



## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

#### OSHA Regulatory Status

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Flammable gases	Category 1
Gases under pressure	Compressed gas
Simple asphyxiants	Yes

### Label elements



Signal word

Danger

### Hazard Statements

Extremely flammable gas

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation

May form explosive mixtures with air

### Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood

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

Use and store only outdoors or in a well ventilated place

Use backflow preventive device in piping

Use only with equipment rated for cylinder pressure

Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use

Close valve after each use and when empty

Never put cylinders into unventilated areas of passenger vehicles

### Precautionary Statements - Response

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention/advice.

Leaking gas fire: do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so

### Precautionary Statements - Storage

Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C/125°F

### Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Not applicable

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Volume %	Chemical Formula
Methane	74-82-8	100	CH <sub>4</sub>

#### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

##### Description of first aid measures

General advice	Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin contact	None under normal use. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Eye contact	None under normal use. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Ingestion	Not an expected route of exposure.
Self-protection of the first aider	RESCUE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS. Remove all sources of ignition.

##### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	Simple asphyxiant. May cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the air. Exposure to oxygen-deficient atmosphere (<19.5%) may cause dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, excess salivation, diminished mental alertness, loss of consciousness and death. Exposure to atmospheres containing 8-10% or less oxygen will bring about unconsciousness without warning and so quickly that the individuals cannot help or protect themselves. Lack of sufficient oxygen may cause serious injury or death.
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##### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians	Treat symptomatically.
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#### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

##### Suitable extinguishing media

Dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>. Water spray (fog). DO NOT EXTINGUISH A LEAKING GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED.

##### Specific extinguishing methods

If possible, stop the flow of gas. Do not extinguish the fire until supply is shut off as otherwise an explosive-ignition may occur. If the fire is extinguished and the flow of gas continues, use increased ventilation to prevent build-up of explosive atmosphere. Ventilation fans must be explosion proof. Use non-sparking tools to close container valves.

Use water spray to cool surrounding containers. Be cautious of a Boiling Liquid Evaporating Vapor Explosion, BLEVE, if flame is impinging on surrounding containers. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible withdraw from area and let fire burn. Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists.

##### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Extremely flammable gas. May form explosive mixtures with air. Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground. Vapors may accumulate in confined areas (basement, tanks, hopper/tank cars, etc.).

Hazardous combustion products      Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 100 meters (330 feet) in all directions.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**Personal precautions** ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Consider the risk of potentially explosive atmospheres. Monitor oxygen level. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe.

Environmental precautions

**Environmental precautions** Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

**Methods for containment** Stop the flow of gas or remove cylinder to outdoor location if this can be done without risk. If leak is in container or container valve, contact the appropriate emergency telephone number in Section 1 or call your closest Indiana Oxygen location.

**Methods for cleaning up** Return cylinder to Indiana Oxygen Company or an authorized distributor.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

**Advice on safe handling** Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Ground and bond all lines and equipment associated with product system. All equipment should be non-sparking and explosion proof. Separate flammable gas cylinders from oxygen and other oxidizers by a minimum distance of 20 ft. or by a 5 ft. high barrier with a minimum fire resistance rating of a half an hour. NO SMOKING" signs should be posted in storage and use areas.

Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. When moving cylinders, even for short distance, use a cart designed to transport cylinders. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its valve protection cap. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar, etc.) into valve cap openings. Doing so may damage valve, causing leak to occur. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Use only with adequate ventilation. Use backflow preventive device in piping. Use only with equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. If user experiences any difficulty operating cylinder valve discontinue use and contact supplier. Ensure the complete gas system has been checked for leaks before use.

Never put cylinders into trunks of cars or unventilated areas of passenger vehicles. Never attempt to refill a compressed gas cylinder without the owner's written consent. Never strike an arc on a compressed gas cylinder or make a cylinder a part of an electrical circuit.

Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle gases under pressure. Always store and handle compressed gas cylinders in accordance with Compressed Gas Association, pamphlet CGA-P1, Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions	Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area of non-combustible construction away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Keep at temperatures below 52°C / 125°F. Cylinders should be stored upright with valve protection cap in place and firmly secured to prevent falling. Use a "first in-first out" inventory system to prevent full cylinders from being stored for excessive periods of time. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage. Outside or detached storage is preferred.
Incompatible materials	Oxidizing agents.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### Exposure Guidelines

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Methane 74-82-8	TWA: 1000 ppm	-	-

*ACGIH TLV: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists - Threshold Limit Value. OSHA PEL: Occupational Safety and Health Administration - Permissible Exposure Limits. NIOSH IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health*

### Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering Controls	Local exhaust ventilation to prevent accumulation of high concentrations and maintain air-oxygen levels at or above 19.5%. Explosion proof ventilation systems. Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released. Consider installation of leak detection systems in areas of use and storage. Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages.
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### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection	Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).
Skin and body protection	Work gloves and safety shoes are recommended when handling cylinders. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Respiratory protection	Use positive pressure airline respirator with escape cylinder or self contained breathing apparatus for oxygen-deficient atmospheres (<19.5%).
General Hygiene Considerations	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Skin and body protection	Antistatic footwear Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing Gloves made of plastic or rubber

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Compressed gas
Appearance	Colorless.
Odor	Odorless.
Odor threshold	No information available
pH	No data available
Melting point	-182.5 °C / -296.5 °F
Evaporation rate	Not applicable
Fire Hazard	Yes
Flammability Limit in Air	
Lower flammability limit:	5%
Upper flammability limit:	15%
Flash point	-188 °C / -306 °F
Autoignition temperature	600 °C / 1112 °F
Decomposition temperature	No data available

Water solubility	Negligible
Partition coefficient	No data available
Kinematic viscosity	Not applicable

Chemical Name	Molecular weight	Boiling point	Vapor Pressure	Vapor density (air =1)	Gas Density Kg/m <sup>3</sup> @20°C	Critical Temperature
Methane	16.04	-161.49 °C	Above critical temperature	0.56	0.6784	-82.10 °C

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Reactivity

Not reactive under normal conditions.

### Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### Explosion data

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	None.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge	Yes.

### Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

May form explosive mixtures with air. May react violently with oxidizers.

### Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks.

### Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Product is a simple asphyxiant.
Skin contact	No data available.
Eye contact	No data available.
Ingestion	Not an expected route of exposure.

### Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms	Simple asphyxiant. May cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the air. Exposure to oxygen-deficient atmosphere (<=18%) may cause dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, excess salivation, diminished mental alertness, loss of consciousness and death. Exposure to atmospheres containing 8-10% or less oxygen will bring about unconsciousness without warning and so quickly that the individuals cannot help or protect themselves. Lack of sufficient oxygen may cause serious injury or death.
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### Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Irritation	Not classified.
Sensitization	Not classified.



IATA

UN/ID no.	UN1971
Proper shipping name	Methane, compressed
Hazard Class	2.1
ERG Code	10L
Special Provisions	A1
Description	UN1971, Methane, compressed, 2.1

IMDG

UN/ID no.	UN1971
Proper shipping name	Methane, compressed
Hazard Class	2.1
EmS-No.	F-D, S-U
Description	UN1971, Methane, compressed, 2.1

ADR

UN/ID no.	UN1971
Proper shipping name	Methane, compressed
Hazard Class	2.1
Classification code	1A
Tunnel restriction code	(B/D)
Special Provisions	660
Description	UN1971, Methane, compressed, 2.1, (B/D)

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**International Inventories

TSCA	Complies
DSL	Complies
EINECS/ELINCS	Complies

Legend:

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory

DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances

US Federal RegulationsSARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute Health Hazard	No
Chronic Health Hazard	No
Fire Hazard	Yes
Sudden release of pressure hazard	Yes
Reactive Hazard	No

CERCLA

This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional, or state level pertaining to releases of this material.



Clean Air Act, Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) (see 40 CFR 61)

This product does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous air pollutants (HAPS) under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

CWA (Clean Water Act)

This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42)

Risk and Process Safety Management Programs

This material, as supplied, contains one or more regulated substances with specified thresholds under 40 CFR Part 68 or regulated as a highly hazardous chemical pursuant to the 29 CFR Part 1910.110 with specified thresholds:

Chemical Name	U.S. - CAA (Clean Air Act) - Accidental Release Prevention - Toxic Substances	U.S. - CAA (Clean Air Act) - Accidental Release Prevention - Flammable Substances	U.S. - OSHA - Process Safety Management - Highly Hazardous Chemicals
Methane		10000 lb	

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Chemical Name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Methane 74-82-8	X	X	X

International Regulations

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

NFPA                      Health hazards 0                      Flammability 4                      Instability 0                      Physical and Chemical Properties -

Note: Ratings were assigned in accordance with Compressed Gas Association (CGA) guidelines as published in CGA Pamphlet P-19-2009, CGA Recommended Hazard Ratings for Compressed Gases, 3rd Edition.

Issue Date                      23-Feb-2015  
 Revision Date                      23-Jul-2015  
 Revision Note                      Initial Release.

General Disclaimer

For terms and conditions, including limitation of liability, please refer to the purchase agreement in effect between Indiana Oxygen Company (or any of their affiliates and subsidiaries) and the purchaser.

DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES

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End of Safety Data Sheet