



Liquified Petroleum Gas Safety Data Sheet

Section 1: Identification

Product Name	Liquified Petroleum Gas
Synonyms	Propane, Commercial Propane, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, LPG, Odorized Propane, LP Gas, Petroleum Gases Liquified
CAS Number	68476-85-7
Product Use	Fuel for: heating, cooking, automobiles, welding/cutting; Power Generation
Distributor/ Supplier	Cabo Rojo Gas Inc.
Physical Address	Road 114 km 7.0 Benavente Ward, Hormigueros PR 00660
Postal Address	P.O.Box 883 Cabo Rojo, P.R. 00623
Company Phone Number	Call Center 787-935-0204
Emergency Phone Number	787-649-1119

Section 2: Hazard Identification

Hazard Classification: Health	H371	Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	Category 2
Hazard Classification: Physical	H220 H280	Extremely flammable gas Contains gas under pressure, may explode if heated	Category 1
Hazard Classification: Environmental	Non Allocated		
Signal Word	DANGER		
Symbols (Pictograms)			

Other Hazards Which Do Not Result In Classification	May cause frostbite upon sudden release of liquefied gas.
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Hazard Statement	Precautionary Statement
H220 - Extremely flammable gas. H280 - Contains gas under pressure, may explode if heated. H371-Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	<p>Prevention</p> <p>P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot. Manufacturer/supplier or competent authority to specify applicable ignition source(s).</p> <p>P309 + P311 - IF exposed or if you feel unwell: call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.</p> <p>surfaces. No smoking</p> <p>Response</p> <p>P376 - Stop leak if safe to do so.</p> <p>P377 - Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.</p> <p>P381 - Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.</p> <p>Storage</p> <p>P410 + P403</p> <p>Protect from sunlight. Store in a well- ventilated place.</p> <p>P405 - Store locked up.</p> <p>Disposal</p> <p>P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/ regional/national/international regulations.</p>

Section 3. Composition/ Information on Ingredients

Chemical Identity	CAS Number	Concentration
Propane	74-98-6	> 85%
Mixed hydrocarbons [butane (C4) and higher]	Not Available	< 10%
Ethane	74-84-0	< 10%
Propylene	115-07-1	< 10%
Ethyl Mercaptan	75-08-1	< 0.1%

LPG is a mixture of hydrocarbons predominantly in the range C2 to C4 the proportion of which is variable depending on the actual product supplied and production source. Propane offered for commercial distribution will be odorized with trace amounts of odorant (typically well below 0.1% ethyl mercaptan). Ethyl Mercaptan is added as an odorant to assist with leak detection; it has a distinctive “rotten eggs” smell. Do not rely solely on the smell for detection of leaks; check all connections with soapy water.

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Eye	Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids apart. Cover eyes to protect from light. Seek immediate medical attention. Let water flow without having direct contact with area until emergency medical services unit arrives.
Inhalation	Call 911 or emergency medical service. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If Necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek Medical attention immediately.
Skin	Remove contaminated clothing. DO NOT try to remove clothing that has been adhered to skin by the freezing effect of the product. Let water flow without direct contact to the area until clothing thaws away from skin before removing. In case of blistering, frostbite or freeze burns seek immediate medical attention.
Ingestion	Risk of ingestion is extremely low. However, if oral exposure occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Vomiting: prevent asphyxia/aspiration pneumonia. Obtain emergency medical attention.
Acute Symptoms And Effects	Asphyxiation. Freeze burns. Cough. Shortness of breath. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Some may be irritating if inhaled at high concentrations. May cause frostbite.
Delayed Symptoms And Effects	Inhalation may produce mild intoxication, drowsiness, or loss of coordination. High concentrations produce intoxication followed by loss of consciousness, asphyxiation, and death.
Immediate Medical Attention And Special Treatment	Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias (irregular beating) in persons exposed to this material.
Pre-Existing Medical Conditions Which May Be Aggravated By Exposure	Caution is recommended for personnel with pre-existing central nervous system disorders. Personnel with pre-existing chronic respiratory diseases should refrain from breathing this material.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Use extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding material, preferably or, any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, fire fighting foam, CO ₂ , and other gaseous agents. However, fire should not be extinguished unless flow of gas can be immediately stopped.
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Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	Water jet: Do not direct water at source of leak, especially with LPG to avoid icing.
Fire Fighting Procedures	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 and equipment to isolate and extinguish the fire.
Special Protective Actions For Firefighters	<p>Wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full face-piece.</p> <p>Wear thermal protective clothing when the fire involves liquefied propane.</p> <p>DO NOT EXTINGUISH A LEAKING GAS FIRE UNLESS THE LEAK CAN BE STOPPED.</p> <p>If tank, or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE and consider initial evacuation in all directions for 1600 meters (1 mile).</p> <p>Move container from fire area if you can do it without risk.</p> <p>Apply cooling water to sides of containers exposed to flames until well after fire is out.</p> <p>Cool fire-exposed containers with flooding quantities of water applied from as far a distance as possible.</p> <p>Stay away from ends of tanks.</p> <p>Containers exposed to fire may explode or vent through pressure-relief devices.</p> <p>Refer to Guide 115 of the Emergency Response Guidebook</p>
Unusual Fire And Explosion Hazards	Sensitive to static discharge. Excessive heating of pressurized containers may result in boiling liquid expanding vapor explosion (BLEVE). Timeframes of BLEVE are dependent upon the specific situation. BLEVE may occur within a relatively short timeframe. The highly flammable vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas and /or spread along ground to distant ignition sources and flash back.
Combustion Products	Carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO ₂), and acrid smoke

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

For Non Emergency Personnel

Personal Precautions	<p>Direct addition of water to liquefied gas will cause flash vaporization resulting in an explosion (either immediately or delayed) known as a "boiling liquid, expanding vapor explosion (BLEVE)".</p> <p>Do not breathe vapors.</p> <p>Do not touch spilled liquefied propane with bare skin to avoid frostbite/freeze burn.</p> <p>Liquefied propane is still highly flammable: must be kept from sparks, open flame, hot surfaces, and all sources of ignition and heat.</p> <p>The highly flammable vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas and /or spread along ground to distant ignition sources and flash back.</p>
Protective Equipment	<p>Gloves: Recommended: neoprene and nitrile.</p> <p>Not recommended: polyvinyl chloride PVC.</p> <p>Eye: Safety glasses with side shields, safety goggles or face shields.</p>
Emergency Procedures	<p>Shut off leak/release source, if it can be done safely. Remove all sources of ignition. Isolate hazard area. Evacuate area of all unnecessary personnel. Small spill: will evaporate.</p> <p>Large spill: consider downwind evacuation of at least 800 meters (1/2 mile.)</p> <p>If tank, or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE and consider initial evacuation in all directions for 1600 meters (1 mile). Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Emergency personnel must wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Ventilate area of leak or spill.</p> <p>If possible, turn leaking LPG containers so that gas escapes instead of liquid. Cellular phones and other electronic devices may have the potential to emit electrical charges (sparks). Sparks in potentially explosive atmospheres if sufficient flammable vapors are present. Therefore, turn off cellular phones and other electronic devices when working in potentially explosive atmospheres or keep devices inside your vehicle .</p>
Evacuation Instructions	<p>Evacuate nonessential personnel and secure all ignition sources. No road flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Consider wind direction, stay upwind and uphill, if possible. Evaluate the direction of product travel. Vapor cloud may be white, but color will dissipate as cloud disperses - fire and explosion hazard is still present!</p>

For Emergency Personnel	
Protective Equipment	<p><i>Clothing:</i> Flame-retardant coverall e.g. Nomex, Proban. Protective apron and trousers worn over coveralls for handling liquefied propane.</p> <p><i>Respirator:</i> NIOSH Approved Supplied-Air Respirator or SCBA where large propane concentration is anticipated, and the exposure level is unknown or where an oxygen-deficient atmosphere may exist.</p> <p>Large spills: wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved SCBA with full face-piece.</p>
Environmental Precautions	Propane and Butane will both evaporate readily on release. Neither is likely to contaminate soil or waterways.
Methods And Materials For Containment And Clean Up	<p>Use non-sparking tools and equipment.</p> <p>Contain and recover liquid if it can be done safely: Collect spillage with an inert material (e.g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in metal container which can be grounded.</p> <p>Do not use combustible materials, such as sawdust, as absorbent.</p> <p>If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors or divert vapor cloud draft. Do not direct water at spill or source of leak.</p> <p>Prevent vapors or LPG from spreading to sewers, ventilation systems, confined spaces. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.</p> <p>Refer to Guide 115 of the Emergency Response Guidebook</p>

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Safe Handling Precautions	<p>Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area..</p> <p>Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking.</p> <p>Do not breathe vapors.</p> <p>Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.</p> <p>Use non-sparking tools and equipment.</p> <p>Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection when handling liquefied propane.</p> <p>Odor Fade: skunky-odored ethyl mercaptan was added to odorless propane as a warning agent. However ethyl mercaptan can chemically react and/or be absorbed by other materials (e.g. water/moisture, porous materials such as concrete, or rust inside tank or cylinder) resulting in the propane essentially deodorized.</p>
Hygiene Practices	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

Minimization of Releases to the Environment	No Data Available
Safe Storage Conditions	<p>Store only in approved containers. Bond and ground containers. Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled, and away from oxygen cylinders or other oxidizers by a minimum distance of 20 feet, or by a barrier of non-combustible material at least 5 feet high having a fire rating of at least 1/2 hour. Empty product containers or vessels may contain vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose such containers to sources of ignition.</p> <p>Store in a well-ventilated area and in accordance with NFPA 58 “Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code”.</p>
Incompatible Materials	Keep away from strong oxidizers (e.g. chlorine gas and oxygen), ignition sources and heat. Explosion hazard when exposed to chlorine dioxide. Heating barium peroxide with propane causes violent exothermic reaction. Heated chlorine-propane mixtures are explosive under some conditions.

Section 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Control Limits

Chemical Identity	OSHA	ACGIH	NIOSH
Propane	TWA 1000 ppm <i>(1800 mg/m³)</i> Ceiling 10 ppm <i>(25 mg/m³)</i> IDLH: 2100 ppm Because L.P.G. may cause asphyxia at concentrations well above the lower explosive limit (LEL), the revised IDLH for L.P.G. is 2,000 ppm based strictly on safety considerations (i.e., being about 10% of the LELs of 1.9% for butane and 2.1% for propane).	Identified as an asphyxiant	TWA1000 ppm <i>(1800 mg/m³)</i>

Ethane	1000 ppm TWA (listed under Aliphatic hydrocarbon gases: Alkane C1-4)	Limits withdrawn Formerly 1000 ppm Based on Aliphatic hydrocarbon gases, Alkanes [C1-C4] ; Refer to Appendix F : Minimal Oxygen Content of the 2014 TLV Book	No Data Available
Propylene	No Data Available	500 ppm (860 mg/m ³)	No Data Available
Ethyl Mercaptan	Ceiling 10 ppm (25 mg/m ³) IDLH: 500ppm	0.5 ppm (1.3 mg/m ³)	0.5 ppm (1.3 mg/m ³)
Mixed hydrocarbons [butane (C4) and higher]	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

Engineering Controls	Use adequate ventilation to keep gas and vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces. Use explosion-proof equipment and lighting in classified/controlled areas. Ventilation system should be grounded and separate from other exhaust ventilation systems. Adequate make-up air must be provided.
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Personal Protective Equipment

Eye / Face Protection	Safety glasses with side shields, safety goggles or face shields.
Respiratory Protection	Use a NIOSH 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.
Skin Protection	Use cold-impervious, insulating gloves where contact with liquid may occur. Recommended: neoprene and nitrile; Not recommended: polyvinyl chloride PVC..
Special Requirements For Personal Protective Equipment	Avoid all unnecessary exposure. Flame-retardant coverall e.g. Nomex, Proban. Protective apron and trousers worn over coveralls for handling liquefied propane.

Section 9. Physical And Chemical Properties

Physical State	Gas
Color	Colorless gas or liquified gas

Odor	Distinct skunk-like or rotten eggs odor (ethyl mercaptan was added to odorless propane as a warning agent. However ethyl mercaptan can chemically react and/or be absorbed by other materials (e.g. water/moisture, porous materials such as concrete, or rust inside tank or cylinder) resulting in the propane essentially deodorized.
Odor Threshold	Not Established (For ethyl mercaptan: 0.76 ppb)
pH	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	109.73 psig @ 70 °F (21.1 °C)
Vapor Density	1.56 @ 32°F (0°C)
Relative Density	No data available
Melting Point	Not established
Freezing Point	305 °C (-517°F)
Solubility(ies)	slight (62.4 ppm) @ 77 °F (25 °C)
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	-43.8°F (-42.1°C)
Flash Point	-156°F (-104 °C)
Evaporation Rate	Not Established
Flammability (Solid, Gas)	No data available
Explosion Limit (Solid, Gas)	9.5 Upper Flammability Limit (UFL)
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto Ignition Temperature	842°F (450°C)
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Viscosity	No data available

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	Not reactive under normal use and conditions.
Chemical Stability	This material is anticipated to be stable under normal ambient storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Posibility of Hazardous Reaction	Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

Conditions that Should be Avoided	Air contact. Heat, sparks, open flame, and other ignition sources.
Incompatibles Materials	Explosion hazard when exposed to chlorine dioxide. Heating barium peroxide with propane causes violent exothermic reaction. Heated chlorine-propane mixtures are explosive under some conditions.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Products of thermal decomposition include Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke).

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity	<p>Propane exhibits some degree of anesthetic action and is mildly irritating to the mucous membranes. At high concentrations propane acts as a simple asphyxiant without other significant physiological effects. High concentrations may cause death due to oxygen depletion.</p> <p>Propane (74-98-6) Inhalation LC50 Rat 658 mg/L 4 h Ethane (74-84-0) Inhalation LC50 Rat 658 mg/L 4 h Propylene (115-07-1) Inhalation LC50 Rat 658 mg/L 4 h Ethyl Mercaptan (75-08-1) LD50 oral rat. 682 mg/kg LC50 inhalation rat (ppm) 4420 ppm/4h</p>
Skin Corrosion / Irritation	Vapors are not irritating. Direct contact to skin or mucous membranes with liquefied product or cold vapor may cause freeze burns and frostbite. Contact to mucous membranes with liquefied product may cause frostbite and freeze burns. Signs of frostbite include a change in the color of the skin to gray or white, possibly followed by blistering. Skin may become inflamed and painful.
Serious Eye Damage / Irritation	Vapors are not irritating. However, contact with liquid or cold vapor may cause frostbite, freeze burns, and permanent eye damage.
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	This product is not reported to have any skin sensitization effects.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	This product is not reported to have any mutagenic effects.
Carcinogenicity	Propylene (115-07-1) ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen IARC: Monograph 60 [1994]; Supplement 7 [1987] (Group 3 (not classifiable))
Reproductive toxicity	This product is not reported to have any reproductive toxicity effects.
Teratogenicity/ Embryo Toxicity	This product is not reported to have any teratogenic or embryo toxicity effects.
STOT - Single Exposure	This product may cause damage to heart.
STOT - Repeated Exposure	This product is not reported to have any specific target organ repeat effects.

Aspiration Hazard	<p>This product is considered to be 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 6% to 8% or less.</p> <p>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.</p>
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Routes of Exposure	Inhalation
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Short and Long Term Exposure Effects	Inhalation may produce mild intoxication, drowsiness, or loss of coordination. High concentrations produce intoxication followed by loss of consciousness, asphyxiation, and death. Caution is recommended for personnel with pre-existing central nervous system disorders. Personnel with pre-existing chronic respiratory diseases should refrain from breathing this material.
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Medical Conditions Aggravated by the Exposure	Possibly asthma.
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Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity on Aquatic/Terrestrial Organisms	<p>Liquid release is only expected to cause localized, non-persistent environmental damage, such as freezing. Biodegradation of this product may occur in soil and water. Volatilization is expected to be the most important removal process in soil and water. This product is expected to exist entirely in the vapor phase in ambient air.</p> <p>No ecotoxicity data are available for this product's components.</p>
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Persistence and/or degradation	No data available
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Bioaccumulation Potential	No data available
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Mobility in Soil	No data available
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Other Adverse Environmental Effects	Avoid release to the environment.
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Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Appropriate Disposal Methods	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, provincial, territorial and international regulations. See Section 7 for Handling Procedures. See Section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment recommendations.
Appropriate Disposal Containers to Use	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Physical and Chemical Properties that May Affect Disposal	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.
Language Discouraging Sewage Disposal	No data available
Special Precautions for Landfill and Incineration Activities	Excess/waste propane can be disposed by incineration in a waste gas incinerator or flare.




Section 14: Transport Information

Land (USDOT)

UN /NA Number	UN1075
UN Proper Shipping Name	Petroleum gases, liquefied or Liquefied petroleum gas
Hazard Class and/or Division	Class 2.1
Packing Group	Not Applicable
Bulk Transportation Guidance	49 CFR 173.314; 315
Environmental Hazards : Marine Pollutant	Not Listed
Placard	

Sea (IMGD)

UN /NA Number	UN1075
UN Proper Shipping Name	Petroleum gases, liquefied or Liquefied petroleum gas
Hazard Class and/or Division	Class 2.1

Packing Group	Not Applicable
IMO Packing group:	P200
Special Precautions : EmS Guide	F-D S-U
Placard	
Orange Plate Labeling:	
Air (ICAO)	
UN Number	UN1075
Proper Shipping Name	Petroleum gases, liquefied or Liquefied petroleum gas
Hazard Class and/or Division	Class 2.1
Packing Group	Not Applicable
Placard	
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft	Cargo Aircraft only
Packing Instructions	<p>200</p> <p>Avoid transport on vehicles where the load space is not separated from the driver's compartment.</p> <p>Ensure vehicle driver is aware of the potential hazards of the load and knows what to do in the event of an accident or an emergency.</p> <p>Before transporting product containers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that containers are firmly secured. - Ensure cylinder valve is closed and not leaking. - Ensure valve outlet cap nut or plug (where provided) is correctly fitted. - Ensure valve protection device (where provided) is correctly fitted. - Ensure there is adequate ventilation. - Compliance with applicable regulations.

Section 15: Regulatory Information

TSCA Inventory	Propane (74-98-6)- Listed Ethane (74-84-0) - Listed Ethyl mercaptan (75-08-1) - Listed
SARA Title III 311/312 Codes:	Fire hazard Sudden release of pressure hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard
SARA 313 Toxic Chemical Release Inventory:	This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372: Ingredient: Propylene (115-07-1) Concentration %vol: 30 max

Section 16: Other Information

Preparation Date	January 22, 2020
Last Revision Date	November 8, 2018
Changes Performed	New format and updated information.
Abbreviations and acronyms:	CAS: Chemical Abstract Service OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration AGCIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health STOT “Specific target organ toxicity”. UN: United Nations NA: North America TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act FIFRA: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act LD50: Lethal Dose LC50: Concentración Letal NFPA: National Fire Protection Association USDOT: United States Department of Transportation IMGD: International Maritime Dangerous Goods ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention os Pollution from Ships CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response and Liability Act bw: by weight TLV: Threshold Limit Value PEL; Permissible Exposure Limit mg/kg: Milligram per kilogram

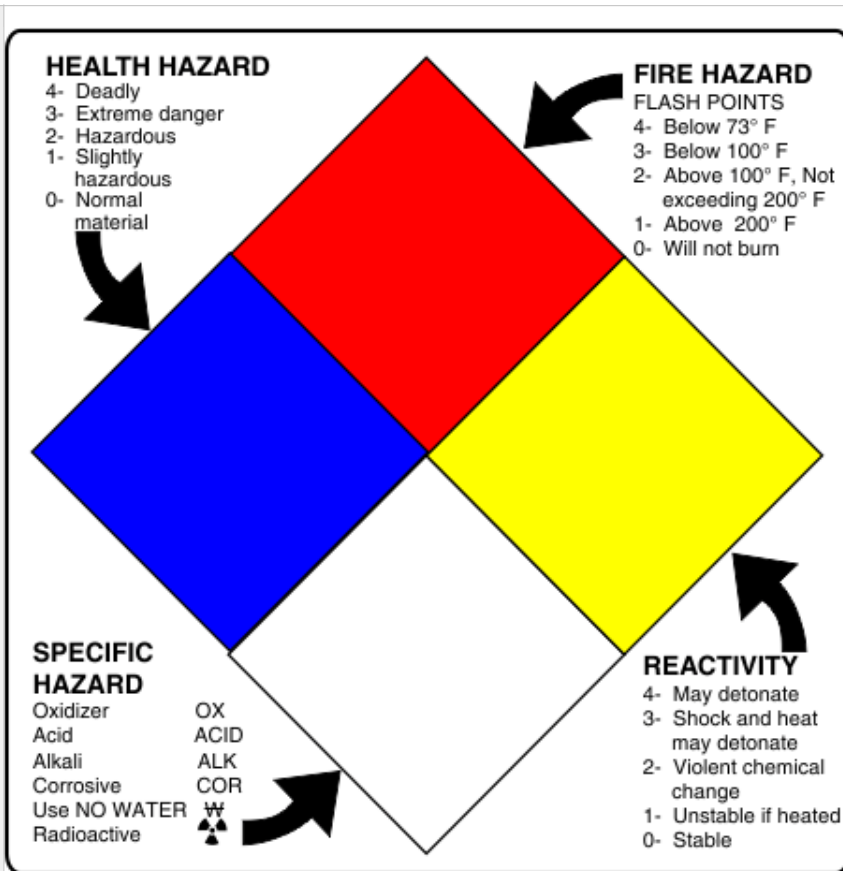
NFPA Classification



NFPA health hazard: 1-Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.

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.



Emergency Response Guide

Guide # 115

DISCLAIMER: The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is based on the data available to us at this time, and is believed to be accurate based upon that: It is provided independently of any sale of the product, for purpose of hazard communication. It is not intended to constitute product performance information and no express or implied warranty of any kind is made with respect to the product, underlying data or the information contained herein, You are urged to obtain data sheets for all the products you buy, process, use or distribute and are encouraged to advise those who may come in contact with such products of the information contained herein.

End of Safety Data Sheet