



Natural Gas, Sweet Unprocessed (Raw)

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

SDS No: 8433

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Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Natural Gas, Sweet Unprocessed (Raw)

Synonyms: Unprocessed Sweet Natural Gas

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Natural gas as found in nature. Light hydrocarbon liquids often accompany Raw Natural Gas - see MSDS for Natural Gas Condensate (AHC#15017) for information on the condensed (liquid) phase of Natural Gas.

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

Customer

Hess Tower
1501 McKinney
Houston, TX 77010
T:(713) 496-4000

When calling the main operator ask for the EHS Safety Department. All Hess SDSs are also available via the Hess.com website.

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (24 hours)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US/CA Classification

Simple Asphy
Flam. Gas 1 H220
Press. Gas (Liq.) H280

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

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US/CA Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA)



Signal Word (GHS-US/CA)

: Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA)

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

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA)

: P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P377 - Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
P381 - In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources.
P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.
P410+P403 - Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. Contact with gas escaping the container can cause frostbite. 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.

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Exposure may aggravate those with pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. Exposure may aggravate individuals with pre-existing kidney, liver, and pulmonary disorders. Flammable vapors can accumulate in head space of closed systems.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US/CA)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2. Mixture

| Name | Product Identifier | % * | GHS Ingredient Classification |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------|--|
| Natural gas, dried | (CAS-No.) 68410-63-9 | 100 | Simple Asphy Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Comp.), H280 |
| Contains: | | | |
| Name | Product Identifier | % | Classification (GHS-US) |
| Methane | (CAS-No.) 74-82-8 | < 100 | Simple Asphy Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280 |
| Ethane | (CAS-No.) 74-84-0 | < 20 | Simple Asphy Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280 |
| Propane | (CAS-No.) 74-98-6 | < 10 | Simple Asphy Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280 |
| Propene | (CAS-No.) 115-07-1 | < 10 | Simple Asphy Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280 Aquatic Acute 3, H402 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 |
| Isobutane | (CAS-No.) 75-28-5 | < 5 | Simple Asphy Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280 |

Full text of H-phrases: see Section 16.

*Percentages are listed in weight by weight percentage (w/w%) for liquid and solid ingredients. Gas ingredients are listed in volume by volume percentage (v/v%). May contain trace amounts of nitrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of 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.

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.

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.

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.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: May cause frostbite on contact with the liquid. Asphyxia by lack of oxygen: risk of death.

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Inhalation: This product is considered non-toxic by inhalation. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms, but no long-term effects. Numbness, a “chilly” feeling, and vomiting have been reported from accidental exposures to high concentrations.

This product is a simple asphyxiant. In high concentrations it will displace oxygen from the breathing atmosphere, particularly in confined spaces. Signs of asphyxiation will be noticed when oxygen is reduced to below 16%, and may occur in several stages. Symptoms may include rapid breathing and pulse rate, headache, dizziness, visual disturbances, mental confusion, incoordination, mood changes, muscular weakness, tremors, cyanosis, narcosis and numbness of the extremities. Unconsciousness leading to central nervous system injury and possibly death will occur when the atmospheric oxygen concentration is reduced to about $\leq 8\%$.

WARNING: The burning of any hydrocarbon as a fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products, including carbon monoxide, and inadequate oxygen levels, which may cause unconsciousness, suffocation, and death.

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

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

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: Gas fires should not be extinguished unless flow of gas can be immediately stopped. Shut off gas source and allow gas to burn out. If spill or leak has not ignited, determine if water spray may assist in dispersing gas or vapor to protect personnel attempting to stop leak.

Use water to cool equipment, surfaces and containers exposed to fire and excessive heat. For large fire the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be advantageous to further minimize personnel exposure.

Isolate area, particularly around ends of storage vessels. Let vessel, tank car or container burn unless leak can be stopped. Withdraw immediately in the event of a rising sound from a venting safety device. Large fires typically require specially trained personnel exposure.

Firefighting activities that may result in potential exposure to high heat, smoke, or toxic by-products of combustion should require NIOSH/MSHA – approved pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece and full protective clothing.

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

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂).

Other Information: Use water spray to disperse vapors.

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Reference to Other Sections

Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

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.

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: Evacuate nonessential personnel and secure all ignition sources. No road flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Consider wind direction, stay upwind, if possible. Evaluate the direction of product travel. Cold vapor cloud may be white, but color will dissipate as cloud disperses – fire and explosion hazard is still present!

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.

Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM):

Industry experience indicates this material may contain small amounts of naturally-occurring uranium, thorium, and their decay products (NORM) which can accumulate in oil production and process equipment, particularly the equipment handling the water associated with crude oil production. Production equipment should be assessed for external gamma radiation and access may need to be restricted in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1096 during operation. Production equipment should also be assumed to be internally contaminated with long half-life decay products that emit alpha radiation, which is a hazard if inhaled or ingested. Unless measurements indicate otherwise, steps should be taken to minimize skin and inhalation risk exposure to NORM dusts/mists by wearing personal protective clothing, utilizing respiratory protection, and practicing good personal hygiene. Please refer to API Bulletin E2, "Bulletin on Management of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials in Oil and Gas Production" for additional information on managing NORM. Scales, sludge and other deposits from this equipment may have an accumulation of NORM.

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 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: Store only in approved containers. Bond and ground containers. Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Keep container closed and clearly labeled. Empty product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld, or expose such containers to sources of ignition.

Store in a well-ventilated area and in accordance with NFPA 58 "Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code".

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

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7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Natural gas as found in nature. Light hydrocarbon liquids often accompany Raw Natural Gas - see MSDS for Natural Gas Condensate (AHC#15017) for information on the condensed (liquid) phase of Natural Gas.

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), OSHA (PEL), or Canadian provincial governments.

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Methane (74-82-8) | | |
| British Columbia | OEL TWA (ppm) | 1000 ppm |
| Ethane (74-84-0) | | |
| Alberta | OEL TWA (ppm) | 1000 ppm |
| British Columbia | OEL TWA (ppm) | 1000 ppm |
| Propane (74-98-6) | | |
| USA OSHA | OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³) | 1800 mg/m ³ |
| USA OSHA | OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm) | 1000 ppm |
| 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) |
| Alberta | OEL TWA (ppm) | 1000 ppm |
| British Columbia | OEL TWA (ppm) | 1000 ppm |
| Québec | VEMP (mg/m ³) | 1800 mg/m ³ |
| Québec | VEMP (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 |
| Alberta | OEL TWA (mg/m ³) | 860 mg/m ³ |
| Alberta | OEL TWA (ppm) | 500 ppm |
| British Columbia | OEL TWA (ppm) | 500 ppm |
| Ontario | OEL TWA (ppm) | 500 ppm |
| 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 |
| Ontario | OEL STEL (ppm) | 1000 ppm |
| Ontario | OEL TWA (ppm) | 800 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/flammable resistant/retardant clothing.

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

Eye and Face Protection: Chemical safety goggles.

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Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved positive-pressure, supplied air respirator with escape bottle or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for gas concentrations above occupational exposure limits, for potential for uncontrolled release, if exposure levels are not known, or in an oxygen-deficient atmosphere.

CAUTION: Flammability limits (i.e., explosion hazard) should be considered when assessing the need to expose personnel to concentrations requiring respiratory protection.

Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2, NIOSH Respiratory Decision Logic, and the manufacturer for additional guidance on respiratory protection selection.

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 | : Colorless gas. Colorless liquid under pressure. Cold vapor may be white but the lack of visible gas cloud does not indicate absence of gas. |
| Odor | : Odorless when pure, but may have "natural gas" type odor when treated with odorizing agent (usually ethyl mercaptan) |
| Odor Threshold | : Not available |
| pH | : Not available |
| Evaporation Rate | : Not available |
| Melting Point | : Not available |
| Freezing Point | : Not available |
| Boiling Point | : 162 °C (323.6 °F) |
| Flash Point | : -188 °C (-306.4 °F) |
| Auto-ignition Temperature | : 482 - 632 °C (899.6 - 1169.6 °F) |
| Decomposition Temperature | : Not available |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | : Extremely flammable gas |
| Lower Flammable Limit | : 3.8 - 6.5 % |
| Upper Flammable Limit | : 13 - 17 % |
| Vapor Pressure | : 40 atm. @-86°C (-187°F) |
| Relative Vapor Density at 20°C | : 0.6 (air = 1) |
| Relative Density | : Not available |
| Specific Gravity | : 0.4 @-164°C (-263°F) |
| Solubility | : 3.5% in Water |
| Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water | : Not available |
| Viscosity | : Not available |
| Explosive Properties | : Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated |

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.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** None expected under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Not classified

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Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Not classified

LD50 and LC50 Data: Not available

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified

Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: This product is considered non-toxic by inhalation. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms, but no long-term effects. Numbness, a "chilly" feeling, and vomiting have been reported from accidental exposures to high concentrations.

This product is a simple asphyxiant. In high concentrations it will displace oxygen from the breathing atmosphere, particularly in confined spaces. Signs of asphyxiation will be noticed when oxygen is reduced to below 16%, and may occur in several stages. Symptoms may include rapid breathing and pulse rate, headache, dizziness, visual disturbances, mental confusion, incoordination, mood changes, muscular weakness, tremors, cyanosis, narcosis and numbness of the extremities. Unconsciousness leading to central nervous system injury and possibly death will occur when the atmospheric oxygen concentration is reduced to about $\leq 8\%$.

WARNING: The burning of any hydrocarbon as a fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products, including carbon monoxide, and inadequate oxygen levels, which may cause unconsciousness, suffocation, and death.

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.

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Ethane (74-84-0) | |
| LC50 Inhalation Rat | 658 mg/l/4h |
| Propane (74-98-6) | |
| LC50 Inhalation Rat | > 800000 ppm (Exposure time: 15 min) |
| 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 |
| Propene (115-07-1) | |
| IARC Group | 3 |

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: Not classified.

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Propene (115-07-1) | |
| ErC50 (algae) | 33.39 mg/l |

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12.2. Persistence and Degradability

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Natural Gas, Sweet Unprocessed (Raw) | |
| Persistence and Degradability | Not established. |

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Natural Gas, Sweet Unprocessed (Raw) | |
| Bioaccumulative Potential | Not established. |
| Natural gas, dried (68410-63-9) | |
| Log Pow | <= 2.8 |
| Ethane (74-84-0) | |
| Log Pow | <= 2.8 |
| Propane (74-98-6) | |
| Log Pow | 2.3 |
| 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) |

12.4. Mobility in Soil

Not 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 waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, provincial, territorial 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.

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 : NATURAL GAS, COMPRESSED
Hazard Class : 2.1
Identification Number : UN1971
Label Codes : 2.1
ERG Number : 115



14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : NATURAL GAS, COMPRESSED MIXTURE
Hazard Class : 2.1
Identification Number : UN1971
Label Codes : 2.1
EmS-No. (Fire) : F-D
EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-U



14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name : NATURAL GAS, COMPRESSED MIXTURE
Identification Number : 2.1
Hazard Class : UN1971
Label Codes : 2.1



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ERG Code (IATA) : 10L

14.4. In Accordance with TDG

Proper Shipping Name : NATURAL GAS, COMPRESSED

Hazard Class : 2.1

Identification Number : UN1971

Label Codes : 2.1



SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

| | |
|--|---|
| Natural Gas, Sweet Unprocessed (Raw) | |
| SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes | Fire hazard Sudden release of pressure hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard |
| Natural gas, dried (68410-63-9) | |
| Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory | |
| Methane (74-82-8) | |
| 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 | |
| Propane (74-98-6) | |
| 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 | |

15.2. US State Regulations

| |
|--|
| Methane (74-82-8) |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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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15.3. Canadian Regulations

| |
|---|
| Natural gas, dried (68410-63-9) |
| Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) |
| Methane (74-82-8) |
| Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) |
| Ethane (74-84-0) |
| Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) |
| Propane (74-98-6) |
| Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) |
| Propene (115-07-1) |
| Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) |
| Isobutane (75-28-5) |
| Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) |

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

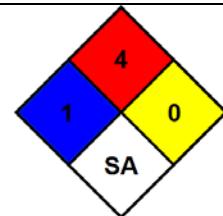
Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 10/31/2018

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| H280 | Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated |
| Aquatic Acute 3 | Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3 |
| Aquatic Chronic 3 | Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 3 |
| Flam. Gas 1 | Flammable gases Category 1 |
| Press. Gas (Comp.) | Gases under pressure Compressed gas |
| Press. Gas (Liq.) | Gases under pressure Liquefied gas |
| Simple Asphy | Simple Asphyxiant |
| 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 |

- NFPA Health Hazard** : 1 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause significant irritation.
- NFPA Fire Hazard** : 4 - Materials that rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and burn readily.
- 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.

NA GHS SDS 2015 (Can, US)