-2.

** Component TLVs are for aliphatic hydrocarbon gases.

3. Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

**DANGER! Flammable high-pressure gas.
 Can form explosive mixtures with air.
 May cause dizziness and drowsiness.
 Self-contained breathing apparatus may be required by rescue workers.
 Odor: Faintly disagreeable**

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: TLV-TWA, 1000 ppm, aliphatic hydrocarbon gases (ACGIH, 2004). Hazardous fumes may be generated during welding with this product. See section 16 for more

information on welding hazards. TLV-TWAs should be used as a guide in the control of health hazards and not as fine lines between safe and dangerous concentrations.

EFFECTS OF A SINGLE (ACUTE) OVEREXPOSURE:

INHALATION—Asphyxiant. Effects are due to lack of oxygen. Moderate concentrations may cause headache, drowsiness, dizziness, excitation, excess salivation, vomiting, and unconsciousness. Lack of oxygen can kill.

SKIN CONTACT—No harm expected.

SWALLOWING—An unlikely route of exposure. This product is a gas at normal temperature and pressure.

EYE CONTACT—No harm expected.

EFFECTS OF REPEATED (CHRONIC) OVEREXPOSURE: No harm expected.

OTHER EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Natural gas is an asphyxiant. Lack of oxygen can kill.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY OVEREXPOSURE: The toxicology and the physical and chemical properties of natural gas suggest that overexposure is unlikely to aggravate existing medical conditions.

SIGNIFICANT LABORATORY DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH

HAZARD EVALUATION: In a study conducted in 1948, dogs breathed varying mixtures of hydrocarbons and oxygen for 10 minutes. Dogs exposed to butane, ethane, and propane, minor components of this mixture, showed varying degrees of myocardial sensitivity to injected epinephrine hydrochloride as determined by electrocardiogram (EKG) readings. No direct evidence is known of cardiac sensitization in humans induced by any of these components.

CARCINOGENICITY: None of the components of natural gas is listed by NTP, OSHA, or IARC.

4. First Aid Measures

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, qualified personnel may give oxygen. Call a physician.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash with soap and water.

SWALLOWING: An unlikely route of exposure. This product is a gas at normal temperature and pressure.

EYE CONTACT: Flush eyes with warm water. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. If discomfort persists, see a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: *There is no specific antidote. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.*

5. Fire Fighting Measures

FLASH POINT (test method):	Flammable gas	
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:	900-1170°F (482-632°C)	
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR , % by volume:	LOWER: 3.8%	UPPER: 17%
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: CO ₂ , dry chemicals, water spray, or fog.		

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: DANGER! Flammable high-pressure gas. Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Immediately spray cylinders with water from maximum distance until cool, taking care not to extinguish flames. Remove ignition sources if without risk. Remove all cylinders from area of fire if without risk, while continuing cooling water spray. Do not extinguish any flames emitted from cylinders. Stop flow of gas if without risk, or allow flames to burn out. Self-contained breathing apparatus may be required by rescue workers. On-site fire brigades must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.156.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Flammable gas. Forms explosive mixtures with air and oxidizing agents. Heat of fire can build pressure in cylinder and cause it to rupture. No part of cylinder should be subjected to a temperature higher than 125°F (52°C). Natural gas cylinders are equipped with a pressure relief device. (Exceptions may exist where authorized by DOT.) If venting or leaking natural gas catches fire, do not extinguish flames. Flammable gas may spread from leak, creating an explosive re-ignition hazard. Vapors can be ignited by pilot lights, other flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from product handling point. Explosive atmospheres may linger. Before entering area, especially confined areas, check atmosphere with an appropriate device.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide

6. Accidental Release Measures

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: DANGER! Flammable liquid and gas under pressure. Forms explosive mixtures with air. (See section 5.) Immediately evacuate all personnel from danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus where needed. Remove all sources of ignition if without risk. Reduce vapors with fog or fine water spray. Shut off flow if without risk. Ventilate area or move cylinder to a well-ventilated area. Flammable vapors may spread from leak. Before entering area, especially confined areas, check atmosphere with an approved device.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment. Keep personnel away. Discard any product, residue, disposable container, or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. If necessary, call your local supplier for assistance.

7. Handling and Storage

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN STORAGE: Store and use with adequate ventilation. Separate natural gas cylinders from oxygen, chlorine, and other oxidizers by at least 20 ft (6.1 m) or use a barricade of noncombustible material. This barricade should be at least 5 ft (1.53 m) high and have a fire resistance rating of at least ½ hour. Firmly secure cylinders upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Screw valve protection cap firmly in place by hand. Post “No Smoking or Open Flames” signs in storage and use areas. There must be no sources of ignition. All electrical equipment in storage areas must be explosion-proof. Storage areas must meet national electric codes for Class 1 hazardous areas. Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Store full and empty cylinders separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full cylinders for long periods.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING: Protect cylinders from damage. Use a suitable hand truck to move cylinders; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. All piped natural gas systems and associated equipment must be grounded. Electrical equipment must be non-sparking or explosion-proof. Leak check system with soapy water; never use a flame. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap; the cap is intended solely to protect the valve. Never insert an object (e.g., wrench, screwdriver, pry bar) into

cap openings; doing so may damage the valve and cause a leak. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Open valve slowly. If valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. For other precautions in using natural gas, see section 16.

For further information on storage, handling, and use of this product, see NFPA 55, *Standard for the Storage, Use, and Handling of Compressed and Liquefied Gases in Portable Cylinders*, published by the National Fire Protection Association.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

VENTILATION/ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

LOCAL EXHAUST—An explosion-proof local exhaust system is acceptable. See SPECIAL.

MECHANICAL (general)—Inadequate; see SPECIAL.

SPECIAL—Use only in a closed system.

OTHER—None

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Respiratory protection must conform to OSHA rules as specified in 29 CFR 1910.134. Select per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2.

SKIN PROTECTION: Wear work gloves for cylinder handling; welding gloves for welding and cutting.

EYE PROTECTION: Select in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133. For welding, wear goggles with filter lenses; select per ANSI Z49.1. Provide protective screens and goggles if necessary to protect others.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Metatarsal shoes for cylinder handling. Select in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132 and 1910.133. For welding, wear hand, head, and body protection. (See ANSI Z49.1.) Worn as needed, these help prevent injury from radiation, sparks, and electrical shock. Minimum protection includes welder's gloves and a face shield. For added protection, consider arm protectors, aprons, hats, shoulder protection, and dark, substantial clothing. Regardless of protective equipment, never touch live electrical parts.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Air = 1) at 60°F (15.6°C) and 1 atm:	0.55
GAS DENSITY at 60°F (15.6°C) and 1 atm:	0.0412 lb/ft ³ (0.66 kg/m ³)
SOLUBILITY IN WATER , vol/vol at 100°F (37.8°C) and 1 atm:	Negligible
PERCENT VOLATILES BY VOLUME:	100
BOILING POINT at 1 atm:	-263.2°F to -126.4°F (-164°C to -88°C)

APPEARANCE, ODOR, AND STATE: Colorless gas at normal temperature and pressure, faintly disagreeable odor.

10. Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY: Unstable Stable

INCOMPATIBILITY (materials to avoid): Oxidizing agents, halogens, acids

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition and burning may produce CO/CO₂.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: May Occur Will Not Occur

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: None known.

11. Toxicological Information

The welding process may generate hazardous fumes and gases. (See sections 3, 10, 15, and 16.)

12. Ecological Information

No adverse ecological effects expected. Natural gas does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone-depleting chemicals. None of its components is listed as a marine pollutant by DOT.

13. Disposal Considerations

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused quantities. Return cylinder to supplier.

14. Transport Information

DOT/IMO SHIPPING NAME: Natural gas, compressed (methane, ethane, propane, butane)

HAZARD CLASS: 2.1 **IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:** UN 1971 **PRODUCT RQ:** None

SHIPPING LABEL(s): FLAMMABLE GAS

PLACARD (when required): FLAMMABLE GAS

SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION: Cylinders should be transported in a secure position, in a well-ventilated vehicle. Cylinders transported in an enclosed, nonventilated compartment of a vehicle can present serious safety hazards.

Shipment of compressed gas cylinders that have been filled without the owner's consent is a violation of federal law [49 CFR 173.301(b)].

15. Regulatory Information

The following selected regulatory requirements may apply to this product. Not all such requirements are identified. Users of this product are solely responsible for compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

EPA (ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY)

CERCLA: COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980 (40 CFR Parts 117 and 302):

Reportable Quantity (RQ): None

SARA: SUPERFUND AMENDMENT AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT:

SECTIONS 302/304: Require emergency planning based on Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQ) of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) (40 CFR Part 355):

TPQ: None

EHS RQ: None

SECTIONS 311/312: Require submission of MSDSs and reporting of chemical inventories with identification of EPA hazard categories. The hazard categories for this product are as follows:

IMMEDIATE: No

PRESSURE: Yes

DELAYED: No

REACTIVITY: No

FIRE: Yes

SECTION 313: Requires submission of annual reports of release of toxic chemicals that appear in 40 CFR Part 372.

None of the components of natural gas requires reporting under Section 313.

40 CFR 68: RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR CHEMICAL ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION: Requires development and implementation of risk management programs at facilities that manufacture, use, store, or otherwise handle regulated substances in quantities that exceed specified thresholds.

The components of natural gas are listed as regulated substances in quantities of 10,000 lb (4536 kg) or greater.

TSCA: TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT: The components of natural gas are listed on the TSCA inventory.

OSHA: OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION:

29 CFR 1910.119: PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT OF HIGHLY HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS: Requires facilities to develop a process safety management program based on Threshold Quantities (TQ) of highly hazardous chemicals.

None of the components of natural gas is listed in Appendix A as a highly hazardous chemical. However, any process that involves a flammable gas on site in one location in quantities of 10,000 lb (4536 kg) or greater is covered under this regulation unless the gas is used as a fuel.

STATE REGULATIONS:

CALIFORNIA: None of the components of natural gas is listed by California under the SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (Proposition 65).

WARNING: The combustion of natural gas produces carbon monoxide—a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

(California Health and Safety Code §25249.5 et seq.)

PENNSYLVANIA: Natural gas is subject to the PENNSYLVANIA WORKER AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (35 P.S. Sections 7301-7320).

16. Other Information

Be sure to read and understand all labels and instructions supplied with all containers of this product.

OTHER HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS OF HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE: *Flammable high-pressure gas.* May form explosive mixtures with air. Use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand pressures to be encountered. Use only in a closed system. Use only spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Ground all equipment. *Store and use away from oxygen and oxidizing agents.* Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. *Gas can cause rapid suffocation due to oxygen deficiency.* Store and use with adequate ventilation. Close cylinder valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. *Never work on a pressurized system.* If there is a leak, blow the system down in an environmentally safe manner in compliance with all federal, state, and local laws; then repair the leak. *Never place a compressed gas cylinder where it may become part of an electrical circuit.* When using compressed gases in and around electric welding applications, never ground the cylinders. Grounding exposes the cylinders to damage by the electric welding arc.

NOTE: *Prior to using any plastics, confirm their compatibility with the components of natural gas.*

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS: *Use in welding and cutting.* Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautionary label on the product. Ask your welding products supplier for a copy of Praxair's free safety booklet, P-2035, *Precautions and Safe Practices for Gas Welding, Cutting, and Heating*, and for other manufacturers' safety publications. For a detailed treatment, get ANSI Z49.1, *Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes*, published by the American Welding Society (AWS), or see OSHA's Web site at <http://www.osha-slc.gov/SLTC/weldingcuttingbrazing/>. Order AWS documents from Global Engineering Documents, 15 Inverness Way East, Englewood, CO 80112-5710, <http://global.ihs.com/>.

Arcs and sparks can ignite combustible materials. Prevent fires. For more information, get NFPA 51B, *Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hotwork*, published by the National Fire Protection Association. *Do not strike an arc on the cylinder.* The defect produced by an arc burn could lead to cylinder rupture.

MIXTURES: When you mix two or more gases or liquefied gases, you can create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before you produce the mixture. Consult an industrial hygienist or other trained person when you evaluate the end product. Remember, gases and liquids have properties that can cause serious injury or death.

HAZARD RATING SYSTEMS:

NFPA RATINGS:

HEALTH	= 0
FLAMMABILITY	= 4
INSTABILITY	= 0
SPECIAL	= None

HMIS RATINGS:

HEALTH	= 0
FLAMMABILITY	= 4
PHYSICAL HAZARD	= 3

STANDARD VALVE CONNECTIONS FOR U.S. AND CANADA:

THREADED:	Up to 3000 psig	CGA-350
PIN-INDEXED YOKE:		Not applicable
ULTRA-HIGH-INTEGRITY CONNECTION:		Not applicable

Use the proper CGA connections. **DO NOT USE ADAPTERS.** Additional limited-standard connections may apply. See CGA pamphlets V-1 and V-7 listed below.

Ask your supplier about free Praxair safety literature as referred to in this MSDS and on the label for this product. Further information about this product can be found in the following pamphlets published by the Compressed Gas Association, Inc. (CGA), 4221 Walney Road, 5th Floor, Chantilly, VA 20151-2923, Telephone (703) 788-2700, <http://www.cganet.com/Publication.asp>.

- AV-1 *Safe Handling and Storage of Compressed Gases*
- P-1 *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Container*
- P-14
- SB-2 *Oxygen-Deficient Atmospheres*
- SB-8 *Use of Oxy-Fuel Gas Welding and Cutting Apparatus*
- V-1 *Compressed Gas Cylinder Valve Inlet and Outlet Connections*
- V-7 *Standard Method of Determining Cylinder Valve Outlet Connections for Industrial Gas Mixtures*
- *Handbook of Compressed Gases, Fourth Edition*

Praxair asks users of this product to study this MSDS and become aware of product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product, a user should (1) notify employees, agents, and contractors of the information in this MSDS and of any other known product hazards and safety information, (2) furnish this information to each purchaser of the product, and (3) ask each purchaser to notify its employees and customers of the product hazards and safety information.

The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified experts within Praxair, Inc. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this information and the conditions of use of the product are not within the control of Praxair, Inc., it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.

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