

### SECTION 1: Product and company identification

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Mixture  
 Name : Natural gas, compressed  
 Formula : Mixture of methane, ethane, propane, and butane  
 Other means of identification : Natural gas, compressed

#### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture : Industrial use. Use as directed.

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Praxair, Inc.  
 10 Riverview Drive  
 Danbury, CT 06810-6268 - USA  
 T 1-800-772-9247 (1-800-PRAXAIR) - F 1-716-879-2146  
[www.praxair.com](http://www.praxair.com)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Onsite Emergency: 1-800-645-4633

CHEMTREC, 24hr/day 7days/week  
 — Within USA: 1-800-424-9300, Outside USA: 001-703-527-3887  
 (collect calls accepted, Contract 17729)

### SECTION 2: Hazard identification

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

##### GHS-US classification

Flam. Gas 1 H220  
 Liquefied gas H280

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



GHS02

GHS04

Signal word (GHS-US) :

DANGER

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :

H220 - **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS**  
 H280 - CONTAINS GAS UNDER PRESSURE; MAY EXPLODE IF HEATED  
 OSHA-H01 - MAY DISPLACE OXYGEN AND CAUSE RAPID SUFFOCATION  
 CGA-HG04 - MAY FORM EXPLOSIVE MIXTURES WITH AIR

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) :

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood  
 P210 - Keep away from Heat, Open flames, Sparks, Hot surfaces. - No smoking  
 P271+P403 - Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place  
 P377 - Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely  
 P381 - Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so  
 CGA-PG05 - Use a back flow preventive device in the piping  
 CGA-PG10 - Use only with equipment rated for cylinder pressure  
 CGA-PG06 - Close valve after each use and when empty  
 CGA-PG11 - Never put cylinders into unventilated areas of passenger vehicles  
 CGA-PG02 - Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C (125°F)

# Natural gas, compressed

## Safety Data Sheet P-4627

This SDS conforms to U.S. Code of Federal Regulations 29 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication.

Date of issue: 01/01/1979 Revision date: 10/17/2016 Supersedes: 01/15/2015

### 2.3. Other hazards

No additional information available

### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

No data available

## SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substance

Not applicable

### 3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier	%
Methane	(CAS No) 74-82-8	83 - 98.7
Ethane	(CAS No) 74-84-0	1 - 13
Propane	(CAS No) 74-98-6	0.1 - 3
Butane	(CAS No) 106-97-8	0.2 - 1

## 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.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : Wash with plenty of soap and water. Adverse effects not expected from this product.
- 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, both acute and delayed

No additional information available

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

None.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Carbon dioxide, Dry chemical, Water spray or fog.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- 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.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

- 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 OSHA 29 CFR 1910.156 and applicable standards under 29 CFR 1910 Subpart L—Fire Protection.
- Protection during firefighting : Compressed gas: asphyxiant. Suffocation hazard by lack of oxygen.
- Special protective equipment for fire fighters : Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters.

# Natural gas, compressed

## Safety Data Sheet P-4627

This SDS conforms to U.S. Code of Federal Regulations 29 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication.

Date of issue: 01/01/1979    Revision date: 10/17/2016    Supersedes: 01/15/2015

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 DOT).

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

General measures	: <b>DANGER: EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS. Forms explosive mixtures with air and oxidizing agents.</b> 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.
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##### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

No additional information available

##### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

No additional information available

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

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. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

No additional information available

#### 6.4. Reference to other sections

See also sections 8 and 13.

### 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.

# Natural gas, compressed

## Safety Data Sheet P-4627

This SDS conforms to U.S. Code of Federal Regulations 29 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication.

Date of issue: 01/01/1979 Revision date: 10/17/2016 Supersedes: 01/15/2015

### 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.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

None.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Ethane (74-84-0)		
ACGIH	Not established	
USA OSHA	Not established	
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
ACGIH	Not established	
Methane (74-82-8)		
ACGIH	Not established	
USA OSHA	Not established	
Butane (106-97-8)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TLV-STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm
USA OSHA	Not established	

### 8.2. Exposure 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.

Eye protection : Wear safety glasses with side shields.

Skin and body protection : As needed for welding, wear hand, head, and body protection to help prevent injury from radiation and sparks. (See ANSI Z49.1.) At a minimum, this includes welder’s gloves and protective goggles, and may include arm protectors, aprons, hats, and shoulder protection as well as substantial clothing.

# Natural gas, compressed

## Safety Data Sheet P-4627

This SDS conforms to U.S. Code of Federal Regulations 29 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication.

Date of issue: 01/01/1979    Revision date: 10/17/2016    Supersedes: 01/15/2015

Respiratory protection	: When workplace conditions warrant respirator use, follow a respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2, or MSHA 30 CFR 72.710 (where applicable). Use an air-supplied or air-purifying cartridge if the action level is exceeded. Ensure that the respirator has the appropriate protection factor for the exposure level. If cartridge type respirators are used, the cartridge must be appropriate for the chemical exposure. 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	: Consider the use of flame resistant anti-static safety clothing. Wear leather safety gloves and safety shoes when handling cylinders.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

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

Physical state	: Gas
Appearance	: Colorless gas.
Color	: Colorless
Odor	: Unpleasant
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: Not applicable.
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=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
Flammability (solid, gas)	: 3.8 - 17 vol %
Vapor pressure	: Not applicable.
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: 0.7
Density	: 0.66 kg/m <sup>3</sup> Vapor 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.
Viscosity, dynamic	: Not applicable.
Explosive properties	: Not applicable.
Oxidizing properties	: None.
Explosion limits	: No data available

### 9.2. Other information

No additional information available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

# Natural gas, compressed

## Safety Data Sheet P-4627

This SDS conforms to U.S. Code of Federal Regulations 29 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication.

Date of issue: 01/01/1979    Revision date: 10/17/2016    Supersedes: 01/15/2015

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Can form explosive mixture with air. May react violently with oxidants.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agent. Halogens. Acids.

### 10.6. 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 : Not classified

Ethane (74-84-0)	
ATE US (vapors)	658.000 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust, mist)	658.000 mg/l/4h

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.

### 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.

# Natural gas, compressed

## Safety Data Sheet P-4627

This SDS conforms to U.S. Code of Federal Regulations 29 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication.  
Date of issue: 01/01/1979    Revision date: 10/17/2016    Supersedes: 01/15/2015

### 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.
Ethane (74-84-0)	
Mobility in soil	No data available.
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.
Ecology - soil	Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution.
Methane (74-82-8)	
Ecology - soil	Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution.
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 ozone layer : None

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

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

## SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description : UN1971 Natural gas, compressed, 2.1  
 UN-No.(DOT) : UN1971  
 Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Natural gas, compressed  
 Class (DOT) : 2.1 - Class 2.1 - Flammable gas 49 CFR 173.115

# Natural gas, compressed

## Safety Data Sheet P-4627

This SDS conforms to U.S. Code of Federal Regulations 29 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication.

Date of issue: 01/01/1979    Revision date: 10/17/2016    Supersedes: 01/15/2015

Hazard labels (DOT) : 2.1 - Flammable gas



### Additional information

Other information : No supplementary information available.

Special transport precautions : Avoid transport on vehicles where the load space is not separated from the driver's compartment. 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. Before transporting product containers:  
 - Ensure there is adequate ventilation. - 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.

### Transport by sea

UN-No. (IMDG) : 1971  
 Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : NATURAL GAS, COMPRESSED  
 Class (IMDG) : 2 - Gases

### Air transport

UN-No. (IATA) : 1971  
 Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : Natural gas, compressed  
 Class (IATA) : 2

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1. US Federal regulations

#### Natural Gas

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Sudden release of pressure hazard Fire hazard
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All components of this product are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.

This product or mixture does not contain a toxic chemical or chemicals in excess of the applicable de minimis concentration as specified in 40 CFR §372.38(a) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

### 15.2. International regulations

#### CANADA

#### 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)



# Natural gas, compressed

## Safety Data Sheet P-4627

This SDS conforms to U.S. Code of Federal Regulations 29 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication.

Date of issue: 01/01/1979 Revision date: 10/17/2016 Supersedes: 01/15/2015

### Butane (106-97-8)

#### EU-Regulations

##### 15.2.2. National regulations

No additional information available

##### 15.3. US State regulations

###### Natural Gas()

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	No
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	No
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	No
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No

California Proposition 65 - This product does not contain any substances known to the state of California to cause cancer, developmental and/or reproductive harm

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

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	Non-significant risk level (NSRL)
No	No	No	No	

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

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	Non-significant risk level (NSRL)
No	No	No	No	

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

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	Non-significant risk level (NSRL)
No	No	No	No	

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

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	Non-significant risk level (NSRL)
No	No	No	No	

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

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

###### 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

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

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List  
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

# Natural gas, compressed

## Safety Data Sheet P-4627

This SDS conforms to U.S. Code of Federal Regulations 29 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication.

Date of issue: 01/01/1979    Revision date: 10/17/2016    Supersedes: 01/15/2015

### Methane (74-82-8)

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

### Butane (106-97-8)

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

## SECTION 16: Other information

### Other information

: When using this product in welding and cutting, read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautionary label on the product. Ask your welding products supplier for a copy of Praxair's free safety booklet, P-2035, Precautions and Safe Practices for Gas Welding, Cutting, and Heating, and for other manufacturers' safety publications. For a detailed treatment, get ANSI Z49.1, Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, published by the American Welding Society (AWS), [www.aws.org](http://www.aws.org). Order AWS documents from Global Engineering Documents, [global.ihs.com](http://global.ihs.com). Arcs and sparks can ignite combustible materials. Prevent fires. Refer to NFPA 51B, Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hotwork. Do not strike an arc on the container. The defect produced by an arc burn may lead to container rupture

Fumes and gases produced during welding and cutting processes can be dangerous to your health and may cause serious lung disease. **KEEP YOUR HEAD OUT OF FUMES. DO NOT BREATHE FUMES AND GASES.** Use enough ventilation, local exhaust, or both to keep fumes and gases from your breathing zone and the general area. 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. Contaminants in the air may add to the hazard of fumes and gases

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, 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, Inc, it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product

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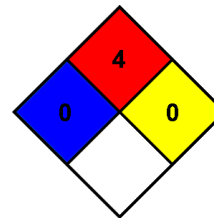
# Natural gas, compressed

## Safety Data Sheet P-4627

This SDS conforms to U.S. Code of Federal Regulations 29 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication.

Date of issue: 01/01/1979    Revision date: 10/17/2016    Supersedes: 01/15/2015

- 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
- Physical : 0 Minimal Hazard

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012) - 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.*