SAFETY DATA SHEET
According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Natural gas, dried

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade name</th>
<th>Natural gas, dried</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Product code</td>
<td>002D6782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS-No.</td>
<td>68410-63-9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

- Use of the Substance/Mixture: Heating-Fuel, Raw material for industry
- This product is exempt from the obligation to register under REACH in accordance with Article 2(7).

- Uses advised against: This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier: Shell Energy Deutschland GmbH
Suhrenkamp 71-77
D-22284 Hamburg
Telephone: +49 40 6324-4721
Telefax: +49 40 6324-4799
Email Contact for Safety Data Sheet: TRSDS@shell.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number:
+49 30 3068-6790 (Giftnotruf Berlin)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

- Flammable gases, Category 1
  H220: Extremely flammable gas.
- Gases under pressure, Compressed gas
  H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
SAFETY DATA SHEET
According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

**Natural gas, dried**

Version 1.6 Revision Date 18.11.2019 Print Date 19.11.2019

Hazard pictograms

- [Image of hazard pictograms]

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :

- **PHYSICAL HAZARDS:**
  - H220 Extremely flammable gas.
  - H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

- **HEALTH HAZARDS:**
  - Not classified as a health hazard under CLP criteria.

- **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:**
  - Not classified as environmental hazard according to CLP criteria.

Precautionary statements :

- **Prevention:**
  - P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
  - P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

- **Response:**
  - P377 Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
  - P381 Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

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

- **Disposal:**
  - No precautionary phrases.

2.3 Other hazards

The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

High gas concentrations will displace available air; unconsciousness and death may occur suddenly from lack of oxygen.

Exposure to rapidly expanding gases may cause frost burns to eyes and/or skin.

Has the potential to contribute to Global Warming.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

- **Chemical nature**
  - A complex combination of hydrocarbons separated from natural gas. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons
having carbon numbers in the range of C1 through C4, predominantly methane and ethane.
It may also contain one or more of the following additives: odourants (usually ethyl mercaptan), anti-icing agents.

Product is not a mixture according to regulation 1907/2006/EC.

### Hazardous components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>EC-No.</th>
<th>Concentration [%]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural gas, dried</td>
<td>68410-63-9</td>
<td>270-085-9</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Further information

Contains:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>Identification number</th>
<th>Concentration [%]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>methane</td>
<td>74-82-8, 200-812-7</td>
<td>80 - 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethane</td>
<td>74-84-0, 200-814-8</td>
<td>0 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propane</td>
<td>74-98-6, 200-827-9</td>
<td>0 - 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butane</td>
<td>106-97-8, 203-448-7</td>
<td>0 - 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

**General advice**: Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.

**Protection of first-aiders**: When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.

**If inhaled**: Call emergency number for your location / facility. Remove to fresh air. Do not attempt to rescue the victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation as required and transport to the nearest medical facility.

**In case of skin contact**: In the event of frostbite, slowly warm the exposed area by rinsing with warm water. Seek medical advice. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

**In case of eye contact**: Flush eye with copious quantities of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
In the event of frostbite, slowly warm the exposed area by rinsing with warm water. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

If swallowed: In the unlikely event of ingestion, obtain medical attention immediately.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms: High gas concentrations will displace available air; unconsciousness and death may occur suddenly from lack of oxygen. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. Rapid release of gases which are liquids under pressure may cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evaporative cooling.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment: IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT! Potential for cardiac sensitisation, particularly in abuse situations. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these effects. Consider: oxygen therapy. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Shut off supply. If not possible and no risk to surroundings, let the fire burn itself out. Dry chemical or carbon dioxide. For large fires use water spray or fog.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting: Forms flammable mixture with air. If released, the resulting vapours will disperse with the prevailing wind. If a source of ignition is present where the vapour exists at 4-17% concentration in air, the vapour will burn along the flame front toward the source of the fuel.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Further information: Keep storage tanks, pipelines, fire exposed surfaces cool with
water delivered as a fine spray.
Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions:
6.1.1 For non emergency personnel:
Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Attempt to disperse the gas or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas meter.
6.1.2 For emergency responders:
Attempt to disperse vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example using fog sprays.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions:
Gases volatilize readily in air therefore the product is unlikely to pose a significant hazard to the environment.
Has the potential to contribute to Global Warming.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up:
Allow to evaporate.
Attempt to disperse the gas or to direct its flow to a safe location, for example by using fog sprays.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet., Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur., Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

General Precautions:
Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of
7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling: Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Earth all equipment. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

Product Transfer: Earth all equipment. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Delivery lines may become cold enough to present a cold burns hazard.

Fire-fighting class: Fire hazard classification:

C.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage class (TRGS 510): 2A, Gases

Other data: Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions. These include issuing of work permits, gas-freeing of tanks, using a manned harness and lifelines and wearing air-supplied breathing apparatus. Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product. Prior to entry and whilst cleaning is underway, the atmosphere within the tank must be monitored using an oxygen meter and explosimeter. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.

Packaging material: Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use stainless steel., For lines and fittings, use mild steel, stainless steel. Unsuitable material: Elastomers (gaskets, seals): Natural rubber (NR). Nitrile rubber (NBR), Ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), Butyl rubber (IIR), Chlorosulphonated polyethylene (CSM), Styrene butadiene rubber (SBR), Neoprene rubber (CR), PVC.
Container Advice: Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s): See additional references that provide safe handling practices:
- American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents)
- National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).
- IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

### Occupational Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>butane</td>
<td>106-97-8</td>
<td>AGW</td>
<td>1.000 ppm</td>
<td>DE TRGS 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.400 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propane</td>
<td>74-98-6</td>
<td>AGW</td>
<td>1.000 ppm</td>
<td>DE TRGS 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.800 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information: Senate commission for the review of compounds at the work place dangerous for the health (MAK-commission).

### Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

**Monitoring Methods**

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate. Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory. Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

- Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany [http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp](http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp)
8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering measures**
The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

- Use sealed systems as far as possible.
- Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.
- Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
- Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

**General Information:**
Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned.

Practice good housekeeping.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.

**Personal protective equipment**

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

The provided information is made in consideration of the PPE directive (Council Directive 89/686/EEC) and the CEN European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) standards.

**Eye protection**
Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas, combined with face shield with chin guard.

Approved to EU Standard EN166.

**Hand protection**

**Remarks**
Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Neoprene rubber. Nitrile rubber.

For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but
recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model.

Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Skin and body protection: Chemical and cold resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron.

Respiratory protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type AX boiling point < 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387.

Thermal hazards: When handling cold material that can cause frost burns, wear cryogenic gloves, safety hat and visor, cold resistant overalls (with cuffs over gloves and legs over boots) and heavy duty boots e.g. leather for cold resistance.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice: Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour. Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.
Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.
Take appropriate measures to fulfill the requirements of relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Section 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant before discharge to surface water.

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>colourless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Distinctive and unpleasant if stenched, odourless if unstenched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour Threshold</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/freezing point</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range</td>
<td>-195 to -155 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>-187 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper explosion limit</td>
<td>14 %(V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower explosion limit</td>
<td>( \geq 4 %(V) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative vapour density</td>
<td>(&lt; 1 \text{(Air = 1.0)})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density</td>
<td>0.7 kg/m³ (15.0 °C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Method: Unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility(ies)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water solubility</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in other solvents</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>

9.2 Other information

Conductivity : This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No. Hazardous, exothermical polymerization cannot occur.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : No. Hazardous, exothermical polymerization cannot occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames, and sparks.
May form explosive mixture on contact with air.
In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products : Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Information on likely routes of : Inhalation is the primary route of exposure although exposure
Natural gas, dried

exposure may occur through skin or eye contact.

**Acute toxicity**

**Product:**

Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: Not applicable

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 Rat: > 20000 ppmV
  Exposure time: 4 h
  Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.
  Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: Not applicable

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

**Product:**

Remarks: Not irritating to skin., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

**Product:**

Remarks: Not irritating to eye., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

**Product:**

Remarks: Not a sensitiser., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

**Product:**

Remarks: Non mutagenic, Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Carcinogenicity**

**Product:**

Remarks: Not a carcinogen., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural gas, dried</td>
<td>No carcinogenicity classification.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reproductive toxicity

**Product:**

Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Does not impair fertility., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT - single exposure

**Product:**

Remarks: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.

STOT - repeated exposure

**Product:**

Remarks: Low systemic toxicity on repeated exposure., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration toxicity

**Product:**

Not an aspiration hazard.

Further information

**Product:**

Remarks: Rapid release of gases which are liquids under pressure may cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evaporative cooling., High gas concentrations will displace available air; unconsciousness and death may occur suddenly from lack of oxygen., Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

**Summary on evaluation of the CMR properties**

Germ cell mutagenicity-

Assessment  : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.
SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Basis for assessment: Incomplete ecotoxological data are available for this product. The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s). Physical properties indicate that petroleum gases will rapidly volatilise from the aquatic environment and that acute and chronic effects would not be observed in practice.

Product:
- Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity): Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
  Practically non toxic:
  Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity): Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
  Practically non toxic:
  Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity): Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
  Practically non toxic:
  Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity): Remarks: Data not available
- Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity): Remarks: Data not available
- Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity): Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
  Practically non toxic:
  Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product:
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Biodegradability : Remarks: Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air., Readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product:
Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: Data not available

12.4 Mobility in soil

Product:
Mobility : Remarks: Because of their extreme volatility, air is the only environmental compartment that hydrocarbon gases will be found.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:
Assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:
Additional ecological information : In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Do not discharge extinguishing waters into the aquatic environment.
Contaminated packaging : In commercial premises empty containers should be disposed of to a recognised waste contractor. Do not pierce or burn empty containers.

Local legislation
Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with. Classification of waste is always the responsibility of the end user.
SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number
   ADN : 1971
   ADR : 1971
   RID : 1971
   IMDG : 1971
   IATA : 1971

14.2 Proper shipping name
   ADN : NATURAL GAS, COMPRESSED
   ADR : NATURAL GAS, COMPRESSED
   RID : NATURAL GAS, COMPRESSED
   IMDG : NATURAL GAS, COMPRESSED
   IATA : NATURAL GAS, COMPRESSED

14.3 Transport hazard class
   ADN : 2
   ADR : 2
   RID : 2
   IMDG : 2.1
   IATA : 2.1

14.4 Packing group
   ADN
       Packing group : Not Assigned
       Classification Code : 1F
       Labels : 2.1
       CDNI Inland Water Waste Agreement : NST 3302 Other natural gases
   ADR
       Packing group : Not Assigned
       Classification Code : 1F
       Hazard Identification Number : 23
       Labels : 2.1
   RID
       Packing group : Not Assigned
       Classification Code : 1F
       Hazard Identification Number : 23
       Labels : 2.1
   IMDG
       Packing group : Not Assigned
       Labels : 2.1
   IATA
       Packing group : Not Assigned
       Labels : 2.1

14.5 Environmental hazards
   ADN
       Environmentally hazardous : no
14.6 Special precautions for user
Remarks: Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable for product as supplied. MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
P2 FLAMMABLE GASES

Water contaminating class (Germany): nwg not water endangering
Remarks: Classification according to AwSV

Other regulations: The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

Technische Anleitung Luft: Product not listed by name. Observe section 5.2.5 in connection with section 5.4.9

Compliance with paragraph 22 of Youth Employment Law.

Product is subject Betriebs-Sicherheits-Verordnung (BetrSichV).

Product is subject to Stoerfallverordnung (12. BImSchV) based on Seveso III directive (2012/18/EU).

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Chemicals (REACH), annex XVII.
Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work and its amendments.
Council Directive 92/85/EEC on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding and its amendments.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

**SECTION 16: Other information**

**Abbreviations and Acronyms**: The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

- ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
- ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials
- BEL = Biological exposure limits
- BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes
- CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
- CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council
- CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling
- COC = Cleveland Open-Cup
- DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung
- DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
- DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
- DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List
- EC = European Commission
- EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty
- ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals
- ECHA = European Chemicals Agency
- EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
- EL50 = Effective Loading fifty
- ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- EWC = European Waste Code
- GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
Further information

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.