SAFETY DATA SHEET

Liquefied Natural Gas

1. IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND THE SUPPLIER

Product Name:	Liquefied Natural Gas
UN Number:	UN 1972
Synonyms/ Other Means of Identification:	LNG
Methane, Refrigerated Liquid/	
Natural Gas, Refrigerated Liquid	
Recommended Use:	Fuel
Supplier's Name:	Everett LNG Terminal
Address:	18 Rover Street, Everett, MA 02149
Telephone:	617-381-8536 or 8542
FAX:	617-387-5293
Emergency:	617-381-8536 or 8542
Classification	

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

H220 -- Flammable gases -- Category 1
H281 -- Gases under pressure -- Refrigerated liquefied gas

Label Elements

DANGER
Extremely flammable gas. (H220)*
Contains refrigerated gas; may cause cryogenic burns or injury. (H281)*
Gas may reduce oxygen in confined spaces.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (continued)

Precautionary Statement(s):

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. (P202)*
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. (P210)*
Take precautionary measures against static discharge. (P243)*
Wear cold insulating gloves/face shield/eye protection. (P282)*
Get immediate medical advice/attention. (P315)*
Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area. (P336)*
Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely. (P377)*
Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. (P381)*
Protect from sunlight. Store in a well ventilated place. (P410+P403)*

** (Applicable GHS hazard code.)*

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS Number	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	ACGIH STEL	% by volume
Methane	74-82-8	N/A	N/A	N/A	86 – 97
Ethane	74-82-0	N/A	N/A	N/A	3-9
Propane	74-98-6	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-3
I Butane	75-28-5	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.5
N Butane	106-97-8	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.7
Pentane	109-66-0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.3
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-1.4

A complex mixture of light gases separated from raw natural gas consisting of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C1 through C4, predominantly C1 (methane) and C2 (ethane). Vaporized LNG is odorized with trace amounts of tert-butyl mercaptan (typically below 0.1% by volume).

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: In case of frostbite or freeze burns, gently irrigate the eyes with cool or lukewarm water. Open eyelids wide to allow liquid to evaporate. If the person cannot tolerate light, cover the eyes with a bandage or handkerchief. Seek immediate medical treatment.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing and flush affected area with cool to lukewarm water. Rewarming of the area is advisable, but do not use direct heat or hot water. Seek immediate medical attention if blistering or frostbite has occurred.

Inhalation: Remove person to fresh air. If the person is not breathing, commence artificial respiration. If breathing is labored, administer oxygen if trained to do so. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion (Swallowing): This material is a gas under normal atmospheric conditions and ingestion is unlikely.

Most important symptoms and effects

Acute: Anesthetic effects at high concentrations.

Delayed: None known or anticipated. See Section 11 for information on effects from chronic exposure, if any.

Notes to Physician: Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to high
concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents (e.g., in enclosed spaces or with deliberate abuse). The use of other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential should be considered. If sympathomimetic drugs are administered, observe for the development of cardiac arrhythmias.

5. FIRE – FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or halon. DO NOT use water; water dramatically increases vaporization rate, thereby increasing size of fire.

OSHA/NFPA Flammability Class: Flammable gas

Special Firefighting Procedures: Vapor when ignited is considered a Class B fire. Gas fires should not be extinguished unless flow of gas can be immediately stopped. Shut off gas and allow gas to burn out. Best method of control is to shut-off fuel source. High expansion foam can be used to reduce intensity of fire. Use water spray to cool surroundings, but do not introduce water into LNG pool. For large fires, the use of unmanned fire monitors to cool surrounding structures may be advantageous to reduce personnel exposure.

Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazards: Vapors are initially heavier than air and may travel short distances to a point of ignition. As vapor warms above -166^{o}F, it becomes lighter than air. Re-ignition or explosion hazard exists if flame is extinguished without shutting off fuel source. Explosion hazard in confined spaces (i.e. sewer, manholes); unlikely if in open space.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Stop discharge of LNG. Evacuate non-essential personnel and shut-off all ignition sources. Stay upwind. Vapor cloud may be whitish in color, but color may dissipate as cloud disperses – fire hazard is still present! Divert liquid and vapor from buildings and other confined spaces. Control spread of vapor using water spray, but do not introduce water into LNG pool. Divert liquid from sewers, manholes, etc. using sand or dirt. Ventilate and gas test area before re-entry.

If discharge of LNG cannot be secured, evacuate area to 2000 feet. Be prepared to protect surrounding structures from radiant heat. Call in technical assistance immediately.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

Gas can accumulate in confined spaces and limit oxygen available for breathing. Use only with adequate ventilation. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-70 and/orAPI RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling or processing this material. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Cold burns may occur during filling operations. Containers and delivery lines may become cold enough to present cold burn hazard.

The use of hydrocarbon fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of incomplete combustion products (e.g. carbon monoxide, oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, benzene and other hydrocarbons) and/or dangerously low oxygen levels.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat and all sources of ignition.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Use adequate ventilation to keep vapor concentrations below flammable range, especially in confined spaces. Use explosion-proof equipment and fittings in classified areas.

Eye/Face Protection: Where there is a possibility of liquid splash, wear a full face shield.

Skin Protection: When contact with liquid may occur, wear an apron, full face shield, and appropriate gloves. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants (no cuffs) should be worn. Clothing should be fire-retardant.

Respiratory Protection: Use a NIOSH/MSHA-approved positive pressure supplied air respirator or SCBA for gas concentrations above permissible exposure limits, for a potentially uncontrolled release, if exposure levels are unknown, or in an oxygen-deficient atmosphere. Flammability limits should be considered when assessing the need to expose personnel to concentrations requiring respiratory protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

Appearance:	Colorless; Water-white
Physical Form:	Refrigerated Gas

Odor: No distinct odor
Odor Threshold: No data
pH: Not applicable
Vapor Pressure: >1000 mm Hg @ 77°F / 25°C
Vapor Density (air=1): 0.5
Initial Boiling Point/Range: -259 °F / -162 °C
Melting/Freezing Point: No data
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow): No data
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.426 @ 60ºF (15.6ºC)
Percent Volatile: 100%
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air): 5.0
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air): 15.0
Auto-ignition Temperature: 999 °F / 537 °C
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): >1
Flash Point: < -306 °F / < -188 °C
Boiling Point: -260ºF
Density (lbs/ft^3): 29
Solubility in Water: 100% volatile. Vaporized form may be trapped in ice formations.
Appearance / Odor: Liquid is colorless and odorless. Vaporized LNG creates vapor cloud in humid conditions; in dry conditions, vaporized form may be colorless and odorless.

NFPA 704 Hazard Class

Health: 3 **Flammability:** 4 **Instability:** 0
(0-Minimal, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-Serious, 4-Severe)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.
Conditions to Avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition. Heat will increase pressure in the storage tank.
Materials to Avoid (Incompatible Materials): Avoid contact with acids, aluminum chloride, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, halogens and oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.
Hazardous Polymerization: Not known to occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin: Vapor is not irritating. Direct contact with the skin or mucus membranes may cause freeze burns and frostbite. Signs of frostbite include a change in skin color to grey or white, possibly followed by blistering.

Ingestion: Unlikely.

Inhalation: Non-toxic by inhalation. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause CNS depression such as dizziness, drowsiness, headache, and similar symptoms with no long-term effect.

Vapor is a simple asphyxiant and will displace oxygen especially in confined spaces. Signs of asphyxiation will be noticeable when oxygen concentration is reduced below 16%. Symptoms may include rapid breathing and pulse rate, headache, dizziness, mental confusion, incoordination, mood changes, muscular weakness, tremors, cyanosis, narcosis, and numbness of the extremities. Unconsciousness and death may occur with inadequate oxygen levels.

Acute Health Hazard: Asphyxiation

Chronic Health Hazard: None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity: Petroleum gases will readily evaporate from the surface and would not be expected to have significant adverse effects in
the aquatic environment. Classification: No classified hazards.

Persistence and Degradability: The hydrocarbons in this material are expected to be inherently biodegradable. In practice, hydrocarbon gases are not likely to remain in solution long enough for biodegradation to be a significant loss process.

Bioaccumulative Potential: Log Kow values measured for the hydrocarbon gases range from 2.3 for propane to 2.8 for butane and are not regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil: Due to the extreme volatility of petroleum gases, air is the only environmental compartment in which these hydrocarbons will be found. In air, these hydrocarbons undergo photodegradation by reaction with hydroxyl radicals with half-lives ranging from 3.2 days for n-butane to 7 days for propane.

Other Adverse Effects: None anticipated.

13. DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Under ambient conditions, this material is a gas and would not typically be managed as a waste.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Shipping Description: UN1972, Methane, refrigerated liquid, 2.1
Non-Bulk Package Marking: None [***Not authorized in nonbulk packages.***]
Non-Bulk Package Labeling: None [***Not authorized in nonbulk packages.***]
Bulk Package/Placard Marking: Flammable gas / 1972, Methane, refrigerated liquid
Packaging - References: None; None; 173.318
(Exceptions; Non-bulk; Bulk)
Hazardous Substance: See Section 15 for RQ`s
Emergency Response Guide: 115
Note: ***Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code:*** *N/A*

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)

Shipping Description:	UN1972, Methane, refrigerated liquid, 2.1
Non-Bulk Package Marking:	Methane, refrigerated liquid, UN1972
Labels:	Flammable gas
Placards/Marking (Bulk):	Flammable / UN1972
Packaging - Non-Bulk:	P203
EMS:	F-D, S-U

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds):

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)
Acute Health: Yes
Chronic Health: No
Fire Hazard: Yes
Pressure Hazard: Yes
Reactive Hazard: No

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372.

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds):

EPA's Petroleum Exclusion applies to this material - (CERCLA 101(14)).

California Proposition 65:

This material does not contain any chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other
reproductive harm at concentrations that trigger the warning requirements of California Proposition 65.

International Hazard Classification Canada:

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Regulations.

WHMIS Hazard Class:

A - Compressed Gas
B1 - Flammable Gases

National Chemical Inventories

All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA
All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements.

U.S. Export Control Classification Number:

EAR99

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Issue: November 2018

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Methane

1. IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND THE SUPPLIER

Product Name:	Methane
Synonyms/ Other Means of Identification:	Gaseous Natural Gas
Methyl Hydride	
Natural Gas	
Swamp Gas	
Marsh gas	
Recommended Use:	Fuel
Supplier's Name:	Everett LNG Terminal
Address:	18 Rover Street, Everett, MA 02149
Telephone:	617-381-8536 or 8542
FAX:	617-387-5293
Emergency:	617-381-8536 or 8542
Classification	

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

H220 -- Flammable gases -- Category 1
H281 -- Gases under pressure

Label Elements

DANGER
Extremely flammable gas. (H220)*
Contains refrigerated gas; may cause cryogenic burns or injury. (H281)*
Gas may reduce oxygen in confined spaces.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (continued)

Precautionary Statement(s):

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. (P202)*
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. (P210)*
Take precautionary measures against static discharge. (P243)*
Get immediate medical advice/attention. (P315)*
Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely. (P377)*
Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. (P381)*
Protect from sunlight. Store in a well ventilated place. (P410+P403)*

** (Applicable GHS hazard code.)*

4. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS Number	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	ACGIH STEL	% by volume
Methane	74-82-8	N/A	N/A	N/A	86 – 97
Ethane	74-82-0	N/A	N/A	N/A	3-9
Propane	74-98-6	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-3
I Butane	75-28-5	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.5
N Butane	106-97-8	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.7
Pentane	109-66-0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.3
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-1.4

A complex mixture of light gases separated from raw natural gas consisting of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C1 through C4, predominantly C1 (methane) and C2 (ethane). Methane is odorized with trace amounts of tert-butyl mercaptan (typically below 0.1% by volume).

5. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Remove person to fresh air. If the person is not breathing, commence artificial respiration. If breathing is labored, administer oxygen if trained to do so. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion (Swallowing): This material is a gas under normal atmospheric conditions and ingestion is unlikely.

Most important symptoms and effects

Acute: Non-toxic, however it can cause asphyxiation in enclosed spaces by displacing oxygen. Anesthetic effects at high concentrations. A victim of asphyxiation may appear dizzy, drowsy, or unconscious.

Delayed: None known or anticipated. See Section 11 for information on effects from chronic exposure, if any.

6. FIRE – FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, water fog or halon.

OSHA/NFPA Flammability Class: Flammable gas

Special Firefighting Procedures: Methane when ignited is considered a Class B fire. Gas fires should not be extinguished unless flow of gas can be immediately stopped. Shut off gas and allow gas to burn out. Best method of control is to shut-off fuel source. High expansion foam can be used to reduce intensity of fire. Use water spray to cool surroundings. For large fires, the use of unmanned fire monitors to cool surrounding structures may be advantageous to reduce personnel exposure.

Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazards: Methane from vaporized liquefied natural gas (LNG) are initially heavier than air and may travel short distances to a point of ignition. As vapor warms above -166^{o}F, it becomes lighter than air. Re-ignition or explosion hazard exists if flame is extinguished without shutting off fuel source. Explosion hazard in confined spaces (i.e. sewer, manholes); unlikely if in open space.

7. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Stop discharge of methane. Evacuate non-essential personnel and shut-off all ignition sources. Stay upwind. Divert vapor from buildings and other confined spaces. Control spread of vapor using water spray Ventilate and gas test area before re-entry.

Be prepared to protect surrounding structures from radiant heat. Call in technical assistance immediately.

8. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

Gas can accumulate in confined spaces and limit oxygen available for breathing. Use only with adequate ventilation. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-70 and/orAPI RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling or processing this material. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146.

The use of hydrocarbon fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of incomplete combustion products (e.g. carbon monoxide, oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, benzene and other hydrocarbons) and/or dangerously low oxygen levels.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death.

9. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Use adequate ventilation to keep vapor concentrations below flammable range, especially in confined spaces. Use explosion-proof equipment and fittings in classified areas.

Eye/Face Protection: None required.

Skin Protection: Clothing should be fire-retardant.

Respiratory Protection: Use a NIOSH/MSHA-approved positive pressure supplied air respirator or SCBA for gas concentrations above permissible exposure limits, for a potentially uncontrolled release, if exposure levels are unknown, or in an oxygen-deficient atmosphere. Flammability limits should be considered when assessing the need to expose personnel to concentrations requiring respiratory protection.

10. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Note: Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

Appearance:	Colorless
Physical Form:	Gas
Odor:	No distinct odor
Odor Threshold:	No data
pH:	Not applicable
Vapor Density (air=1):	0.56
Initial Boiling Point/Range:	-259 °F / -162 °C
Solubility in Water:	Negligible

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.46 @ 60ºF (15.6ºC)
Percent Volatile: 100%
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air): 5.0
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air): 15.0
Auto-ignition Temperature: 999 °F / 537 °C
Flash Point: < -360 °F / < -217.78 °C

NFPA 704 Hazard Class

Health: 1 **Flammability:** 4 **Instability:** 0
(0-Minimal, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-Serious, 4-Severe)

11. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.
Conditions to Avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition. Heat will increase pressure in the storage tank.
Materials to Avoid (Incompatible Materials): Avoid contact with acids, aluminum chloride, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, halogens and oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.
Hazardous Polymerization: Not known to occur.

12. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin: Vapor is not irritating.

Ingestion: Unlikely.

Inhalation: Non-toxic by inhalation. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause CNS depression such as dizziness, drowsiness, headache, and similar symptoms with no long-term effect.

Vapor is a simple asphyxiant and will displace oxygen especially in confined spaces. Signs of asphyxiation will be noticeable when oxygen concentration is reduced below 16%. Symptoms may include rapid breathing and pulse rate, headache, dizziness, mental confusion, incoordination, mood changes, muscular weakness, tremors, cyanosis, narcosis, and numbness of the extremities. Unconsciousness and death may occur with inadequate oxygen levels.

Acute Health Hazard: Asphyxiation

Chronic Health Hazard: None

13. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity: Will readily evaporate from the surface and would not be expected to have significant adverse effects in
the aquatic environment.

Persistence and Degradability: The hydrocarbons in this material are expected to be inherently biodegradable. In practice, hydrocarbon gases are not likely to remain in solution long enough for biodegradation to be a significant loss process.

Bioaccumulative Potential: Log Kow values measured for the hydrocarbon gases range from 2.3 for propane to 2.8 for butane and are not regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil: Due to the extreme volatility of petroleum gases, air is the only environmental compartment in which these hydrocarbons will be found. In air, these hydrocarbons undergo photodegradation by reaction with hydroxyl radicals with half-lives ranging from 3.2 days for n-butane to 7 days for propane.

Other Adverse Effects: None anticipated.

14. DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Under ambient conditions, this material is a gas and would not typically be managed as a waste.

15. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Shipping Description: UN1971, Methane , Class 2.1
Non-Bulk Package Marking: None [***Not authorized in nonbulk packages.***]
Non-Bulk Package Labeling: None [***Not authorized in nonbulk packages.***]
Bulk Package/Placard Marking: Flammable gas / 1971, Methane, Class 2.1
Packaging - References: None; None; 173.318
(Exceptions; Non-bulk; Bulk)
Hazardous Substance: See Section 15 for RQ`s
Emergency Response Guide: 115
Note: ***Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code:*** *N/A*

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)

Shipping Description: UN1971, Methane
Non-Bulk Package Marking: Methane, UN1971
Labels: Flammable gas
Placards/Marking (Bulk): Flammable / UN1971
Packaging - Non-Bulk: P203
EMS: F-D, S-U

16. REGULATORY INFORMATION

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds):

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)
Acute Health: Yes
Chronic Health: No
Fire Hazard: Yes
Pressure Hazard: Yes
Reactive Hazard: No

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372.

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds):

EPA's Petroleum Exclusion applies to this material - (CERCLA 101(14)).

California Proposition 65:

This material does not contain any chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other
reproductive harm at concentrations that trigger the warning requirements of California Proposition 65.

International Hazard Classification Canada:

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Regulations.

WHMIS Hazard Class:

A - Compressed Gas
B1 - Flammable Gases

National Chemical Inventories

All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA
All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements.

17. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Issue: November 2018