

1 NAME OF SUBSTANCE AND COMPANY

1.1 Product Identification

Name of the Substance: Liquefied Petroleum Gas

EC No. 270-705-8

CAS No. 68476-86-8

REACH Registration No. 01-2119490743-31-0002

1.2 Product Use

Established use: feed stock for chemical processing

1.3 Detailed Information on MSDS Supplier

Manufacturer:

Public Company *ORLEN Lietuva*

Juodeikiai, LT-89467 Mažeikiai District, Lithuania

Tel.: (370) 443 92121

Telefax: (370) 443 92525

E-mail address: info@orlenlietuva.lt

1.4 Emergency telephone

Public Company *ORLEN Lietuva* (24 hours a day): 370 443 92510

Poison Center (24 hours a day): +370 52362052, mob. +370 687 53378

2 POSSIBLE HAZARDS

2.1 Classification of the Substance

2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008: H220, H280.

2.1.1 Classification according to Council Directive 67/548/EEC: F+; R12.

2.2 Labelling

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Signal word:

Danger.

Hazard pictograms



GHS02 GHS04

Hazard statements:

H220: Extremely flammable gas.

H280: Contains gas under pressure, may explode if heated.

Precautionary statements:

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P377: Leaking gas fire - do not extinguish unless leak can be stopped safely.

P381: Eliminate all sources of ignition if safe to do so.

P410+P403: Protect from sunlight. Store in a well ventilated place.

Other hazards

LPG is extremely flammable liquefied hydrocarbon compound which at ambient temperature may form explosive hydrocarbon mixtures with air.

If inhaled, LPG hydrocarbons have narcotic effect leading to nervous system and heart disorders; irritating to respiratory tract and eyes. Inhalation of large gas concentrations may lead to unconsciousness or suffocation in the short run due to oxygen deficiency. After contact with skin or eyes liquefied gas may cause frostbite due to intensive evaporation.

Formation of toxic compounds with other materials in water and air at ambient temperatures is not characteristic to LPG. Accidental release may produce short-term soil, water and atmosphere contamination and significant reduction of oxygen concentration in ambient air, especially in a confined spaces.

3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Chemical composition**

Liquefied petroleum gas, mixture of C₃ hydrocarbons containing small amounts of C₂, C₄. LPG contains less than 0,1 % mass of 1,3-butadiene.

Components according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Description	CAS No.	EC No.	Identification Number	Concentration, % m/m
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	68512-91-4	270-990-9	649-203-00-1	100

4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**Product-Specific hazards**

Extremely flammable liquefied gas.

An asphyxiant at high concentrations – oxygen depletion can be fatal.

Contact with liquefied gas may result in frostbite.

General Information

Warning before intervention

Before attempting to rescue casualties, isolate area from all potential sources of ignition including disconnecting electrical supply.

Ensure adequate ventilation and check that a safe, breathable atmosphere is present before entry into confined spaces.

Take care to self-protect to avoid poisoning – use approved self-contained positive pressure air supplied breathing apparatus with a full facepiece.

Move contaminated patient(s) out of the dangerous area.

Seek medical assistance - show the material safety data sheet or label if possible.

Inhalation

Symptoms: Exposure to high concentrations may cause asphyxiation.

Move to fresh air.

Do not leave the victim unattended.

Keep patient warm and at rest. If unconscious place in recovery position.

Seek immediate medical attention.

If breathing is difficult, give oxygen if possible, or assisted ventilation.

In the event of cardiac arrest, (no pulse), apply cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Skin contact

Symptoms: Contact with product in liquid form may cause frostbite.

Do not remove clothing that adheres due to freezing.

Flush affected area with plenty of water. Continue for at least 15 minutes.

If there are signs of frostbite, (blanching or redness of skin or burning or tingling sensation), do not rub, massage or compress the affected area. Send the casualty immediately to hospital.

Eye contact

Symptoms: Contact with product in liquid form may cause frostbite.

Remove any contact lenses. Flush eyes with water thoroughly and continuously for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

If there are signs of frostbite, pain, swelling, lachrimation or photophobia persists, the casualty should be seen in a specialist health care facility.

Ingestion

Not considered a likely route of exposure – frostbite to the lips and mouth may occur if in contact with the liquid.

Information for doctor or other competent person providing first aid

Asphyxiant gas at normal temperature and pressure - no any specific antidote.

If affected by liquid, administer frostbite treatment.

5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability

Liquefied petroleum gas is extremely flammable; it may form explosive mixtures with air. LPG is transported, stored and handled at temperatures higher than its flash point. Avoid all open and potential sources of ignition.

General Information

Where possible stop the flow of gas, and if safe to do so.

If the flow cannot be stopped allow the fire to burn out, whilst cooling containers, equipment and surroundings with a water spray.

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Large fire: Use water spray, water fog, water steam or foam.

Small fire: Dry powder or carbon dioxide (CO₂) extinguisher, dry sand or fire fighting foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

DO NOT use water jet.

Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

Combustion products:

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and unburned hydrocarbons (smoke).

Specific Hazards

LPG in gaseous phase is heavier than air, therefore explosive gas and air mixtures can accumulate in low non-ventilated areas. Vapours may travel long distances to ignition sources and flash back.

Considerable amounts of toxic gas (CO, CO₂) may be emitted in case of fire.

Cylinders or other containment vessels may explode under fire conditions - use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses – may cause explosion hazard in drains and may reignite.

Protective Equipment for Firefighters

In case of a large fire or in confined or poorly ventilated spaces wear full fire resistant protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode in addition to standard fire fighting gear.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Information

Spillages of material generate large volumes of extremely flammable gas. As LPG flash point is very low any spillage or leak of the material causes serious fire and/or explosion hazard. Gas is heavier than air and will accumulate in low areas or confined spaces.

Stop leak if safe to do so. Avoid direct contact with released material and breathing vapours. Stay upwind.

Keep non-involved personnel away from the area of spillage. Alert emergency personnel.

Enter area only if strictly necessary. A combustible gas detector can be used to check for flammable gas or vapours.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so (e.g. electricity, sparks, fires, flares, etc.).

If required, notify relevant authorities according to applicable regulations.

In case of release of considerable amounts of LPG, extensive amounts of explosive vapours heavier than air are formed which may travel long distances to the sources of ignition, therefore immediately inform the downwind area.

Personal Protective Equipment

Wear personal protective equipment, including self contained breathing apparatus, unless the atmosphere is proved to be safe.

Environmental Measures and Cleaning Methods

Land spillage

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Prevent spillage from entering drains or any place where accumulation may occur.

Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

Spillages in water or at sea

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Spillages of liquid product in the water will likely result in a quick and complete vaporization of the product. Isolate the area and prevent fire/explosion hazard for ships and other structures, taking into account wind direction and speed, until the material is completely dispersed.

If the spillage contaminates rivers, lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

Cleaning methods

Contain spillage – ventilate area and allow to evaporate.

Further accidental release measures

Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and form an explosive atmosphere. Large spillage should be smothered with foam to reduce product evaporation and the risk of explosion or ignition.

Ensure all equipment is non-sparking or electrically bonded.

Dispose of wastes safely.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Information

Ensure that all relevant regulations regarding explosive atmospheres, and handling and storage facilities of flammable products, are followed.

Proper mobile tanks should be used for liquefied petroleum gas transportation.

Prevent product spillage to sewage or water bodies while handling and storing.

Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks.

Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited.

The vapour is heavier than air; beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces.

To avoid frostbite do not touch cold fittings, equipment, cylinders and tanks with liquefied gas barehanded.

Advice on safe handling

During product transfer activities (loading and unloading of mobile tanks), there is a risk of static electrical discharge, therefore take precautionary measures against static electricity; use proper bonding and/or grounding. Handle only in areas away from potential ignition sources.

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases.

Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment.

Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance.

Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Avoid all sources of ignition, oxidising agents, chlorine and hydrogen chloride or hydrogen fluoride.

Use piping and equipment designed to withstand the pressures to be encountered.

Use a check valve or other protective device to prevent reverse flow.

Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of the internal structure of storage tanks must be done only by properly equipped and qualified personnel as defined by national, local or company regulations.

Handle empty containers with care; gas, vapour residue may be flammable.

Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, or grind on containers.

Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations.

Storage

Store in specifically designated storage facilities located in a safe distance from potential sources of ignition.

To store only in approved vessels in a designated cool and well-ventilated place.

For maintenance work or conservation, emptied tanks should be purged, and blanketed with inert gas (i. e. nitrogen).

Containers, tanks and cylinders should be marked and warning boards should be placed as reference to safe equipment operation and product storage.

Application

Liquefied petroleum gas is used as a feed stock for chemical processing.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROL AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits

National occupational exposure limits allowed should be observed. Where not established, the following short-term exposure limit is recommended:

- 1200 mg/m³.

Technical Measures

When performing various technical and production operations with LPG, vapours may be evolved into the atmosphere, and their concentration in workplace air should be controlled to the established acceptable level.

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory Protection

When toxic gas is evolved during the work and employees are exposed to them, proper respiratory protection equipment, such as self-contained gas masks and self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Respiratory protection equipment should be selected and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and requirements established by law.

NOTE. Filtering masks are hardly effective for protection against C₂, C₃ and C₄ hydrocarbons.

Eye Protection

Wear safety goggles if eye contact may occur (e.g. acc. to EN 166).

Skin and Body Protection

Hand Protection

Wear petroleum product resistant gloves (e.g. acc. to EN 420, EN 388, EN 374-2, EN 374-3).

Other Protective Measures

Wear protective clothing (e.g. acc. to EN 465) and other protection equipment. Wear appropriate gloves and special clothing to avoid frostbite. Relevant safety shoes are required when handling cylinders. Protective clothes and equipment should be regularly inspected and maintained.

Special Hygienic Recommendations

Wash hands before breaks and after work.

Environmental Impact Control

To ensure the compliance of ventilation and process equipment with requirements of environmental legal acts, emissions of such equipment are subject to check ups.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance, colour, odour

Clear liquid at storage pressure. Clear gas at ambient pressure. LPG has unpleasant specific (merkaptane) odour due to its component compounds.

Important Safety Information

pH	N/A
Distillation temperature range	from minus 45 °C to 0 °C.
Flash point	below minus 60 °C.
Explosive concentration in air (at 20°C)	1,6 ÷ 9,5 % v/v.
Density at 15 °C (at storage pressure)	520 ÷ 580 kg/m ³ .

Substance **LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS**

Vapour density rel. to air	1,4 ÷ 2,0.
Vapour pressure manometric, at 40 °C	400 ÷ 1500 kPa.
Solubility	insoluble in water; soluble in light petroleum products.

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable at ambient temperature, hazardous polymerization reactions will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

High ambient temperature. Avoid static electrical discharges and other ignition sources.

Materials to Avoid

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Partial decomposition (incomplete combustion) will evolve smoke, carbon dioxide, and highly harmful carbon monoxide. Concentration of toxic gas in a confined space or premises may reach a hazardous limit.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Sources of Exposure

Product may enter organism when inhaled.

Acute or chronic effects are not characteristic to LPG hydrocarbons.

Acute Health Effects

After contact with eyes LPG (liquid state) may cause serious damage, and after contact with skin may cause cold burns or frostbite. In case of strong frostbite, blisters and obstinate burns may occur. Frostbite of large skin surfaces may cause serious health problems.

If swallowed in small doses may irritate respiratory tract, cause dizziness, nausea, weakness, headache and drowsiness. Large vapour amounts may disturb nervous system, cardiac and respiratory functions; may deplete oxygen content in air breathed and cause hypoxia, therefore, person may suffocate or lose consciousness in a very short time.

Chronic Health Effects

Repeated or long-term exposure to product vapours may result in various disorders: hypotonia, hyper-tiredness, insomnia, neurosis. Long-term product vapour contact with skin may cause dermatitis.

Carcinogenic or mutagenic affects and bio-accumulative potential are not characteristic to LPG.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

LPG hydrocarbons cause no long-term adverse affects in the aquatic and other environment.

Durability and Degradability

LPG hydrocarbons are not readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation Potential

Not bio-accumulative.

Mobility

Spillage, depending on the ambient temperatures, may evaporate in significant quantities, and the rest of the spilled product may penetrate into the soil.

13 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste Disposal Methods

Waste is disposed of by decontamination in accordance with national requirements and local regulations or via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Identify the hazards and undertake required safety measures. Personal protective equipment is necessary for personnel involved in waste disposal.

Empty tanks and cylinders may contain flammable product residue and therefore they should bear warning labels that would serve as guidelines for safe operation of storage tanks and safe waste disposal. It is recommended to return empty cylinders to supplier.

DO NOT weld, solder and repair in other ways the empty cylinders or tanks without proper preparation.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN number - 1965

Shipping name - liquefied petroleum gas.

Land Transport

ADR

Hazard class - 2

Packing group - not applicable

Environmental hazard - environmentally no hazardous

RID

Hazard class - 2

Packing group - not applicable

Environmental hazard - environmentally no hazardous

Sea Transport

IMDG

Hazard class - 2

Packing group - not applicable

Air transport

ICAO/IATA

Hazard class - 2

Packing group - not applicable

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Legislation****Lithuanian:**

Commission Regulation (EC) No. 453/2010; Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council; Law on Chemical Substances and Preparations of the Republic of Lithuania (*Official Gazette (Valstybės Žinios)*, 2000, No. 36-987; 2004, No. 116-4329; 2005, No. 79-2846; 2006, No. 65-2381; 2008, No. 76-3000); Order No. 532 /742 „Regarding Procedure of Classification and Labelling of Hazardous Chemicals and Preparations“ issued by the Minister of Environment and Minister of Health Care of the Republic of Lithuania on 19 December 2000 (*Official Gazette*, 2001, No. 16-509; 2002, No. 81-3501; 2003, No. 81(1)-3703, No. 81(2)-3703, No. 81(3)-3703; 2005, No. 115-4196, No. 141-5095; 2008, No. 66-2517); Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Packing and Packing Wastes Management (*Official Gazette*, 2001, No. 85-2968; 2005, No.86-3206; 2008, No.71-2699); Lithuanian Hygienic Norm HN 23:2007 „Concentration Limit Values of Hazardous Chemicals in Working Environment Air. General Requirements“ (*Official Gazette*, 2007, Nr.108-4434) approved by Order No. V-827/A1-287 of the Minister of Health Care and the Minister of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania on 15 October 2007.

Chemical Safety Assessment

Liquefied petroleum gas chemical safety assessment has been conducted.

16 OTHER INFORMATION

The Material Safety Data Sheet has been compiled and the data therein were laid out according to the requirements of the Commission Regulation (EU) No. 453/2010.

Hazard statements:

H220: Extremely flammable gas.

H280: Contains gas under pressure, may explode if heated.

Precautionary statements:

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P377: Leaking gas fire - do not extinguish unless leak can be stopped safely.

P381: Eliminate all sources of ignition if safe to do so.

P410+P403: Protect from sunlight. Store in a well ventilated place.

Risk Phrases According to Council Directive 67/548/EEC:

R12: Extremely flammable.

Do not use liquefied petroleum gas for purposes other than indicated in the manufacturer's information. During such use the user may be exposed to unforeseen hazards.

Should you have any questions or doubts regarding the MSDS, its contents or other issues related to the material safety, please contact us at the address: info@orlenlietuva.lt

NOTE: Information provided herein is considered to be accurate as of the date specified below. No warranty is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information provided in this data sheet. Information provided herein serves only as guidelines for safe work, use, processing, storage, and waste management. It cannot be considered as a warranty or quality certificate. This information applies only to specific material designated and may not be suitable for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any other manner not described in this document.

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