

NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS, NATURAL GASOLINE

Chemical Names: Natural Gas Liquids, Natural Gasoline, Casinghead Gasoline, Condensate, Drip Gas, "M" grade

Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Aliphatic Hydrocarbons, Alkanes, Paraffins, Cycloparaffins, Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Complex combination consisting primarily of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons ranging from C4 to C12

Benzene, Cyclohexane, **Hydrogen Sulfide ***

Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, Halon, foam, CO2. Water spray of standard foam. Do not spray direct stream of water; water stream may splash flaming liquid.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

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:

Flames impinging on product storage vessels above the liquid level will cause sudden vessel failure in approximately 8 or more minutes, resulting in a BLEVE (Boiling Liquid Expansion Violent Explosion), unless surfaces are kept cooled with water. If this cannot be done, evacuate the area. Liquid product will change to vapor rapidly at well below ambient temperatures and readily forms flammable mixtures with air. If exposed to an ignition source, it will burn in the open or be explosive in confined spaces. The vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a point of ignition and then flash explosively back. Vapors will seek low lying areas.

Health Hazards:

***If H2S is present, an IMMEDIATE, EXTREME health hazard exists, please see Hydrogen Sulfide fact sheet.** Eye and skin irritation may result from contact with liquid or vapors. Inhalation may cause burning of the throat, nose and respiratory system, CNS depression (drowsiness, dizziness, coma) or even death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure. Vapors may also act as a simple asphyxiant (displacement of oxygen). Ingestion can cause chemical pneumonia and pulmonary edema which can be fatal.