

**Section 1: Identification of the substance or mixture and of the supplier**

<b>Product Name:</b>	Natural Gas, Sweet (Canada)
<b>SDS Number:</b>	791783
<b>Synonyms/Other Means of Identification:</b>	Raw Gas Sweet Raw Gas Sweet Natural Gas Wellhead Natural Gas, Sweet
<b>Intended Use:</b>	Fuel
<b>Manufacturer:</b>	ConocoPhillips Canada Limited or its Affiliates PO Box 130, 401 9th Ave. SW Calgary, Alberta T2P 2H7 Canada
<b>Emergency Health and Safety Number:</b>	Chemtrec: 800-424-9300 (24 Hours) CANUTEC (613) 996-6666
<b>Customer Service:</b>	403-233-4000
<b>Technical Information:</b>	403-233-4000
<b>SDS Information:</b>	Phone: 855-244-0762 Email: SDS@conocophillips.com URL: www.conocophillips.com

**Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification****Classification**

H220 -- Flammable gases -- Category 1

H280 -- Gases under pressure -- Liquefied gas

**Label Elements****DANGER****Extremely flammable gas. (H220)\*****Contains gas under pressure. May explode if heated. (H280)\*****Gas may reduce oxygen in confined spaces.****Precautionary Statement(s):**

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. (P210)\*

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.)

### Section 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CASRN	Concentration <sup>1</sup>
Natural gas	8006-14-2	100

<sup>1</sup> All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

Crude oil, natural gas and natural gas condensate can contain minor amounts of sulfur, nitrogen and oxygen containing organic compounds as well as trace amounts of heavy metals like mercury, arsenic, nickel, and vanadium. Composition can vary depending on the source of crude.

### Section 4: First Aid Measures

**Eye Contact:** For contact with the liquefied gas, remove contact lenses if present and easy to do, hold eyelids apart and gently flush the affected eye(s) with lukewarm water. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Skin Contact:** Liquefied gases may cause cryogenic burns or injury. Treat burned or frostbitten skin by flushing or immersing the affected area(s) in lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area. Do not remove clothing that adheres due to freezing. After sensation has returned to the frostbitten skin, keep skin warm, dry, and clean. If blistering occurs, apply a sterile dressing. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Inhalation (Breathing):** If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered by qualified personnel. If symptoms persist, seek 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.

### Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures



#### NFPA 704 Hazard Class

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

**Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:** Extremely flammable. Contents under pressure. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire. Drains can be plugged and valves made inoperable by the formation of ice if rapid evaporation of large quantities of the liquefied gas occurs. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses – may cause explosion hazard in drains and may reignite.

**Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical or carbon dioxide is recommended. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

**Fire Fighting Instructions:** For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. If this cannot be done, allow fire to burn. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Stay away from ends of container. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

## Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

**Personal Precautions:** Extremely flammable. Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Beware of accumulation of gas in low areas or contained areas, where explosive concentrations may occur. Prevent from entering drains or any place where accumulation may occur. Ventilate area and allow to evaporate. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

**Environmental Precautions:** Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard.

**Methods for Containment and Clean-Up:** Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken.

## Section 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).

Contents under pressure. 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/or API 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.

Mercury and other heavy metals may be present in trace quantities in crude oil, raw natural gas, and condensates. Production and processing of these materials can lead to "drop-out" of elemental mercury in enclosed vessels and pipe work, typically at the low point of any process equipment because of its density. Mercury may also occur in other process system deposits such as sludges, sands, scales, waxes, and filter media. Personnel engaged in work with equipment where mercury deposits might occur (confined space entry, sampling, opening drain valves, draining process lines, etc), may be exposed to a mercury hazard (see sections 3 and 8).

**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. Avoid exposing any part of a compressed-gas cylinder to temperatures above 125F(51.6C). Gas cylinders should be stored outdoors or in well ventilated storerooms at no lower than ground level and should be quickly removable in an emergency.

## Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Component	ACGIH	OSHA	Other
Natural gas	TWA: 1000 ppm as Aliphatic Hydrocarbons C1-4	---	---

**Note:** State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

**Engineering controls:** If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

**Eye/Face Protection:** The use of eye protection (such as splash goggles) that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended when there is potential liquid contact to the eye. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

**Skin/Hand Protection:** Wear thermal insulating gloves and face shield or eye protection when working with materials that present thermal hazards (hot or cold).

**Respiratory Protection:** A NIOSH approved, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode should be used in situations of oxygen deficiency (oxygen content less than 19.5 percent), unknown exposure concentrations, or situations that are immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH).

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Workplace monitoring plans should consider the possibility that heavy metals such as mercury may concentrate in processing vessels and equipment presenting the possibility of exposure during various sampling and maintenance operations. Implement appropriate respiratory protection and the use of other protective equipment as dictated by monitoring results (See Sections 2 and 7).

**Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.**

## Section 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.

<b>Appearance:</b>	Colorless
<b>Physical Form:</b>	Liquefied Gas
<b>Odor:</b>	No distinct odor
<b>Odor Threshold:</b>	No data
<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapor Density (air=1):</b>	<1
<b>Initial Boiling Point/Range:</b>	-251 to -161 °F / -157 to -107 °C
<b>Melting/Freezing Point:</b>	-297 °F / -183 °C
<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	Slight
<b>Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow):</b>	No data
<b>Specific Gravity (water=1):</b>	0.422 @ 60°F (15.6°C)
<b>Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):</b>	No data

Flash Point:	-307 °F / -188 °C
Test Method:	Setaflash Closed Cup (SCC), ASTM D3828, EPA 1020
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	5.0
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	14.0
Auto-ignition Temperature:	1004 °F / 540 °C

## Section 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.

## Section 11: Toxicological Information

### Information on Toxicological Effects of Substance/Mixture

<u>Acute Toxicity</u>	<u>Hazard</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>	<u>LC50/LD50 Data</u>
Inhalation	Unlikely to be harmful	Asphyxiant. High concentrations in confined spaces may limit oxygen available for breathing. See Signs and Symptoms.	> 20,000 ppm
Skin Absorption	Skin absorption is not anticipated		Not applicable
Ingestion (Swallowing)	Ingestion is not anticipated		Not applicable

**Aspiration Hazard:** Not applicable

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Not expected to be irritating. Contact with the liquefied or pressurized gas may cause frostbite ("cold" burn).

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** Not expected to be irritating. Contact with the liquefied or pressurized gas may cause momentary freezing followed by swelling and eye damage.

**Signs and Symptoms:** Light hydrocarbon gases are simple asphyxiants and can cause anesthetic effects at high concentrations. Symptoms of overexposure, which are reversible if exposure is stopped, can include shortness of breath, drowsiness, headaches, confusion, decreased coordination, visual disturbances and vomiting. Continued exposure can lead to hypoxia (inadequate oxygen), rapid breathing, cyanosis (bluish discoloration of the skin), numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death.

**Skin Sensitization:** Skin contact is not anticipated.

**Respiratory Sensitization:** Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** Not expected to cause organ effects from repeated exposure.

**Carcinogenicity:** Not expected to cause cancer. This substance is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP or OSHA.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity.

**Other Comments:** High concentrations may reduce the amount of oxygen available for breathing, especially in confined spaces. Hypoxia (inadequate oxygen) during pregnancy may have adverse effects on the developing fetus.

#### Information on Toxicological Effects of Components

### Section 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. Hydrogen sulfide, if present in refinery gas streams, will be rapidly oxidized in water and insoluble sulfides precipitated from water when metallic radicals are present.

**Bioaccumulative Potential:** Since the log Kow values measured for refinery gas constituents are below 3, they 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 they 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.

### Section 13: Disposal Considerations

This material is a gas and would not typically be managed as a waste.

### Section 14: Transport Information

#### Canadian (TDG)

**Shipping Description:** UN1971, Natural gas, compressed, 2.1

#### Small Means of Containment

**Package Marking:** Natural gas, compressed, UN1971

**Package Labeling:** Flammable gas

#### Large Means of Containment

**Package Placard/Marking:** Flammable gas / 1971

**Emergency Response Guide:** 115

**Note:** ERAP Index - 3000

#### U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

**Shipping Description:** UN1971, Natural gas, compressed, 2.1

**Non-Bulk Package Marking:** Natural gas, compressed, UN1971

**Non-Bulk Package Labeling:** Flammable gas

**Bulk Package/Placard Marking:** Flammable gas / 1971

**Packaging - References:** 49 CFR 173.306; 173.302; 173.302  
(Exceptions; Non-bulk; Bulk)

**Hazardous Substance:** None

**Emergency Response Guide:** 115

**Note:** *The following alternate shipping description order may be used until January 1, 2013:*  
**Proper Shipping name, Hazard Class or Division, (Subsidiary Hazard if any), UN or NA number, Packing Group**  
*Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable*  
**Other shipping description elements may be required for DOT compliance.**

**International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)**

**Shipping Description:** UN1971, Natural gas, compressed, 2.1  
**Non-Bulk Package Marking:** Natural gas, compressed, UN1971  
**Labels:** Flammable gas  
**Placards/Marking (Bulk):** Flammable gas / 1971  
**Packaging - Non-Bulk:** P200  
**EMS:** F-D, S-U

**International Civil Aviation Org. / International Air Transport Assoc. (ICAO/IATA)**

**UN/ID #:** UN1971  
**Proper Shipping Name:** Natural gas, compressed  
**Hazard Class/Division:** 2.1  
**Subsidiary risk:** None  
**Packing Group:** None  
**Non-Bulk Package Marking:** Natural gas, compressed, UN1971  
**Labels:** Flammable gas , Cargo Aircraft Only  
**ERG Code:** 10L

	LTD. QTY	Passenger Aircraft	Cargo Aircraft Only
<b>Packaging Instruction #:</b>	<i>Forbidden</i>	<i>Forbidden</i>	200
<b>Max. Net Qty. Per Package:</b>	<i>Forbidden</i>	<i>Forbidden</i>	150 kg

**Section 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

## Section 16: Other Information

<b>Date of Issue:</b>	03-Apr-2012
<b>Status:</b>	FINAL
<b>Previous Issue Date:</b>	12-Jan-2012
<b>Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:</b>	Identified Hazards (Section 2) Precautionary Statement(s) (Section 2) First Aid (Section 4) Shipping information (Section 14) Regulatory information (Section 15)
<b>SDS Number:</b>	791783

### Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

### Disclaimer of Expressed and implied Warranties:

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