



Process LPG

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations
Revision Date: 02/20/2019 Date of Issue: 11/25/2013

Version: 3.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Process LPG

Synonyms: Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Mixed Olefins, Stabilizer Receiver Liquid, Stripper Receiver Liquid Debutanizer Overhead Liquid, Isobutane, Isorecycle

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the Substance/Mixture: Chemical Feedstock or Solvent, Combustion Fuel, Gasoline Blendstock.

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Customer

Placid Refining Co. LLC

1940 Highway 1 North

Port Allen, LA 70767

Ph: 225-387-0278

www.placidrefining.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Simple Asphy

Flam. Gas 1 H220

Press. Gas (Liq.) H280

Aquatic Acute 3 H402

Aquatic Chronic 3 H412

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see Section 16.

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H220 - Extremely flammable gas.
H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H402 - Harmful to aquatic life.
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

: P210 - Keep away from extremely high or low temperatures, ignition sources, and incompatible materials. - No smoking.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P377 - Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
P381 - Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.
P410+P403 - Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

Contains a small amount of hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide is a fatal, and highly flammable gas with a rotten egg odor that quickly causes odor fatigue. Heating of this product and storage under elevated temperatures or over long periods of time may release higher amounts of hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide is also an asphyxiant. Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. Contact with gas escaping the container can cause frostbite.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

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SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Butane	(CAS-No.) 106-97-8	0 - 50	Simple Asphy Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280
Propene	(CAS-No.) 115-07-1	0 - 30	Simple Asphy Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280 Aquatic Acute 3, H402 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Propane	(CAS-No.) 74-98-6	0 - 25	Simple Asphy Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280
Isobutane	(CAS-No.) 75-28-5	0 - 20	Simple Asphy Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280
2-Butene	(CAS-No.) 107-01-7	0 - 10	Simple Asphy Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280
1-Butene	(CAS-No.) 106-98-9	0 - 10	Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280
Isobutylene	(CAS-No.) 115-11-7	0 - 10	Simple Asphy Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280
n-Pentane	(CAS-No.) 109-66-0	0 - 10	Flam. Liq. 1, H224 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Ethane	(CAS-No.) 74-84-0	0 - 5	Simple Asphy Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280
Hydrogen sulfide	(CAS-No.) 7783-06-4	0 - 0.1	Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280 Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation:gas), H330 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT SE 1, H370 Aquatic Acute 1, H400

Full text of H-phrases: see Section 16.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

First-aid Measures General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). If frostbite or freezing occurs, immediately flush with plenty of lukewarm water to GENTLY warm the affected area. Do not use hot water. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical attention.

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists. First, take proper precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g. wear appropriate respiratory protective equipment, use the buddy system), then remove the exposed person to fresh air. Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

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First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention.

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: May cause frostbite on contact with the liquid. Asphyxia by lack of oxygen: risk of death. Asphyxiant gas, can be fatal. May cause damage to the blood, central nervous system, and cardiovascular system. High concentrations of gas can cause unconsciousness and death. Has rotten egg smell but is not a good indicator of the presence of gas as olfactory fatigue (loss of smell) occurs rapidly. Being under the influence of alcohol may enhance the effects of this product.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: In elevated concentrations may cause asphyxiation, central nervous system effects, and increased breathing rate. Symptoms of asphyxiation include headache, dizziness, rapid breathing, increased pulse, mood changes, tremors, cyanosis, muscular weakness, narcosis, numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death. **WARNING:** irritating and toxic hydrogen sulfide gas may be present. Greater than 15-20 ppm continuous exposure can cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation. 50-500 ppm can cause headache, nausea, and dizziness. Continued exposure at these levels can lead to loss of reasoning and balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. Greater than 500 ppm can cause rapid unconsciousness and death if not promptly revived.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite and freeze burns.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite, freeze burns, and permanent eye damage.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Not considered a potential route of exposure, but contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause freeze burns and frostbite.

Chronic Symptoms: None expected under normal conditions of use.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Do not extinguish burning gas if flow cannot be shut off immediately. Extinguish secondary FIRES with appropriate materials.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Extremely flammable gas.

Explosion Hazard: May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture. Container may explode in heat of fire.

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and oxides of sulfur and/or nitrogen. Hydrogen sulfide and other sulfur-containing gases can evolve from this product particularly at elevated temperatures.

Other Information: Use water spray to disperse vapors. Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Eliminate every possible source of ignition. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Evacuate unnecessary personnel, isolate, and ventilate area. Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment.

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6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Stop leak, if possible without risk. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill. Stop the source of the release, if safe to do so. Consider the use of water spray to disperse vapors. Isolate the area until gas has dispersed. Ventilate and gas test area before entering.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. Ruptured cylinders may rocket. Do not pressurize, cut, or weld containers. Asphyxiating gas at high concentrations.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not breathe the gas.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed.

Storage Conditions: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Keep in fireproof place. Cylinders should be stored upright with valve protection cap in place and firmly secured to prevent falling.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers, halogens, chlorine.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Chemical Feedstock or Solvent, Combustion Fuel, Gasoline Blendstock.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in Section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

2-Butene (107-01-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	250 ppm
Butane (106-97-8)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm (explosion hazard)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1900 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	800 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	1600 ppm (>10% LEL)
Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	1 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	5 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m ³)	15 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (ppm)	10 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	100 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (ppm)	20 ppm
USA OSHA	Acceptable Maximum Peak Above The Acceptable Ceiling Concentration For An 8-Hr Shift	50 ppm Peak (10 minutes once, only if no other measurable exposure occurs)
Propane (74-98-6)		
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1800 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	2100 ppm (10% LEL)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1800 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm
Propene (115-07-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	500 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

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Isobutane (75-28-5)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm (explosion hazard)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1900 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	800 ppm
1-Butene (106-98-9)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	250 ppm
Isobutylene (115-11-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	250 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
n-Pentane (109-66-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	350 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	120 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m ³)	1800 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (ppm)	610 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	1500 ppm (10% LEL)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	2950 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases or vapors may be released. Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released.

Personal Protective Equipment

: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection. Respiratory protection of the dependent type.



Materials for Protective Clothing

: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

Hand Protection

: Wear protective gloves. If material is cold, wear thermally resistant protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection

: Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection

: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection

: Use a NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus whenever exposure may exceed established Occupational Exposure Limits.

Thermal Hazard Protection

: Wear thermally resistant protective clothing.

Other Information

: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Gas
Appearance	: Clear
Odor	: Odorless to Slight Hydrocarbon and/or Slight Rotten Eggs
Odor Threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Evaporation Rate	: No data available
Melting Point	: No data available
Freezing Point	: No data available
Boiling Point	: -1 °C (30.2 °F)
Flash Point	: -60 °C (-76 °F)

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Auto-ignition Temperature	: No data available
Decomposition Temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Extremely flammable gas
Vapor Pressure	: No data available
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: No data available
Relative Density	: No data available
Specific Gravity	: 0.58
Solubility	: Insoluble in Water
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: No data available
Viscosity	: No data available
Explosive Properties	: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
9.2. Other Information	
Gas Group	: Press. Gas (Liq.)

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. Reactivity:** Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.
- 10.2. Chemical Stability:** Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
- 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- 10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, open flames, sources of ignition and incompatible materials.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers, halogens, chlorine.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** None expected under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity: Not classified

2-Butene (107-01-7)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 10000 ppm/4h
Butane (106-97-8)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	30957 mg/m ³ (Exposure time: 4 h)
Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	444 ppm/4h
Propane (74-98-6)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 800000 ppm (Exposure time: 15 min)
Ethane (74-84-0)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	658 mg/l/4h
Propene (115-07-1)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 65000 ppm/4h
Isobutane (75-28-5)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	658 mg/l/4h
LC50 Inhalation Rat	11000 ppm
Isobutylene (115-11-7)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	620 mg/l/4h
n-Pentane (109-66-0)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	3000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	364 g/m ³ (Exposure time: 4 h)
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 20 mg/l/4h

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Not classified

Propene (115-07-1)

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IARC group	3
Isobutylene (115-11-7)	
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Evidence of Carcinogenicity.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: In elevated concentrations may cause asphyxiation, central nervous system effects, and increased breathing rate. Symptoms of asphyxiation include headache, dizziness, rapid breathing, increased pulse, mood changes, tremors, cyanosis, muscular weakness, narcosis, numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death. **WARNING:** irritating and toxic hydrogen sulfide gas may be present. Greater than 15-20 ppm continuous exposure can cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation. 50-500 ppm can cause headache, nausea, and dizziness. Continued exposure at these levels can lead to loss of reasoning and balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. Greater than 500 ppm can cause rapid unconsciousness and death if not promptly revived.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite and freeze burns.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite, freeze burns, and permanent eye damage.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Not considered a potential route of exposure, but contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause freeze burns and frostbite.

Chronic Symptoms: None expected under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Harmful to aquatic life.

Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)	
LC50 Fish 1	0.0448 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [flow-through])
LC50 Fish 2	0.016 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
Propene (115-07-1)	
ErC50 (Algae)	33.39 mg/l
n-Pentane (109-66-0)	
LC50 Fish 1	9.87 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)
EC50 Daphnia 1	9.74 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	11.59 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas)
NOEC Chronic Algae	2 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

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Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

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Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Butane (106-97-8)	
Log Pow	2.89
Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)	
BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation expected)
Log Pow	0.45 (at 25 °C)
Propane (74-98-6)	
Log Pow	2.3
Ethane (74-84-0)	
Log Pow	<= 2.8
Propene (115-07-1)	
Log Pow	<= 2.8
Isobutane (75-28-5)	
BCF Fish 1	1.57 - 1.97
Log Pow	2.88 (at 20 °C)

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1-Butene (106-98-9)	
Log Pow	2.42 (at 23 °C)
Isobutylene (115-11-7)	
Log Pow	2.11 (at 23 °C)
n-Pentane (109-66-0)	
Log Pow	3.39

12.4. Mobility in Soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

Additional Information: Container may remain hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions. Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. Empty gas cylinders should be returned to the vendor for recycling or refilling. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment. This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name : PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED or Liquefied petroleum gas
Hazard Class : 2.1
Identification Number : UN1075
Label Codes : 2.1
ERG Number : 115



14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED
Hazard Class : 2
Division : 2.1
Identification Number : UN1075
Label Codes : 2.1
EmS-No. (Fire) : F-D
EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-U



14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name : PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED
Identification Number : UN1075
Hazard Class : 2
Label Codes : 2.1
Division : 2.1
ERG Code (IATA) : 10L



SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

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SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Physical hazard - Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) Physical hazard - Gas under pressure Health hazard - Simple asphyxiant
2-Butene (107-01-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Butane (106-97-8)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	

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Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Listed on the United States SARA Section 302	
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	100 lb
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	500 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %
Propane (74-98-6)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Ethane (74-84-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Propene (115-07-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %
Isobutane (75-28-5)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
1-Butene (106-98-9)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Isobutylene (115-11-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
n-Pentane (109-66-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
15.2. US State Regulations	
2-Butene (107-01-7)	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	
Butane (106-97-8)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	
Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List	
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	
Propane (74-98-6)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	
Ethane (74-84-0)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	
Propene (115-07-1)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List	
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	
Isobutane (75-28-5)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	

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1-Butene (106-98-9)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
 U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
 U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Isobutylene (115-11-7)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
 U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
 U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

n-Pentane (109-66-0)

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SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 02/20/2019
Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

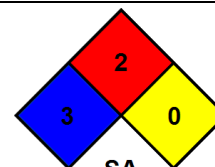
Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation:gas)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:gas) Category 2
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Acute 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 3
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
Flam. Gas 1	Flammable gases Category 1
Flam. Liq. 1	Flammable liquids Category 1
Press. Gas (Liq.)	Gases under pressure Liquefied gas
Simple Asphy	Simple Asphyxiant
STOT SE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H220	Extremely flammable gas
H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapor
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H330	Fatal if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H370	Causes damage to organs
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

NFPA Health Hazard

: 3 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury.

NFPA Fire Hazard

: 2 - Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur.



Process LPG

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

NFPA Reactivity Hazard : 0 - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.

NFPA Specific Hazards : SA - This denotes gases which are simple asphyxiants.

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

SDS US (GHS HazCom)