

### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Mixture  
Name : Natural Gas  
Other means of identification : Natural gas, compressed  
Product group : Core Products

#### 1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended uses and restrictions : Industrial use

#### 1.3. Supplier

Praxair Canada inc.  
1200 – 1 City Centre Drive  
Mississauga - Canada L5B 1M2  
T 1-905-803-1600 - F 1-905-803-1682  
[www.praxair.ca](http://www.praxair.ca)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 1-800-363-0042  
Call emergency number 24 hours a day only for spills, leaks, fire, exposure, or accidents involving this product.  
For routine information, contact your supplier or Praxair sales representative.

### SECTION 2: Hazard identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

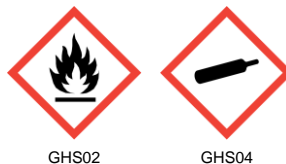
##### GHS-CA classification

Simple asphyxiant H380  
Flam. Gas 1 H220  
Liquefied gas H280

#### 2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

##### GHS-CA labelling

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : DANGER

Hazard statements : **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS**  
CONTAINS GAS UNDER PRESSURE; MAY EXPLODE IF HEATED  
MAY DISPLACE OXYGEN AND CAUSE RAPID SUFFOCATION

Precautionary statements : Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood  
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking  
Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area  
Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely  
In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources  
Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C (125°F)  
Use a back flow preventive device in the piping  
Close valve after each use and when empty  
Never put cylinders into unventilated areas of passenger vehicles  
Read and follow the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) before use



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### 2.3. Other hazards

No additional information available

### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-CA)

No data available

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Not applicable

### 3.2. Mixtures

Name	CAS No.	% (Vol)	Common Name (synonyms)
Methane	(CAS No) 74-82-8	83 - 98.7	Marsh gas / Natural gas, refrigerated liquid / Methane, compressed
Ethane	(CAS No) 74-84-0	1 - 13	Ethyl hydride / ETHANE
Propane	(CAS No) 74-98-6	0.1 - 3	Propane liquefied / Normal propane / n-Propane / PROPANE
Butane	(CAS No) 106-97-8	0.2 - 1	n-Butane / BUTANE

## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped. Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should give oxygen. Call a physician.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : Wash with plenty of soap and water. Adverse effects not expected from this product. The liquid may cause frostbite. For exposure to liquid, immediately warm frostbite area with warm water not to exceed 105°F (41°C). Water temperature should be tolerable to normal skin. Maintain skin warming for at least 15 minutes or until normal coloring and sensation have returned to the affected area. In case of massive exposure, remove clothing while showering with warm water. Seek medical evaluation and treatment as soon as possible.
- First-aid measures after eye contact : Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. Contact an ophthalmologist immediately.. Get immediate medical attention.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

No additional information available

### 4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

Other medical advice or treatment : None.

## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1. Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Carbon dioxide, Dry chemical, Water spray or fog. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

### 5.2. Unsuitable extinguishing media

No additional information available

### 5.3. Specific hazards arising from the hazardous product

- Fire hazard : **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS.** If venting or leaking gas catches fire, do not extinguish flames. Flammable vapors may spread from leak, creating an explosive reignition 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 an area, especially a confined area, check the atmosphere with an appropriate device.
- Explosion hazard : **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS.** Forms explosive mixtures with air and oxidizing agents.
- Reactivity : No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.
- Reactivity in case of fire : No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.

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### 5.4. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

- Firefighting instructions : Evacuate all personnel from the danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective clothing. Immediately cool containers with water from maximum distance. Stop flow of gas if safe to do so, while continuing cooling water spray. Remove ignition sources if safe to do so. Remove containers from area of fire if safe to do so. On-site fire brigades must comply with their provincial and local fire code regulations.
- Protection during firefighting : Compressed gas: asphyxiant. Suffocation hazard by lack of oxygen. **DANGER! FLAMMABLE, HIGH PRESSURE GAS.**
- Special protective equipment for fire fighters : Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters.
- Specific methods : Use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire. Exposure to fire and heat radiation may cause gas containers to rupture. Cool endangered containers with water spray jet from a protected position. Prevent water used in emergency cases from entering sewers and drainage systems
- Stop flow of product if safe to do so
- Use water spray or fog to knock down fire fumes if possible.
- Other information : Containers are equipped with a pressure relief device. (Exceptions may exist where authorized by TC.).

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- General measures : **DANGER: EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS. Forms explosive mixtures with air and oxidizing agents.** See section 5. Evacuate personnel to a safe area. Appropriate self-contained breathing apparatus may be required. Approach suspected leak area with caution. Remove all sources of ignition. if safe to do so. Reduce gas with fog or fine water spray. Stop flow of product if safe to do so. Ventilate area or move container to a well-ventilated area. Flammable gas may spread from leak. Before entering the area, especially a confined area, check the atmosphere with an appropriate device. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proven to be safe. Evacuate area. Ensure adequate ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. If venting or leaking gas catches fire, do not extinguish flames. Flammable vapors may spread from leak, creating an explosive reignition 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 an area, especially a confined area, check the atmosphere with an appropriate device.

### 6.2. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Methods for cleaning up : Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment. Prevent soil and water pollution. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Contact supplier for any special requirements.

### 6.3. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Precautions for safe handling : Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Use only explosion-proof equipment
- Wear leather safety gloves and safety shoes when handling cylinders. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. While moving cylinder, always keep in place removable valve cover. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap; the cap is intended solely to protect the valve. When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to transport cylinders. 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. Slowly open the valve. If the valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. Close the container valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. Never apply flame or localized heat directly to any part of the container. High temperatures may damage the container and could cause the pressure relief device to fail prematurely, venting the container contents. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16.

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### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Post "No Smoking/No Open Flames" signs in storage and use areas. There must be no sources of ignition. Separate packages and protect against potential fire and/or explosion damage following appropriate codes and requirements (e.g. NFPA 30, NFPA 55, NFPA 70, and/or NFPA 221 in the U.S.) or according to requirements determined by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). Always secure containers upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Install valve protection cap, if provided, firmly in place by hand when the container is not in use. Store full and empty containers separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full containers for long periods. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16

**OTHER PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE:** When handling product under pressure, use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand the pressures to be encountered. Never work on a pressurized system. Use a back flow preventive device in the piping. Gases can cause rapid suffocation because of oxygen deficiency; store and use with adequate ventilation. If a leak occurs, close the container valve and blow down the system in a safe and environmentally correct manner in compliance with all international, federal/national, state/provincial, and local laws; then repair the leak. Never place a container where it may become part of an electrical circuit

Store in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store and use with adequate ventilation. Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Firmly secure containers upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Install valve protection cap, if provided, firmly in place by hand. Store full and empty containers separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full containers for long periods.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Ethane (74-84-0)		
Alberta	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
British Columbia	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
Nunavut	OEL STEL (ppm)	1250 ppm
Nunavut	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (ppm)	1250 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (ppm)	1250 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
Propane (74-98-6)		
USA - OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA - OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm
Canada (Quebec)	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Canada (Quebec)	VEMP (ppm)	1000 ppm
Alberta	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
British Columbia	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (ppm)	1250 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
Québec	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Québec	VEMP (ppm)	1000 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (ppm)	1250 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
Methane (74-82-8)		
British Columbia	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
Nunavut	OEL STEL (ppm)	1250 ppm

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Methane (74-82-8)		
Nunavut	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (ppm)	1250 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (ppm)	1250 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm

Butane (106-97-8)		
USA - ACGIH	ACGIH TLV-STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm
Canada (Quebec)	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Canada (Quebec)	VEMP (ppm)	800 ppm
Alberta	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
British Columbia	OEL STEL (ppm)	750 ppm
British Columbia	OEL TWA (ppm)	600 ppm
Manitoba	OEL STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (ppm)	800 ppm
New Foundland & Labrador	OEL STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm
Nova Scotia	OEL STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2576 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Nunavut	OEL STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1901 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Nunavut	OEL TWA (ppm)	800 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (ppm)	1250 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
Ontario	OEL STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm
Ontario	OEL TWA (ppm)	800 ppm
Prince Edward Island	OEL STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm
Québec	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Québec	VEMP (ppm)	800 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (ppm)	1250 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1600 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Yukon	OEL STEL (ppm)	750 ppm
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Yukon	OEL TWA (ppm)	600 ppm


### 8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls

: During welding, ensure that there is adequate ventilation to keep worker exposure below applicable limits for fumes, gases, and other by-products of welding. Do not breathe fumes or gases. Short-term overexposure to fumes may cause dizziness, nausea, and dryness or irritation of the nose, throat, and eyes, or may cause other similar discomfort. Use an explosion-proof local exhaust system. Local exhaust and general ventilation must be adequate to meet exposure standards. MECHANICAL (GENERAL): **Inadequate - Use only in a closed system.** Use explosion proof equipment and lighting. Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Ensure exposure is below occupational exposure limits (where available).

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### 8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment	: Safety glasses. Face shield. Gloves.
	
Hand protection	: Wear work gloves when handling containers. Wear heavy rubber gloves where contact with product may occur.
Eye protection	: Wear goggles and a face shield when transfilling or breaking transfer connections. Select in accordance with the current CSA standard Z94.3, "Industrial Eye and Face Protection", and any provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines.
Respiratory protection	: <b>Respiratory protection:</b> Use respirable fume respirator or air supplied respirator when working in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below TLV. Select in accordance with provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines. Selection should be based on the current CSA standard Z94.4, "Selection, Care, and Use of Respirators." Respirators should also be approved by NIOSH and MSHA. For emergencies or instances with unknown exposure levels, use a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
Thermal hazard protection	: Wear cold insulating gloves when transfilling or breaking transfer connections.
Environmental exposure controls	: Refer to local regulations for restriction of emissions to the atmosphere. See section 13 for specific methods for waste gas treatment.
Other information	: <b>Other protection :</b> Safety shoes for general handling at customer sites. Metatarsal shoes and cuffless trousers for cylinder handling at packaging and filling plants. Select in accordance with the current CSA standard Z195, "Protective Foot Wear", and any provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines. For working with flammable and oxidizing materials, consider the use of flame resistant anti-static safety clothing.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Gas
Appearance	: Colorless gas.
Colour	: Colourless.
Odour	: Disagreeable.
Odour threshold	: No data available
pH	: Not applicable.
pH solution	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1)	: Not applicable.
Melting point	: No data available
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: -164 - -88 °C
Flash point	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: 482 - 632 °C
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Vapour pressure	: Not applicable.
Vapour pressure at 50 °C	: No data available
Relative vapour density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: 0.7
Relative density of saturated gas/air mixture	: No data available
Density	: 0.66 kg/m <sup>3</sup> Vapour density @15.6°C, 1 atm
Relative gas density	: 0.7 @15.6°C, 1 atm
Solubility	: Water: No data available
Log Pow	: Not applicable.
Log Kow	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, kinematic	: Not applicable.



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Viscosity, dynamic	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, kinematic (calculated value) (40 °C)	: No data available
Explosive properties	: Not applicable.
Oxidizing properties	: None.
Flammability (solid, gas)	: 3.8 - 17 vol % FLAMMABLE GAS

### 9.2. Other information

No additional information available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity	: No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.
Chemical stability	: Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Can form explosive mixture with air. May react violently with oxidants.
Conditions to avoid	: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
Incompatible materials	: Oxidizer. Halogens. Acids.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Thermal decomposition or burning may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen. The welding and cutting process may form reaction products such as carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Other decomposition products of normal operation originate from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the material being worked.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (dermal)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	: Not classified

#### Ethane (74-84-0)

LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	658 mg/l/4h
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#### Butane (106-97-8)

LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	658 g/m <sup>3</sup> (Exposure time: 4 h)
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Skin corrosion/irritation	: Not classified pH: Not applicable.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Not classified pH: Not applicable.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	: Not classified
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general	: No ecological damage caused by this product.
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### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

#### Natural Gas

Persistence and degradability No ecological damage caused by this product.

#### Ethane (74-84-0)

Persistence and degradability The substance is biodegradable. Unlikely to persist.

#### Propane (74-98-6)

Persistence and degradability The substance is biodegradable. Unlikely to persist.

#### Methane (74-82-8)

Persistence and degradability The substance is biodegradable. Unlikely to persist.

#### Butane (106-97-8)

Persistence and degradability The substance is biodegradable. Unlikely to persist.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

#### Natural Gas

Log Pow Not applicable.

Log Kow Not applicable.

Bioaccumulative potential No ecological damage caused by this product.

#### Ethane (74-84-0)

Log Pow 1.81

Log Kow Not applicable.

Bioaccumulative potential Not expected to bioaccumulate due to the low log Kow (log Kow < 4). Refer to section 9.

#### Propane (74-98-6)

Log Pow 2.36

Log Kow Not applicable.

Bioaccumulative potential Not expected to bioaccumulate due to the low log Kow (log Kow < 4). Refer to section 9.

#### Methane (74-82-8)

Log Pow 1.09

Bioaccumulative potential Not expected to bioaccumulate due to the low log Kow (log Kow < 4). Refer to section 9.

#### Butane (106-97-8)

Log Pow 2.89

Bioaccumulative potential Not expected to bioaccumulate due to the low log Kow (log Kow < 4). Refer to section 9.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

#### Natural Gas

Mobility in soil No data available.

Log Pow Not applicable.

Log Kow Not applicable.

#### Ethane (74-84-0)

Mobility in soil No data available.

Log Pow 1.81

Log Kow Not applicable.

Ecology - soil Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution.

#### Propane (74-98-6)

Mobility in soil No data available.

Log Pow 2.36

Log Kow Not applicable.

Ecology - soil Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution.

#### Methane (74-82-8)

Log Pow 1.09

Ecology - soil Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution.

#### Butane (106-97-8)

Log Pow 2.89

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### Butane (106-97-8)

Ecology - soil : Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution.

#### 12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on the ozone layer : None

### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### 13.1. Disposal methods

Waste disposal recommendations : Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Contact supplier for any special requirements. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Contact supplier for any special requirements.

### SECTION 14: Transport information

#### 14.1. Basic shipping description

In accordance with TDG

##### TDG

UN-No. (TDG) : UN1971  
TDG Primary Hazard Classes : 2.1 - Class 2.1 - Flammable Gas.  
Proper shipping name : NATURAL GAS, COMPRESSED  
with high methane content

ERAP Index : 3 000  
Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index : 0.125 L  
Passenger Carrying Ship Index : Forbidden  
Passenger Carrying Road Vehicle or Passenger Carrying Railway Vehicle Index : Forbidden

#### 14.3. Air and sea transport

##### IMDG

UN-No. (IMDG) : 1965  
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : HYDROCARBON GAS MIXTURE, LIQUEFIED, N.O.S.  
Class (IMDG) : 2.1 - Flammable gases

##### IATA

UN-No. (IATA) : 1965  
Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : HYDROCARBON GAS MIXTURE, LIQUEFIED, N.O.S.  
Class (IATA) : 2

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

#### 15.1. National regulations

##### Natural Gas

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)

##### Methane (74-82-8)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

##### Butane (106-97-8)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

#### 15.2. International regulations

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### Ethane (74-84-0)

Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)  
Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)  
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)  
Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory  
Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List)  
Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)  
Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)  
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory  
Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

### Propane (74-98-6)

Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)  
Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)  
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)  
Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory  
Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List)  
Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)  
Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)  
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory  
Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)  
Listed on CICR (Turkish Inventory and Control of Chemicals)

### Methane (74-82-8)

Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)  
Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)  
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)  
Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory  
Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List)  
Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)  
Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)  
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory  
Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)  
Listed on CICR (Turkish Inventory and Control of Chemicals)

### Butane (106-97-8)

Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)  
Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)  
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)  
Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory  
Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List)  
Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)  
Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)  
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory  
Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)  
Listed on CICR (Turkish Inventory and Control of Chemicals)

## SECTION 16: Other information

Date of issue : 15/10/1979  
Revision date : 20/09/2016  
Supersedes : 15/10/2013

Indication of changes:

Training advice : Ensure operators understand the flammability hazard.

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# Natural Gas

## Safety Data Sheet E-4550

according to the Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015)

Date of issue: 10-15-1979

Revision date: 09-20-2016

Supersedes: 10-15-2013

### Other information

: When you mix two or more chemicals, 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. Before using any plastics, confirm their compatibility with this product

Praxair asks users of this product to study this SDS and become aware of the 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 SDS 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 Canada Inc. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this information and the conditions of use are not within the control of Praxair Canada Inc, it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product. Praxair Canada Inc, SDSs are furnished on sale or delivery by Praxair Canada Inc, or the independent distributors and suppliers who package and sell our products. To obtain current SDSs for these products, contact your Praxair sales representative, local distributor, or supplier, or download from [www.praxair.ca](http://www.praxair.ca). If you have questions regarding Praxair SDSs, would like the document number and date of the latest SDS, or would like the names of the Praxair suppliers in your area, phone or write Praxair Canada Inc, (Phone: 1-888-257-5149; Address: Praxair Canada Inc, 1 City Centre Drive, Suite 1200, Mississauga, Ontario, L5B 1M2).

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### NFPA health hazard

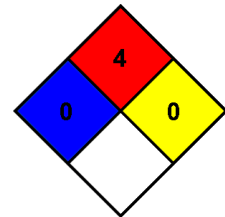
: 0 - Exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials.

### NFPA fire hazard

: 4 - Will rapidly or completely vaporize at normal pressure and temperature, or is readily dispersed in air and will burn readily.

### NFPA reactivity

: 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



### HMIS III Rating

#### Health

: 0 Minimal Hazard - No significant risk to health

#### Flammability

: 4 Severe Hazard - Flammable gases, or very volatile flammable liquids with flash points below 73 F, and boiling points below 100 F. Materials may ignite spontaneously with air. (Class IA)

#### Physical

: 0 Minimal Hazard - Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will NOT react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-Explosives.

### SDS Canada (GHS) - Praxair

*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.*