Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA HCS 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200), Health Canada HPR (SOR/2015-17), and Mexico NOM-018-STPS-2015

SECTION 1: Identification

Product Identifier: **Propane**

Other means of identification: Commercial Propane(All); EGP; Export Grade Propane; HD5 Propane; LP-Gas; Liquefied Petroleum Gas; Odorized Propane; Propane (Unstenched); Propane Commercial; Propane Motor Fuel; Propane for Process; Stenched Propane; Unodorized Propane

Code: **169570**

Issue date: 01-Jul-2020

Relevant identified uses: Fuel
Chemical
Chemical feedstock

Uses advised against: All others

24 Hour Emergency Phone Number: CHEMTREC Global +1 703 527 3887
CHEMTREC United States 1-800-424-9300
CHEMTREC Mexico 01-800-681-9531

Manufacturer/Supplier: Phillips 66 Company
P.O. Box 421959
Houston, Texas 77242-1959

SDS Information: Phone: 800-762-0942
Email: SDS@P66.com
URL: www.phillips66.com/SDS

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

Classified Hazards
H220 - Flammable gases -- Category 1
H280 -- Gases under pressure -- Liquefied gas
Simple asphyxiant

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
PHNOC: None known

HHNOC: None known

Label elements





DANGER
H220 - Extremely flammable gas
H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation

P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking; P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge; P377 - Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely; P381 - Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so; P410 + P403 - Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Name	CASRN	Concentration[1]
Propane	74-98-6	80-100
Propene	115-07-1	<20
Ethane	74-84-0	<6
Butane	106-97-8	<5
Isobutane	75-28-5	<2.5

[1] All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

HD-5 COMPOSITION: Propane >90%, Propylene <5%

Odorized products contain small quantities (<0.1%) ethyl mercaptan as an olfactory indicator.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Eye Contact: For contact with the liquefied gas, remove contact lenses if present and easy to do, hold eyelids apart and gently flush the affected eye(s) with lukewarm water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: Liquefied gases may cause cryogenic burns or injury. Treat burned or frostbitten skin by flushing or immersing the affected area(s) in lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area. Do not remove clothing that adheres due to freezing. After sensation has returned to the frostbitten skin, keep skin warm, dry, and clean. If blistering occurs, apply a sterile dressing. Seek immediate medical attention.

Inhalation: If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered by qualified personnel. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Ingestion: This material is a gas under normal atmospheric conditions and ingestion is unlikely.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Light hydrocarbon gases are simple asphyxiants and can cause anesthetic effects at high concentrations. Symptoms of overexposure, which are reversible if exposure is stopped, can include shortness of breath, drowsiness, headaches, confusion, decreased coordination, visual disturbances and vomiting. Continued exposure can lead to hypoxia (inadequate oxygen), rapid breathing, cyanosis (bluish discoloration of the skin), numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death.

Notes to Physician: Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to high concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents (e.g., in enclosed spaces or with deliberate abuse). The use of other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential should be considered. If sympathomimetic drugs are administered, observe for the development of cardiac arrhythmias.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

NFPA 704: National Fire Protection Association

Health: 2 **Flammability:** 4 **Instability:** 0



0 = minimal hazard
1 = slight hazard
2 = moderate hazard
3 = severe hazard
4 = extreme hazard

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical or carbon dioxide is recommended. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Extremely flammable. Contents under pressure. This material can be ignited by heat,

sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe) Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire. Drains can be plugged and valves made inoperable by the formation of ice if rapid evaporation of large quantities of the liquefied gas occurs. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses – may cause explosion hazard in drains and may reignite.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters: For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. If this cannot be done, allow fire to burn. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Stay away from ends of container. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Extremely flammable. Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Beware of accumulation of gas in low areas or contained areas, where explosive concentrations may occur. Prevent from entering drains or any place where accumulation may occur. Ventilate area and allow to evaporate. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental Precautions: Stop and contain spill/release if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Extremely Flammable. Contents under pressure Gas can accumulate in confined spaces and limit oxygen available for breathing. Use only with adequate ventilation The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-70 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling or processing this material. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Cold burns may occur during filling operations. Containers and delivery lines may become cold enough to present cold burn hazard.

Propane and odorant are heavier than air and will collect and pool along the ground or floor. Odorant, therefore, may not be detectable above the location of propane storage or service (for example, odorant in propane released or leaked into the basement of a dwelling may not be detected above the basement).

WARNING - The intensity of the odorant may fade over prolonged storage or in the presence of rust, when placed initially in new or freshly-cleaned storage vessels, or when exposed to masonry.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Avoid exposing any part of a compressed-gas cylinder to temperatures above 125F(51.6C). Gas cylinders should be stored outdoors or in well ventilated storerooms at no lower than ground level and should be quickly removable in an emergency.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits .

Chemical Name	ACGIH	OSHA	Mexico	Phillips 66
Propane	---	TWA-8hr: 1000 ppm TWA-8hr: 1800 mg/m^3	TWA-8hr: 1000 ppm (VLE-PPT)	---
Propene	TWA-8hr: 500 ppm	---	TWA-8hr: 500 ppm (VLE-PPT)	---
Butane	STEL: 1000 ppm Butane, isomers	---	TWA-8hr: 1000 ppm (VLE-PPT)	---
Isobutane	STEL: 1000 ppm Butane, isomers	---	TWA-8hr: 1000 ppm (VLE-PPT)	---

State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Biological occupational exposure limits

None.

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Eye/Face Protection: The use of eye protection (such as splash goggles) that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended when there is potential liquid contact to the eye. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin/Hand Protection: Wear thermal insulating gloves and face shield or eye protection when working with materials that present thermal hazards (hot or cold).

Respiratory Protection: A NIOSH approved, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode should be used in situations of oxygen deficiency (oxygen content less than 19.5 percent), unknown exposure concentrations, or situations that are immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH).

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

Appearance:	Colorless
Physical form of product:	Liquefied Gas
Odor:	No distinct odor (or skunk, rotten egg or garlic if odorant added)
Odor threshold:	No data
pH:	Not applicable

Melting / freezing point:	-309 °F / -189 °C
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	-44 °F / -42 °C
Flash point:	-156 °F / -104 °C
Method:	Tag Closed Cup (TCC), ASTM D56
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):	>1
Flammability (solid, gas):	Extremely Flammable
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	No data
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	2.1
Vapor pressure:	208 psia (Reid VP) @ 100°F / 37.8°C
Vapor density:	>1 (air = 1)
Relative density:	0.50-0.51 @ 60ºF (15.6ºC) (water = 1)
Solubility(ies):	Negligible
Partition coefficient n-octanol /water (log KOW):	No data
Autoignition temperature:	842 °F / 450 °C
Decomposition temperature:	No data
Viscosity:	N/D
Molecular weight:	No data

Other information

Particle Size:	No data
Pour point:	No data
Percent volatile	100%
Bulk density	No data

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Not chemically reactive.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition. Heat will increase pressure in the storage tank.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with acids, aluminum chloride, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, halogens and oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on Toxicological Effects

Substance / Mixture

Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Unlikely to be harmful	Simple Asphyxiant. May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation. See section 4 for more information.	>20,000 ppm (gas, estimated)
Dermal	Skin absorption is not anticipated		Not applicable
Oral	Ingestion is not anticipated		Not applicable

Likely Routes of Exposure: Inhalation, eye contact, skin contact

Aspiration Hazard: Not applicable

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not expected to be irritating. Contact with the liquefied or pressurized gas may cause frostbite ("cold" burn).

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not expected to be irritating. Contact with the liquefied or pressurized gas may cause momentary freezing followed by swelling and eye damage.

Skin Sensitization: Skin contact is not anticipated.

Respiratory Sensitization: Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not expected to cause organ effects from repeated exposure.

Carcinogenicity: Not expected to cause cancer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity.

Other Comments: High concentrations may reduce the amount of oxygen available for breathing, especially in confined spaces. Hypoxia (inadequate oxygen) during pregnancy may have adverse effects on the developing fetus.

The odorant, ethyl mercaptan, can be irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. At high concentrations, a person can temporarily lose the ability to smell ethyl mercaptan. In addition, some individuals may have an impaired sense of smell, which inhibits the detection of the odorant.

Information on Toxicological Effects of Components

Propane
Reproductive Toxicity: No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed in rats exposed to propane; no observed adverse effect level = 12,000 ppm.
Target Organ(s): No systemic or neurotoxic effects were noted in rats exposed to concentrations of propane as high as 12,000 ppm for 28 days.

Butane
Reproductive Toxicity: No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed in rats exposed to butane; no observed adverse effect level = 12,000 ppm.
Target Organ(s): No systemic or neurotoxic effects were noted in rats exposed to concentrations of butane as high as 9,000 ppm for 28 days.

Isobutane
Reproductive Toxicity: No adverse developmental effects were observed in rats exposed to concentrations of isobutane as high as 9000 ppm. Fertility and mating indices may have been affected at 9000 ppm but no effects were observed at 3000 ppm (NOAEL).
Target Organ(s): No systemic or neurotoxic effects were noted in rats exposed to concentrations of isobutane as high as 9,000 ppm for 28 days.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

GHS Classification:
No classified hazards

Toxicity: Petroleum gases will readily evaporate from the surface and would not be expected to have significant adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and Degradability: The hydrocarbons in this material are expected to be inherently biodegradable. In practice, hydrocarbon gases are not likely to remain in solution long enough for biodegradation to be a significant loss process. Hydrogen sulfide, if present in refinery gas streams, will be rapidly oxidized in water and insoluble sulfides precipitated from water when metallic radicals are present.

Bioaccumulative Potential: Since the log Kow values measured for refinery gas constituents are below 3, they are not regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil: Due to the extreme volatility of petroleum gases, air is the only environmental compartment in which they will be found. In air, these hydrocarbons undergo photodegradation by reaction with hydroxyl radicals with half-lives ranging from 3.2 days for n-butane to 7 days for propane.

Other adverse effects: None anticipated.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

This material is a gas and would not typically be managed as a waste.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number: UN1978
UN proper shipping name: Propane,
Transport hazard class(es): 2.1
Packing Group: None
Environmental Hazard(s): This product does not meet the DOT/UN/IMDG/IMO criteria of a marine pollutant
Special precautions for user: *For domestic transportation only, UN1075 may be substituted for the UN number shown as long as the substitution is consistent on package markings, shipping papers, and emergency response information. See 49 CFR 172.102 Special Provision 19.*
Containers of NON-ODORIZED liquefied petroleum gas must be marked either NON-ODORIZED or NOT ODORIZED as of September 30, 2006. [49 CFR 172.301(f), 326(d), 330(c) and 338(e)]
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds)
This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)
Should this product meet EPCRA 311/312 Tier reporting criteria at 40 CFR 370, refer to Section 2 of this SDS for appropriate classifications.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372
This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR 372:

Chemical Name	Concentration[1]	de minimis
Propene	<20	1.0%

[1] All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds)
EPA's Petroleum Exclusion applies to this material - (CERCLA 101(14)).

California Proposition 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. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

International Inventories
All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA.
All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements.

SECTION 16: Other information

Issue date	Previous Issue Date:	SDS Number	Status:
01-Jul-2020	18-Jul-2017	169570	FINAL

Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:
Periodic review and update

Mexican NOM-018-STPS-2015:
The information within is considered correct but is not exhaustive and will be used for guidance only, which is based on the current knowledge of the substance or mixture and is applicable to the appropriate safety precautions for the product.

Precautionary Statements:
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P377 - Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely
P381 - Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so
P410 + P403 - Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place

Guide to Abbreviations:
ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

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