

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

TEXON LP
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Information: (281) 531-8400
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Product Name: Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Y Grade)

Last Revision: 12/27/10

MSDS Number: A0124.msds

Date Prepared: 04/23/96

Synonyms: LPG, Y-Grade

Product Description: A complex mixture of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C3 through C7

2. COMPOSITION & INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Product	CAS No.	Wt%	Occupational Exposure Limits*			Units
			OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH++	
**Liquefied Petroleum Gas	68476-86-8	100	1000	1000	1000	ppm
Components						
Ethane	74-84-0	3-20%	None	None	None	
Propane	74-98-6	35-55%	1000	1000	1000	ppm
Isobutane	72-28-5	7-25%	None	1000	800	ppm
n-Butane	106-97-8	8-25%	None	1000	800	ppm
IsoPentane	78-18-4	5-15%	None	600	None	ppm
n-Pentane	109-66-0	5-15%	1000	600	120 _(ceiling 610)	ppm
Hexanes plus	110-54-3	10-50%	500	50	50	ppm

Key: N/A = Not Available.

* = 8-Hr. TWA unless otherwise specified.

** = Simple asphyxiant.

++ = 10-Hr. TWA unless otherwise specified.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Note: This product has not been tested by El Paso Corporation to determine its specific health hazards. Therefore, the information provided in this section includes health hazard information on the product components.

Carcinogenicity:	NTP	IARC Monographs	OSHA Regulated
Propane	No	No	No

Potential Health Effects From Overexposure

Acute Effects:

Eyes: Eye irritation, direct contact may cause burns or frostbite.

Skin: Irritation, direct contact may cause burns or frostbite.

Inhalation: Weakness, headache, confusion, blurred vision, drowsiness, suffocation, nausea and/or other nervous system effects. Continued exposure may result in dizziness, slurred speech, flushed face, unconsciousness, or convulsions. High concentrations may affect heart and cause respiratory depression.

Ingestion: Not Applicable.

Chronic Effects:

None determined.

Additional Medical and Toxicological Information:

Liquefied Petroleum Gas will displace oxygen and is considered a simple asphyxiant. (Note of Physicians) Due to increased risk of eliciting cardiac dysrhythmias, catecholamine drugs, such as epinephrine, should be used with special caution in situations of emergency life support. Arrhythmias have been reported in animals exposed to high concentrations and given epinephrine. Medical providers are urged to contact a Regional Poison Control Center (1-800-222-1222).

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact: If liquid propane contacts the eye, immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, including under the eyelids. Speed and thoroughness in rinsing eyes are important to avoid permanent injury. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: If freezing of the skin has occurred, flush the affected area with large amounts of soapy tepid water for 15 to 20 minutes. If freeze burns have

occurred, loosely apply bulky, dry, sterile bandage to protect affected area. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical attention.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. Get immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: None considered necessary.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: N/A (-58 to -306°F)

Flammable Limits in Air, % by Volume:

Lower: 1.8

Upper: 9.5

Autoignition Temperature: >260°C

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide.

NFPA Hazard Ratings (liquefied petroleum gas):

Health: 1 Flammability: 4 reactivity: 0

General Hazard:

Gas may flow on the surface for a considerable distance, reach an ignition source, and flash back. It can be a dangerous fire and explosion hazard when mixed with air. Continue cooling containers with water after fire has been extinguished. This product is heavier than air and will tend to accumulate in low-lying areas.

Fire Fighting Instructions:

Water may be ineffective on flames but should be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Do not completely extinguish flames unless gas flow is shut off or an explosive gas-air mixture may form and ignite without warning. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE

Remove sources of heat or ignition including internal combustion engines and power tools. Stop gas flow. Ventilate the area. Keep people away. Stay upwind of release and allow release to evaporate to atmosphere and warn people downwind of possible explosion. This product is heavier than air and will tend to accumulate in low-lying areas. Avoid breathing the gas, where self-contained breathing apparatus if conditions warrant. Equipment used for cleanup must be explosion proof/intrinsically safe and suitable for flammable liquid and vapor.

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

Store and use in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from direct sunlight and incompatible materials or sources of heat and ignition. No smoking in areas of storage or use. Electrically bond and ground storage and transfer lines and equipment. Transfer high-pressure liquid and gas in approved systems. Keep away from oxidizing agents and cylinders of oxygen or chlorine. Empty tanks may contain residue (gas). Do not cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection: Remove contact lenses and wear chemical safety glasses, safety goggles or face shield (with safety goggles or safety glasses) that meet or exceed ANSI Z87.1 where contact with compressed gas/liquid may occur.

Skin Protection: Wear insulating gloves and protective clothing when contact with compressed gas may occur.

Inhalation: Use approved respiratory protective equipment for cleaning large spills or upon entry into large tanks, vessels, and other designated confined spaces or in any situation where airborne concentrations may exceed occupational exposure limits. In situations where the airborne concentration of oxygen may be below 20.9% approved supplied-air respiratory protection should be worn. **Warning!** Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Ventilation: Provide adequate general and local ventilation: (1) to maintain airborne chemical concentrations below applicable exposure limits, (2) to prevent accumulation of flammable vapors and formation of explosive atmospheres, and (3) to prevent formation of oxygen deficient atmospheres, especially in confined spaces. [Note: this

product can displace oxygen in enclosed areas.]

9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point 760 mmHg: -40 to 126°F
Vapor Pressure mmHg @ 20EC: N/A
Solubility in H₂O: N/A
% Volatile by Volume: 100
Viscosity (method, temp): N/A
Appearance: Colorless Gas
Specific Gravity: 0.37-0.7 (water = 1)
Freezing Point: -309°F
Melting Point: N/A
Vapor Density (Air=1):1.6-2.0
pH: N/A
Evaporation Rate: N/A
Odor: Odorless
UEL: 1.8%
LEL: 9.5%
Flash Point: -58° to -306°F

10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid/Incompatibilities: Strong acids and oxidizing agents, heat, sparks, flame and build-up of static electricity.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available.

13. DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Dispose through a licensed waste disposal company. Follow applicable federal, state and local waste disposal regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Liquefied petroleum gas, 2.1, UN1075.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPA SARA TITLE III

Section 302 EPCRA Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS)

Product Component	CAS No.	Wt%	RQ, lb	TPQ, lb
None				

Section 304 CERCLA Hazardous Substances

Product Component	CAS No.	Wt%	RQ, lb
None			

Section 311/312 Hazard Categorization

Acute:	Chronic:	Fire:	Pressure:	Reactive:
X		X	X	

Section 313 EPCRA Toxic Substances

Product Component	CAS No.	Wt.%
None		

Key: RQ = Reportable Quantity
 TPQ = Threshold Planning Quantity of EHS

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 WARNING

Chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm may be found in crude oil and petroleum products. Although it is possible to sufficiently refine a crude oil or its end products to remove the potential for cancer, we are advising that one or more of the listed chemicals may be present in some detectable quantities. Read and follow directions and use care when handling crude oil and petroleum products.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

THIS INFORMATION RELATES ONLY TO THE SPECIFIC MATERIAL DESIGNATED AND MAY NOT BE VALID FOR SUCH MATERIAL USED IN COMBINATION WITH ANY OTHER MATERIALS OR IN ANY PROCESS. SUCH INFORMATION IS TO THE BEST OF THIS COMPANY'S KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEVED ACCURATE AND RELIABLE AS OF THE DATE INDICATED. HOWEVER, NO REPRESENTATION, WARRANTY OR GUARANTEE IS MADE AS TO THE ACCURACY, RELIABILITY OR COMPLETENESS. IT IS THE USER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO SATISFY THEMSELVES AS TO THE SUITABILITY AND COMPLETENESS OF SUCH INFORMATION FOR THEIR OWN PARTICULAR USE.

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