

ETHANE

Chemical Names:

Ethane, Bimethyl, Dimethyl, Methyl Methane, Ethyl Hydride

Chemical Family:

Petroleum Hydrocarbon, Aliphatic Hydrocarbon, Paraffin, Alkane

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Ethane	
Methane	Carbon Dioxide
Propane	Propylene
Ethylene	Iso-Butane
n-Butane	Higher Hydrocarbons

Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, CO₂ (Carbon Dioxide), inert gas, Halon/N₂. Water fog and spray can be used to cool containers and structures adjacent to the fire.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE! Evacuate area of all unnecessary personnel. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus, shut off source, if possible. Water fog or spray may be used to cool exposed equipment and containers. Allow fire to burn until gas flow is shut off, if possible.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Vapors form from this product and may travel or be moved by air currents and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharges or other ignition sources at locations distant from product handling point. Ethane vapors may settle in low or confined areas, or travel a long distance to an ignition source and flash back explosively. Alkane/Chlorine gas mixtures have produced explosions.

Health Hazards:

Gas is generally non-irritating; but direct contact with liquified/pressurized gas or frost particles may produce severe and possible permanent eye/skin damage from freeze burns. Ethane vapor displaces oxygen, producing immediately hazardous atmospheres which can lead to rapid breathing, headache, dizziness, visual disturbances, muscular weakness, tremors, narcosis, unconsciousness and death from asphyxiation, depending on concentration and duration of exposure. **Ethane is an odorless, colorless gas - do NOT depend on sense of smell for warning of hazardous concentrations.**