

Sid Harvey Item # HC-Kit includes

1 Can R290 and 1 Can R600A

SDS# Z0894



R-600a, Isobutane

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).

Revision Date: 11/17/2016

Date of Issue: 11/17/2016

Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Substance

Product Name: R-600a, Isobutane

CAS No: 75-28-5

Product Code: R-600a

Synonyms: Refrigerant gas R600a, 2-methylpropane, trimethylmethane

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Refrigerant. For professional use only.

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

Company

ICOR International

10640 E 59th St.

Indianapolis, IN 46236

800-497-6805 (Monday-Friday, 7:30 am-4:30 pm ET)

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : CHEMTREC 800-424-9300 (24 Hours/Day, 7 Days/Week)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US/CA Classification

Simple Asphy

Flam. Gas 1 H220

Liquefied gas 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.

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

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Name : R-600a, Isobutane

CAS No : 75-28-5

R-600a, Isobutane

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| Name | Product Identifier | % * | GHS Ingredient Classification |
|-----------|--------------------|-----|--|
| Isobutane | (CAS No) 75-28-5 | 100 | Simple Asphy Flam. Gas 1, H220 Liquefied gas, H280 |

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

*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%).

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.

Inhalation: In elevated concentrations may cause asphyxiation, central nervous system effects, and increased breathing rate. Symptoms of asphyxiation include headache, dizziness, rapid breathing, increased pulse, mood changes, tremors, cyanosis, muscular weakness, narcosis, numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness 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 known.

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. Heat may build pressure, rupturing closed containers, spreading fire and increasing risk of burns and injuries.

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to an ignition source and flash back to source of vapors.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

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

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

Other Information: Use water spray to disperse vapors.

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: Gas/vapour heavier than air. May accumulate in confined spaces, particularly at or below ground level. Eliminate every possible source of ignition. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or gas.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protection 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: 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. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

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. Ensure adequate ventilation. Asphyxiating gas at high concentrations.

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: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Keep in fireproof place. Cylinders should be stored upright with valve protection cap in place and firmly secured to prevent falling.

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

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Refrigerant. For professional use only.

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), Canadian provincial governments, or the Mexican government.

| Isobutane (75-28-5) | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| USA ACGIH | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | 1000 ppm |
| USA NIOSH | NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³) | 1900 mg/m ³ |
| USA NIOSH | NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm) | 800 ppm |
| Manitoba | OEL STEL (ppm) | 1000 ppm |
| Newfoundland & Labrador | OEL STEL (ppm) | 1000 ppm |

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| | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| Nova Scotia | OEL STEL (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 |
| Ontario | OEL STEL (ppm) | 1000 ppm |
| Ontario | OEL TWA (ppm) | 800 ppm |
| Prince Edward Island | OEL STEL (ppm) | 1000 ppm |
| Saskatchewan | OEL STEL (ppm) | 1250 ppm |
| Saskatchewan | OEL TWA (ppm) | 1000 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. High vapor/gas concentration: self-contained respirator.



Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flamm resistant/retardant clothing.

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

Eye Protection: Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: Use a NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus whenever exposure may exceed established Occupational Exposure Limits. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Thermal Hazard Protection: Wear thermally resistant protective clothing.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Physical State | : Gas |
| Appearance | : Colorless |
| Odor | : Odorless |
| Odor Threshold | : Not available |
| pH | : Not available |
| Evaporation Rate | : Not available |
| Melting Point | : -159 °C (-254.2 °F) |
| Freezing Point | : Not available |
| Boiling Point | : -11.7 °C (10.94 °F) |
| Flash Point | : 83.15 °C (181.67 °F) (Closed cup) |
| Auto-ignition Temperature | : Not available |
| Decomposition Temperature | : Not available |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | : Extremely flammable gas |
| Lower Flammable Limit | : Not available |
| Upper Flammable Limit | : Not available |
| Vapor Pressure | : Not available |
| Relative Vapor Density at 20°C | : Not available |
| Relative Density | : Not available |

R-600a, Isobutane

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| | |
|---|--|
| Specific Gravity | : Not available |
| Solubility | : Water: 54 mg/l |
| 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:** Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

- Acute Toxicity (Oral):** Not classified
- 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:** In elevated concentrations may cause asphyxiation, central nervous system effects, and increased breathing rate. Symptoms of asphyxiation include headache, dizziness, rapid breathing, increased pulse, mood changes, tremors, cyanosis, muscular weakness, narcosis, numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness 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 known.

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Isobutane (75-28-5) | |
| LC50 Inhalation Rat | 658 mg/l/4h |
| LC50 Inhalation Rat | 11000 ppm |

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: Not classified.

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| R-600a, Isobutane (75-28-5) | |
| Persistence and Degradability | Not established. |

R-600a, Isobutane

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12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| R-600a, Isobutane (75-28-5) | |
| Bioaccumulative Potential | Not established. |
| 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: Not dangerous for the ozone layer.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, 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. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

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 : ISOBUTANE

Hazard Class : 2.1

Identification Number : UN1969

Label Codes : 2.1

ERG Number : 115



14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : ISOBUTANE

Hazard Class : 2.1

Identification Number : UN1969

Label Codes : 2.1

EmS-No. (Fire) : F-D

EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-U



14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name : ISOBUTANE

Identification Number : 2.1

Hazard Class : UN1969

Label Codes : 2.1

ERG Code (IATA) : 10L



14.4. In Accordance with TDG

Proper Shipping Name : ISOBUTANE

Hazard Class : 2.1

Identification Number : UN1969

Label Codes : 2.1



SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| R-600a, Isobutane (75-28-5) | |
| SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes | Fire hazard Sudden release of pressure hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard |
| Isobutane (75-28-5) | |

R-600a, Isobutane

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Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

15.2. US State Regulations

R-600a, Isobutane (75-28-5)

State or local regulations

California Proposition 65-- This product does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

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

15.3. Canadian Regulations

Isobutane (75-28-5)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

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

Revision Date : 11/17/2016

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).

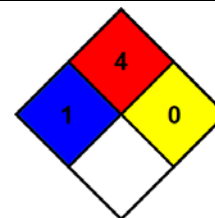
GHS Full Text Phrases:

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Flam. Gas 1 | Flammable gases Category 1 |
| Liquefied gas | Gases under pressure Liquefied gas |
| Simple Asphy | Simple Asphyxiant |
| H220 | Extremely flammable gas |
| H280 | Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated |
| | May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation |

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



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 (US, Can, Mex)



R-290, Propane

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).

Revision Date: 11/17/2016

Date of Issue: 11/17/2016

Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Substance

Product Name: R-290, Propane

CAS No: 74-98-6

Product Code: R-290

Synonyms: Propane, R290, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, n-propane, dimethylmethane, propyl hydride, refrigerant gas

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Refrigerant. For professional use only.

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

Company

ICOR International

10640 E 59th St.

Indianapolis, IN 46236

800-497-6805 (Monday-Friday, 7:30 am-4:30 pm ET)

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : CHEMTREC 800-424-9300 (24 Hours/Day, 7 Days/Week)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US/CA Classification

Simple Asphy

Flam. Gas 1 H220

Liquefied gas 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.

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

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Name : R-290, Propane

CAS No : 74-98-6

R-290, Propane

Safety Data Sheet

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| Name | Product Identifier | % * | GHS Ingredient Classification |
|---------|--------------------|-----|--|
| Propane | (CAS No) 74-98-6 | 100 | Simple Asphy Flam. Gas 1, H220 Liquefied gas, H280 |

*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%).

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

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.

Inhalation: In elevated concentrations may cause asphyxiation, central nervous system effects, and increased breathing rate. Symptoms of asphyxiation include headache, dizziness, rapid breathing, increased pulse, mood changes, tremors, cyanosis, muscular weakness, narcosis, numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness 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 known.

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. Heat may build pressure, rupturing closed containers, spreading fire and increasing risk of burns and injuries.

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to an ignition source and flash back to source of vapors.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

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

R-290, Propane

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).

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Aldehydes. Ketones. Hydrocarbons. Toxic vapors.

Other Information: Use water spray to disperse vapors.

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: Gas/vapor heavier than air. May accumulate in confined spaces, particularly at or below ground level. Eliminate every possible source of ignition. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or gas.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protection 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: 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. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

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. Ensure adequate ventilation. Asphyxiating gas at high concentrations.

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: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep in fireproof place. Cylinders should be stored upright with valve protection cap in place and firmly secured to prevent falling. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials.

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

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Refrigerant. For professional use only.

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), Canadian provincial governments, or the Mexican government.

| 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) |

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| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 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 |
| Québec | VEMP (mg/m ³) | 1800 mg/m ³ |
| Québec | VEMP (ppm) | 1000 ppm |
| Saskatchewan | OEL STEL (ppm) | 1250 ppm |
| Saskatchewan | OEL TWA (ppm) | 1000 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. High vapor/gas concentration: self-contained respirator.



Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

Hand Protection: Wear protective gloves.

Eye Protection: Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: Use a NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus whenever exposure may exceed established Occupational Exposure Limits. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

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 |
| Odor | : Odorless |
| Odor Threshold | : Not available |
| pH | : Not available |
| Evaporation Rate | : Not available |
| Melting Point | : Not available |
| Freezing Point | : Not available |
| Boiling Point | : -42.1 °C (-43.78 °F) |
| Flash Point | : -104.4 °C (-155.92 °F) TTC |
| Auto-ignition Temperature | : Not available |
| Decomposition Temperature | : Not available |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | : Extremely flammable gas |
| Lower Flammable Limit | : Not available |
| Upper Flammable Limit | : Not available |
| Vapor Pressure | : Not available |
| Relative Vapor Density at 20°C | : Not available |

R-290, Propane

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| | |
|--|--|
| Relative Density | : Not available |
| Specific Gravity | : Not available |
| Solubility | : Water: 75 mg/l |
| 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:** Thermal decomposition generates: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Aldehydes. Ketones. Hydrocarbons. Toxic vapors.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Not classified

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: In elevated concentrations may cause asphyxiation, central nervous system effects, and increased breathing rate. Symptoms of asphyxiation include headache, dizziness, rapid breathing, increased pulse, mood changes, tremors, cyanosis, muscular weakness, narcosis, numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness 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 known.

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Propane (74-98-6) | |
| LC50 Inhalation Rat | 658 mg/l/4h |

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: Not classified.

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| R-290, Propane (74-98-6) | |
| Persistence and Degradability | Not established. |

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12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| R-290, Propane (74-98-6) | |
| Bioaccumulative Potential | Not established. |
| Propane (74-98-6) | |
| Log Pow | 2.3 |

12.4. Mobility in Soil Not available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Not dangerous for the ozone layer.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, 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. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

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 : PROPANE
Hazard Class : 2.1
Identification Number : UN1978
Label Codes : 2.1
ERG Number : 115



14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : PROPANE
Hazard Class : 2.1
Identification Number : UN1978
Label Codes : 2.1
EmS-No. (Fire) : F-D
EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-U



14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name : PROPANE
Identification Number : 2.1
Hazard Class : UN1978
Label Codes : 2.1
ERG Code (IATA) : 10L



14.4. In Accordance with TDG

Proper Shipping Name : PROPANE
Hazard Class : 2.1
Identification Number : UN1978
Label Codes : 2.1



SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

| | |
|---|---|
| R-290, Propane (74-98-6) | |
| SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes | Fire hazard Sudden release of pressure hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard |
| Propane (74-98-6) | |
| Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory | |

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15.2. US State Regulations

| R-290, Propane (74-98-6) | |
|----------------------------|--|
| State or local regulations | California Proposition 65-- This product does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. |

| 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 |

15.3. Canadian Regulations

| Propane (74-98-6) |
|---|
| Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) |

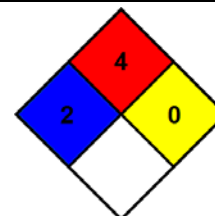
SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Revision Date | : 11/17/2016 |
| 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). |

GHS Full Text Phrases:

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Flam. Gas 1 | Flammable gases Category 1 |
| Liquefied gas | Gases under pressure Liquefied gas |
| Simple Asphy | Simple Asphyxiant |
| H220 | Extremely flammable gas |
| H280 | Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated |
| | May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| NFPA Health Hazard | : 2 - Intense or continued exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury unless prompt medical attention 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 Hazard | : 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water. |



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 (US, Can, Mex)