

Material Safety Data Sheet

May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910 1200. Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

U.S. Department of Labor

Occupational Safety and Health Administration
(Non-Mandatory Form)
Form Approved
OMB No. 1218-0072

IDENTITY *Shawley's Superior LP Gas So-Fine Inc.*

Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

Section I

Manufacturer's name <i>Shawley's Superior LP Gas So-Fine Inc.</i>	Emergency Telephone Number <i>1.800.424.9300 (CHEMTREC)</i>
Address (Number, Street, City, State and ZIP Code)	Telephone Number for Information <i>Toll Free 877.797.4887</i>
<i>18034 Shawley Drive Hagerstown, MD 21740</i>	Date Prepared <i>11/05/2009</i>
	Signature of Preparer (optional)

Section II—Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity, Common Name(s))	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (optional)
Propane	1,000 ppm	Simple asphyxiant		
Ethane	1,000 ppm	Simple asphyxiant		
Propylene	1,000 ppm	Simple asphyxiant		
Butanes	1,000 ppm	Simple asphyxiant		
Ethyl Mercaptan	0.5 ppm	0.5 ppm		

Section III—Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	<i>14.7 psia = -44°F</i>	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	<i>60°F, 1.50</i>
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	<i>70°F = 127 psig</i>	Melting Point	
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	<i>60°F, 1.50</i>	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	
Solubility in Water	<i>Slight 0.1 to 1.0%</i>		

Appearance and Odor *A colorless and tasteless gas at normal temperature and pressure. An odorant (ethyl mercaptan) has been added to provide a strong unpleasant odor. Should a propane-air mixture reach the lower limits of flammability, the ethyl mercaptan concentration will be approximately 0.5 ppm in air.*

Section IV—Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used) <i>-156°F (-104°C)</i>	Flammable Limits	LEL <i>2.15%</i>	UEL <i>9.6%</i>
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Extinguishing Media *Dry Chemical, CO₂, water spray or fog for surrounding area. Do not extinguish fire until propane source is shut off.*

Special Fire Fighting Procedures *Evacuate personnel from danger area. Immediately cool container with water spray from maximum distance, taking care not to extinguish flames. If flames are accidentally extinguished, explosive re-ignition may occur. Where water is abundant and immediate, the fire should be allowed to burn while the container and area are cooled and the flow propane is shut off. Where water is scarce, compare the risk of allowing the area to continue to heat from the fire and the alternative of extinguishing the fire without shutting off the propane flow, which may allow for the propane to accumulate and re-ignite explosively.*

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

Propane is easily ignited. It is heavier than air; therefore, it can collect in low areas where an ignition source can be present. Pressure in a container can build up due to heat container may rupture if pressure relief devices should fail to function. Propane released from a properly functioning relief valve on an overheated container can also become ignited.

Section V—Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable	No	Conditions to Avoid Keep away from high heat, strong oxidizing agents and sources of ignition.
	Stable	Yes	

Incompatibility (*Materials to Avoid*) *Isolate from combustibles materials*

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts Under fire conditions, fumes, smoke, carbon monoxide, aldehydes and other decomposition products. When used as an engine fuel, incomplete combustion can cause carbon monoxide, a toxic gas.

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur	No	Conditions to Avoid Container should never be allowed to reach temperature of 125°F (52°C). Isolate from combustible materials.
	Will Not Occur	Yes	

Section VI—Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes Ingestion? Yes

Health Hazards (*Acute and Chronic*) *None*

Carcinogenicity NTP? No IARC Monographs? No OSHA Regulated? No

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

Eye Contact: Contact with liquid can cause freezing of tissue. Skin Contact: Contact with liquid can cause frostbite. Skin Absorption: None Ingestion: Liquid can cause freeze burn similar to frostbite. Ingestion not expected to occur in normal use.

Medical Conditions
Generally Aggravated by Exposure *None*

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Inhalation: persons suffering from lack of oxygen should be removed to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, administer artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Obtain prompt medical attention.
Eye Contact: Contact with liquid can cause freezing of tissue. Gently flush eyes with lukewarm water. Obtain medical attention immediately.
Skin Contact: Contact with liquid can cause frostbite. Remove saturated clothes, shoes and jewelry. Immerse affected area in lukewarm water not exceeding 105°F. Keep immersed. Get prompt medical attention.
Ingestion: If swallowed, get immediate medical attention.

Section VII—Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material Is Released or Spilled

Evacuate the immediate area. Eliminate any possible sources of ignition and provide maximum ventilation. Shut off source of propane, if possible. If leaking from container, or valve, contact your supplier.

Waste Disposal Method

Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused product in the container. Return to supplier for safe disposal. Residual product within process system may be burned at a controlled rate, if a suitable burning unit (flare stack) is available on site. This shall be done in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing

Propane vapor is heavier than air and can collect in low areas that are without sufficient ventilation. Leak-check system with a leak detector or solution, never with flame. Make certain the container service valve is shut off prior to connecting or disconnecting. If container valve does not operate properly, discontinue use and contact supplier. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar, ect.) into pressure relief valve or cylinder valve cap openings. Do not drop or abuse cylinders. Never strike an arc on a gas container or make a container part of an electrical circuit.

Other Precautions

Use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand pressure to be encountered.
NFPA 58 Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and OSHA 29 CFR 1910.10 require that all persons employed in handling LP-gases be trained in proper handling and operating procedures, which the employer shall document. Contact your propane supplier to arrange for the required training. Allow only trained and qualified persons to install and service propane containers and systems.

Section VII—Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (*Specify Type*) If concentrations are high enough to warrant supplied-air or self-contained breathing apparatus, then the atmosphere may be flammable. Appropriate precautions must be taken regarding flammability.

Ventilation	Local Exhaust	Special
	Mechanical (<i>General</i>)	Other Provide ventilation adequate to ensure propane does not reach a flammable mixture.

Protective Gloves Gloves are recommended

Eye Protection Safety glasses are recommended.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment Protective clothing is recommended. Safety shoes are recommended.

Work/Hygienic Practices None
