



# Right to Know Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet

Common Name: **LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS**

Synonyms: Autogas; Bottled Gas; L.P.G.; Liquefied Hydrocarbon Gas

Chemical Name: Petroleum Gases, Liquefied

Date: February 2001 Revision: May 2010

CAS Number: 68476-85-7

RTK Substance Number: 1118

DOT Number: UN 1075

## Description and Use

**Liquefied Petroleum Gas** is a colorless, odorless gas when pure, but is commonly used and shipped as a liquefied compressed gas with an odorant (such as *Methyl Mercaptan*) added. It is a mixture of primarily *Propane* and *Butane* with smaller amounts of *Isobutane*, *Butylene* and other *hydrocarbons*. It is used as a rocket fuel, aerosol propellant, auto fuel, refrigerant, for heating, and in cigarette lighters.

## Reasons for Citation

- ▶ **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** is on the Right to Know Hazardous Substance List because it is cited by OSHA, ACGIH, DOT and NIOSH.
- ▶ This chemical is on the Special Health Hazard Substance List.

[SEE GLOSSARY ON PAGE 5.](#)

## FIRST AID

### Eye Contact

- ▶ Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses, if worn, while rinsing. Seek medical attention.

### Skin Contact

- ▶ Immerse affected part in warm water. Seek medical attention.

### Inhalation

- ▶ Remove the person from exposure.
- ▶ Begin rescue breathing (using universal precautions) if breathing has stopped and CPR if heart action has stopped.
- ▶ Transfer promptly to a medical facility.

## EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Poison Control: 1-800-222-1222

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

NJDEP Hotline: 1-877-927-6337

National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802

**EMERGENCY RESPONDERS >>>> SEE LAST PAGE**

## Hazard Summary

Hazard Rating	NJDOH	NFPA
HEALTH	2	-
FLAMMABILITY	4	-
REACTIVITY	0	-

FLAMMABLE  
POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE  
CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE

Hazard Rating Key: 0=minimal; 1=slight; 2=moderate; 3=serious; 4=severe

- ▶ **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** can affect you when inhaled.
- ▶ Contact with **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** can cause frostbite.
- ▶ Very high levels of **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** can decrease the amount of *Oxygen* in the air and cause suffocation with symptoms of headache, dizziness, weakness, nausea, vomiting, loss of coordination and judgment, coma and death.
- ▶ **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** is a FLAMMABLE GAS and a DANGEROUS FIRE HAZARD.

## Workplace Exposure Limits

OSHA: The legal airborne permissible exposure limit (PEL) is **1,000 ppm** averaged over an 8-hour workshift.

NIOSH: The recommended airborne exposure limit (REL) is **1,000 ppm** averaged over a 10-hour workshift.

ACGIH: The threshold limit value (TLV) is **1,000 ppm** averaged over an 8-hour workshift.

- ▶ **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** decreases the amount of available *Oxygen*. Routinely measure *Oxygen* content to make sure it is at least 19.5% by volume.

## Determining Your Exposure

- ▶ Read the product manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and the label to determine product ingredients and important safety and health information about the product mixture.
- ▶ For each individual hazardous ingredient, read the New Jersey Department of Health Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet, available on the RTK website ([www.nj.gov/health/eoh/rtkweb](http://www.nj.gov/health/eoh/rtkweb)) or in your facility's RTK Central File or Hazard Communication Standard file.
- ▶ You have a right to this information under the New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act and the Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health (PEOSH) Act if you are a public worker in New Jersey, and under the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) if you are a private worker.
- ▶ The New Jersey Right to Know Act requires most employers to label chemicals in the workplace and requires public employers to provide their employees with information concerning chemical hazards and controls. The federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the PEOSH Hazard Communication Standard (N.J.A.C. 12:100-7) require employers to provide similar information and training to their employees.

This Fact Sheet is a summary of available information regarding the health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below.

## Health Hazard Information

### Acute Health Effects

The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to **Liquefied Petroleum Gas**:

- ▶ Contact with **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** can cause frostbite.
- ▶ Very high levels of **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** can decrease the amount of *Oxygen* in the air and cause suffocation with symptoms of headache, dizziness, weakness, nausea, vomiting, loss of coordination and judgment, coma and death.

### Chronic Health Effects

The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** and can last for months or years:

### Cancer Hazard

- ▶ According to the information presently available to the New Jersey Department of Health, **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** has not been tested for its ability to cause cancer in animals.

### Reproductive Hazard

- ▶ According to the information presently available to the New Jersey Department of Health, **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** has not been tested for its ability to affect reproduction.

### Other Effects

- ▶ No chronic (long-term) health effects are known at this time.

## Medical

### Medical Testing

There is no special test for this chemical. However, seek medical attention if illness occurs or overexposure is suspected.

Any evaluation should include a careful history of past and present symptoms with an exam. Medical tests that look for damage already done are not a substitute for controlling exposure.

Request copies of your medical testing. You have a legal right to this information under the OSHA Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records Standard (29 CFR 1910.1020).

## Workplace Controls and Practices

Very toxic chemicals, or those that are reproductive hazards or sensitizers, require expert advice on control measures if a less toxic chemical cannot be substituted. Control measures include: (1) enclosing chemical processes for severely irritating and corrosive chemicals, (2) using local exhaust ventilation for chemicals that may be harmful with a single exposure, and (3) using general ventilation to control exposures to skin and eye irritants. For further information on workplace controls, consult the NIOSH document on Control Banding at [www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/ctrlbanding/](http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/ctrlbanding/).

The following work practices are also recommended:

- ▶ Label process containers.
- ▶ Provide employees with hazard information and training.
- ▶ Monitor airborne chemical concentrations.
- ▶ Use engineering controls if concentrations exceed recommended exposure levels.
- ▶ Provide eye wash fountains and emergency showers.
- ▶ Wash or shower if skin comes in contact with a hazardous material.
- ▶ Always wash at the end of the workshift.
- ▶ Change into clean clothing if clothing becomes contaminated.
- ▶ Do not take contaminated clothing home.
- ▶ Get special training to wash contaminated clothing.
- ▶ Do not eat, smoke, or drink in areas where chemicals are being handled, processed or stored.
- ▶ Wash hands carefully before eating, smoking, drinking, applying cosmetics or using the toilet.

In addition, the following may be useful or required:

- ▶ Before entering a confined space where **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** is present, check to make sure sufficient *Oxygen* (19.5%) exists.
- ▶ Before entering a confined space where **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** may be present, check to make sure that an explosive concentration does not exist.

## Personal Protective Equipment

The OSHA Personal Protective Equipment Standard (29 CFR 1910.132) requires employers to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for each hazard and to train employees on how and when to use protective equipment.

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation.

### Gloves and Clothing

- ▶ Avoid skin contact with **Liquefied Petroleum Gas**. Wear personal protective equipment made from material which can not be permeated or degraded by this substance. Safety equipment suppliers and manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove and clothing material for your operation.

- ▶ Safety equipment manufacturers recommend Nitrile as a glove material for *Hydrocarbons, aliphatic, saturated*, and Tychem® BR, Responder®, and TK; and Trelchem® HPS and VPS, or the equivalent, as protective clothing materials for *Hydrocarbons, aliphatic, saturated*. Use turn out gear or flash protection if ignition/fire is the greatest hazard.
- ▶ Where exposure to cold equipment, vapors, or liquid may occur, employees should be provided with *insulated* gloves and special clothing designed to prevent the freezing of body tissues.
- ▶ All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.

### Eye Protection

- ▶ Wear non-vented, impact resistant goggles when working with fumes, gases, or vapors.
- ▶ If additional protection is needed for the entire face, use in combination with a face shield. A face shield should not be used without another type of eye protection.

### Respiratory Protection

**Improper use of respirators is dangerous.** Respirators should only be used if the employer has implemented a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing, and medical exams, as described in the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

- ▶ Where the potential exists for exposure over **1,000 ppm**, use a NIOSH approved supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. For increased protection use in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus or an emergency escape air cylinder.
- ▶ Exposure to **2,000 ppm** is immediately dangerous to life and health. If the possibility of exposure above **2,000 ppm** exists, use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode equipped with an emergency escape air cylinder.
- ▶ Exposure to **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** is dangerous because it can replace *Oxygen* and lead to suffocation. Only a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the positive pressure mode should be used in *Oxygen* deficient environments.

## Fire Hazards

If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped as stated in the OSHA Fire Brigades Standard (29 CFR 1910.156).

- ▶ **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** is a FLAMMABLE GAS.
- ▶ Stop flow of gas (the gas cloud is invisible) or allow to burn.
- ▶ POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE.
- ▶ CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE.
- ▶ Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- ▶ Vapor is heavier than air and may travel a distance to cause a fire or explosion far from the source or flash back.
- ▶ Flow, agitation, low humidity and other factors may generate electrostatic charges resulting in fire and/or explosion.
- ▶ **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** may form an ignitable vapor/air mixture in closed tanks or containers.

## Spills and Emergencies

If employees are required to clean-up spills, they must be properly trained and equipped. The OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (29 CFR 1910.120) may apply.

If **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** is leaked, take the following steps:

- ▶ Evacuate personnel and secure and control entrance to the area.
- ▶ Eliminate ignition sources.
- ▶ Ventilate area of leak to disperse the gas.
- ▶ Stop flow of gas. If source of leak is a cylinder and the leak cannot be stopped in place, remove the leaking cylinder to a safe place in the open air, and repair leak or allow cylinder to empty.
- ▶ Conduct air monitoring to determine that *Oxygen* levels are above 19.5% and the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) is not being exceeded.
- ▶ Keep **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** out of confined spaces, such as sewers, because of the possibility of an explosion.
- ▶ Turn leaking cylinder with leak up to prevent escape of gas in liquid state.
- ▶ It may be necessary to contain and dispose of **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** as a HAZARDOUS WASTE. Contact your state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) or your regional office of the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for specific recommendations.

## Handling and Storage

Prior to working with **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** you should be trained on its proper handling and storage.

- ▶ **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** is not compatible with OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE).
- ▶ Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area away from COMBUSTIBLES.
- ▶ Sources of ignition, such as smoking and open flames, are prohibited where **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** is used, handled, or stored.
- ▶ Metal containers involving the transfer of **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** should be grounded and bonded.
- ▶ Use explosion-proof electrical equipment and fittings wherever **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** is used, handled, manufactured, or stored.
- ▶ Use only non-sparking tools and equipment, especially when opening and closing containers of **Liquefied Petroleum Gas**.
- ▶ **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** may accumulate static electricity when being filled into properly grounded containers.

## Occupational Health Information Resources

The New Jersey Department of Health offers multiple services in occupational health. These services include providing informational resources, educational materials, public presentations, and industrial hygiene and medical investigations and evaluations.

### For more information, please contact:

New Jersey Department of Health  
Right to Know  
PO Box 368  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0368  
Phone: 609-984-2202  
Fax: 609-984-7407  
E-mail: [rtk@doh.state.nj.us](mailto:rtk@doh.state.nj.us)  
Web address: <http://www.nj.gov/health/eoh/rtkweb>

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## GLOSSARY

**ACGIH** is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. They publish guidelines called Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

**Acute Exposure Guideline Levels** (AEGs) are established by the EPA. They describe the risk to humans resulting from once-in-a-lifetime, or rare, exposure to airborne chemicals.

**Boiling point** is the temperature at which a substance can change its physical state from a liquid to a gas.

A **carcinogen** is a substance that causes cancer.

The **CAS number** is unique, identifying number, assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service, to a specific chemical.

**CFR** is the Code of Federal Regulations, which are the regulations of the United States government.

A **combustible** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that will burn.

A **corrosive** substance is a gas, liquid or solid that causes destruction of human skin or severe corrosion of containers.

The **critical temperature** is the temperature above which a gas cannot be liquefied, regardless of the pressure applied.

**DEP** is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

**DOT** is the Department of Transportation, the federal agency that regulates the transportation of chemicals.

**EPA** is the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

**ERG** is the Emergency Response Guidebook. It is a guide for emergency responders for transportation emergencies involving hazardous substances.

**Emergency Response Planning Guideline** (ERPG) values provide estimates of concentration ranges where one reasonably might anticipate observing adverse effects.

A **fetus** is an unborn human or animal.

A **flammable** substance is a solid, liquid, vapor or gas that will ignite easily and burn rapidly.

The **flash point** is the temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off vapor that can form a flammable mixture with air.

**IARC** is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group.

**Ionization Potential** is the amount of energy needed to remove an electron from an atom or molecule. It is measured in electron volts.

**IRIS** is the Integrated Risk Information System database on human health effects that may result from exposure to various chemicals, maintained by federal EPA.

**LEL or Lower Explosive Limit**, is the lowest concentration of a combustible substance (gas or vapor) in the air capable of continuing an explosion.

**mg/m<sup>3</sup>** means milligrams of a chemical in a cubic meter of air. It is a measure of concentration (weight/volume).

A **mutagen** is a substance that causes mutations. A **mutation** is a change in the genetic material in a body cell. Mutations can lead to birth defects, miscarriages, or cancer.

**NFPA** is the National Fire Protection Association. It classifies substances according to their fire and explosion hazard.

**NIOSH** is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It tests equipment, evaluates and approves respirators, conducts studies of workplace hazards, and proposes standards to OSHA.

**NTP** is the National Toxicology Program which tests chemicals and reviews evidence for cancer.

**OSHA** is the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards.

**PEOSHA** is the New Jersey Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Act, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards in public workplaces.

**Permeated** is the movement of chemicals through protective materials.

**ppm** means parts of a substance per million parts of air. It is a measure of concentration by volume in air.

**Protective Action Criteria** (PAC) are values established by the Department of Energy and are based on AEGs and ERPGs. They are used for emergency planning of chemical release events.

A **reactive** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that releases energy under certain conditions.

**STEL** is a Short Term Exposure Limit which is usually a 15-minute exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day.

A **teratogen** is a substance that causes birth defects by damaging the fetus.

**UEL or Upper Explosive Limit** is the highest concentration in air above which there is too much fuel (gas or vapor) to begin a reaction or explosion.

**Vapor Density** is the ratio of the weight of a given volume of one gas to the weight of another (usually *Air*), at the same temperature and pressure.

The **vapor pressure** is a force exerted by the vapor in equilibrium with the solid or liquid phase of the same substance. The higher the vapor pressure the higher concentration of the substance in air.

Common Name: **LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS**

Synonyms: Autogas; Bottled Gas; L.P.G.; Liquefied Hydrocarbon Gas

CAS No: 68476-85-7

Molecular Formula: C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>/C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>/C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>/C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>

RTK Substance No: 1118

Description: Colorless, odorless gas when pure, commonly used and shipped as a liquefied, compressed gas with an odorant (*Methyl Mercaptan*)

### HAZARD DATA

Hazard Rating	Firefighting	Reactivity
<p><b>2 - Health</b></p> <p><b>4 - Fire</b></p> <p><b>0 - Reactivity</b></p> <p><b>DOT#:</b> UN 1075</p> <p><b>ERG Guide #:</b> 115</p> <p><b>Hazard Class:</b> 2 (Flammable gas)</p>	<p><b>FLAMMABLE GAS</b></p> <p>Stop flow of gas (the gas cloud is invisible) or allow to burn.</p> <p><b>POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE.</b></p> <p><b>CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE.</b></p> <p>Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.</p> <p>Vapors may travel to a source of ignition and flash back or cause a fire or explosion far from the source.</p> <p>Flow, agitation, low humidity and other factors may generate electrostatic charges resulting in fire and/or explosion.</p> <p><b>Liquefied Petroleum Gas</b> may form an ignitable vapor/air mixture in closed tanks or containers.</p>	<p><b>Liquefied Petroleum Gas</b> is not compatible with <b>OXIDIZING AGENTS</b> (such as <b>PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE</b>).</p>

### SPILL/LEAKS

**Isolation Distance:**

Spill: 100 meters (330 feet)

Fire: 1,600 meters (1 mile)

Stop flow of gas. If source of leak is a cylinder and the leak cannot be stopped in place, remove the leaking cylinder to a safe place in the open air, and repair leak or allow cylinder to empty.

Conduct air monitoring to determine that *Oxygen* levels are above 19.5% and the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) is not being exceeded.

Use only non-sparking tools and equipment, especially when opening and closing containers of **Liquefied Petroleum Gas**.

Keep **Liquefied Petroleum Gas** out of confined spaces, such as sewers, because of the possibility of an explosion.

Turn leaking cylinder with leak up to prevent escape of gas in liquid state.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Odor Threshold:</b>	Odorless when pure
<b>Flash Point:</b>	-155°F (-104°C) <i>Propane</i> ; -105°F (-76°C) <i>Butane</i>
<b>LEL:</b>	1.9% to 2.1%
<b>UEL:</b>	8.5% to 9.5%
<b>Auto Ignition Temp:</b>	761° to 871°F (405° to 466°C)
<b>Vapor Density:</b>	1.4 (air = 1)
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	>760 mm Hg at 68°F (20°C)
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	0.51 to 0.58 (water = 1)
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	Insoluble
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	>-44°F (-42°C)
<b>Ionization Potential:</b>	10.95 eV
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	42 to 58

### EXPOSURE LIMITS

**OSHA:** 1,000 ppm, 8-hr TWA

**NIOSH:** 1,000 ppm, 10-hr TWA

**ACGIH:** 1,000 ppm, 8-hr TWA

**IDLH:** 2,000 ppm

The Protective Action Criteria values are:

PAC-1 = 2,000 ppm    PAC-2 = 2,000 ppm

PAC-3 = 2,000 ppm

### PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

<b>Gloves:</b>	<i>Insulated Nitrile</i> (>8-hr breakthrough for <i>Propane</i> )
<b>Coveralls:</b>	<b>Use turn out gear or flash protection if ignition/fire is the greatest hazard!</b> <i>Tychem® Responder®</i> (>8-hr breakthrough for <i>Propane</i> )
<b>Respirator:</b>	>1,000 ppm or <19.5% <i>Oxygen</i> - SCBA

### HEALTH EFFECTS

<b>Eyes:</b>	Contact with liquid or gas causes frostbite
<b>Skin:</b>	Contact with liquid or gas causes frostbite
<b>Inhalation:</b>	Headache, dizziness, weakness, nausea, vomiting, loss of coordination and judgment, coma and death

### FIRST AID AND DECONTAMINATION

**Remove** the person from exposure.

**Flush** eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if worn. Seek medical attention.

**Immerse** affected part in warm water. Seek medical attention.

**Begin** artificial respiration if breathing has stopped and CPR if necessary.

**Transfer** promptly to a medical facility.