

5. Reactivity Data (Continued)**Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:**

Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide

Other Reactivity Data:

NA

6. Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry:	Eye contact Yes	Skin Contact Yes	Skin Absorption No
	Inhalation Yes	Ingestion No	

Health Hazards:**Acute**

Propane is relatively nontoxic. Simple hydrocarbons can irritate the eyes, mucous membranes and respiratory system at high concentrations. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause dizziness, disorientation, decreased coordination, narcosis, nausea or narcotic effects. Propane may displace oxygen if released in a confined space. Maintain oxygen levels above 19.5% to prevent asphyxiation. Product is a simple asphyxiant. Effects of oxygen deficiency may include any, all or none of the following: rapid breathing, diminished mental alertness, impaired muscle coordination, blurred speech, and fatigue. As asphyxiation progresses; nausea, vomiting, and loss of consciousness may occur, eventually leading to convulsions, coma and death.

Chronic

NA

Carcinogenicity:

NTP No	IARC Monographs No	OSHA No
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Signs and Symptoms of Exposure and Emergency First Aid Procedures:**Eye Contact**

None anticipated. Simple hydrocarbons can irritate the eyes.

If pain is present, seek attention of an ophthalmologist for further treatment.

Skin Contact

None anticipated, product is a gas at room temperature. Remove contaminated clothing and flush area with cold water. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

Inhalation

Simple hydrocarbons can irritate the mucous membranes and respiratory system at high concentrations. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause dizziness, disorientation, decreased coordination, narcosis, nausea or narcotic effects. Propane may displace oxygen if released in a confined space. Maintain oxygen levels above 19.5% to prevent asphyxiation. Product is a simple asphyxiant. Effects of oxygen deficiency may include any, all or none of the following: rapid breathing, diminished mental alertness, impaired muscle coordination, blurred speech, and fatigue. As asphyxiation progresses; nausea, vomiting, and loss of consciousness may occur, eventually leading to convulsions, coma and death.

Conscious victim should be assisted to an uncontaminated area and allowed to inhale fresh air. Unconscious victim should be moved to an uncontaminated area and given assisted respiration and supplemental oxygen.

Ingestion

Ingestion is unlikely.

Seek medical attention.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:

Persons of ill health that may be aggravated by exposure to propane should not be allowed to work with this product.

7. Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Actions if Released or Spilled:

Evacuate all personnel from affected area. Use appropriate protective equipment. Increase ventilation to prevent build up of flammable or explosive atmosphere. Extinguish all sources of ignition. If leak is in user's equipment, be certain to purge piping with inert gas prior to attempting repairs. If leak is in container or container valve, contact the nearest distributor.

Waste Disposal Method:

Do not attempt to dispose of waste or unused quantities. Return in properly labeled shipping container, with any valve outlet plugs or caps secured and valve protection caps in place.

Handling and Storage Precautions:

Use only in well-ventilated areas. Valve protection caps must remain in place unless cylinder is secured with valve outlet piped to point of use. Do not drag, slide or roll cylinders. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement. Use a pressure-reducing regulator when connecting cylinder to lower pressure piping or systems. Do not heat cylinder. Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous backflow into the cylinder.

Protect cylinders from physical damage. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heavy traffic areas and emergency exits. Do not allow temperature of cylinder storage area to exceed 125° F. Cylinders should be stored upright and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated.

Do not attempt to repair or alter cylinders. Do not tamper with the valve or pressure relief devices. If the valve begins to leak, move the cylinder to an open area and contact the nearest distributor. A leaking cylinder should be properly marked to prevent further use. Do not store propane within 20 feet of oxygen or combustible materials unless separated by a one-half hour rated, 5 feet high firewall. Post "NO SMOKING OR OPEN FLAMES" signs in the storage and use area.

Other Precautions:

Compressed gas cylinders should only be refilled by qualified personnel. Shipment of compressed gas cylinders that have been filled without the consent of the cylinder owner is a violation of federal law (49 CFR).

Always secure cylinders in an upright position during transportation. Never transport cylinders in enclosed space such as a vehicle truck or van.

For additional recommendations, see CGA Pamphlets P-1, SB-2; NFPA 58.

Transportation Information:

Shipping Name	Petroleum gases, liquefied
Hazard Class	2.1
ID Number	UN1075
Shipping Label - 1	Flammable Gas

NFPA Rating:

Health: 2 Flammability: 4 Reactivity: 0

8. Control Measures

Eye Protection:

Safety glasses or goggles as appropriate

Protective Gloves:

Protective gloves made of plastic or rubber.

Respiratory Protection:

Positive pressure air line with full mask or self-contained breathing apparatus should be available for emergency use.

Ventilation:

Local exhaust to prevent propane accumulation sufficient to reduce oxygen concentration below 19.5% and propane concentration below the exposure limit.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment:

Safety shoes, safety shower, eyewash.

9. Regulatory Information

Propane is listed under the accident prevention provisions of section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) with a threshold quantity (TQ) of 10,000 pounds.

SARA TITLE III NOTIFICATIONS AND INFORMATION

SARA Title III – Section 313 Supplier Notification:

This product does not contain toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 and 40 CFR 372.

SARA Title III – Hazard Classes:

Acute Health Hazard
Fire Hazard
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

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