

Safety Data Sheet

According to regulations in the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland



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

1.1. Product identifier

Substance name:

Propane

Code:

814654

UK REACH Registration Number:

Not applicable

Index Number:

601-003-00-5

Issue date:

15-Feb-2024

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

Relevant identified uses:

Fuel

Uses advised against:

Chemical feedstock

Other uses are not recommended unless an assessment demonstrates potential exposures will be controlled.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier:

Phillips 66 Ltd, Humber Refinery
South Killingholme, North Lincolnshire DN40 3DW
UK

Customer Service:

+44 (0)1469 571572

SDS Information:

URL: www.Phillips66.com/SDS

Email: SDS@P66.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

CHEMTREC Global +1 703 527 3887

CHEMTREC UK +(44)-870-8200418

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

H220 -- Flammable gases -- Category 1

H280 -- Gases under pressure -- Liquefied gas

2.2. Label elements



DANGER

H220 - Extremely flammable gas

H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking

P377 - Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely

P381 - Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so

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

2.3. Other hazards

May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation

Does not meet the criteria for persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent, very bioaccumulative (vPvB) substances.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Substance	Concentration ¹	EINECS	REACH Reg. No
Propane 74-98-6	80-100	200-827-9	--
Propene	<20	204-062-1	UK-01-3689956022-5

115-07-1			
Butane 106-97-8	<5	203-448-7	--
Isobutane 75-28-5	<5	200-857-2	--

Substance	Classification ²	M-Factor/ATE/SCL
Propane 74-98-6	Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas, H280	--
Propene 115-07-1	Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas, H280	--
Butane 106-97-8	Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas, H280	--
Isobutane 75-28-5	Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas, H280	--

¹ All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume. See Section 11 for more information.
Odorised products contain small quantities (<0.1%) ethyl mercaptan as an olfactory indicator.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of 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: 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: First aid is not normally required. This material is a gas under normal atmospheric conditions and ingestion is unlikely.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

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.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

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

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Extremely flammable gas. 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). Vapours may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapour/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.

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

5.3. Special protective actions for fire-fighters

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 the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. 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 vapours and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely.

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

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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 unauthorised 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.

6.2. Environmental precautions

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

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning 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

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

Extremely flammable. Contents under pressure. Gas can accumulate in confined spaces and limit oxygen available for breathing. Use only with adequate ventilation. 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. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes for specific bonding/grounding requirements). Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures. 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 sulphur and nitrogen, benzene and other hydrocarbons) and/or dangerously low oxygen levels.

Product and odorant are heavier than air and will collect and pool along the ground or floor. Odorant, therefore, may not be detectable above the location of propane storage or service (for example, odorant in propane released or leaked into the basement of a dwelling may not be detected above the basement).

WARNING - The intensity of the odorant may fade over prolonged storage or in the presence of rust, when placed initially in new or freshly-cleaned storage vessels, or when exposed to masonry.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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. 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. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet Country or Committee 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.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Refer to supplemental exposure scenarios if attached.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Substance	ACGIH	Ireland	United Kingdom	Phillips 66
Propane	Simple asphyxiant	STEL: 3000 ppm Aliphatic hydrocarbon gases - Alkanes (C1-C4)	---	---
Propene	TWA-8hr: 500 ppm	TWA-8hr: 500 ppm STEL: 1500 ppm	---	---
Butane	STEL: 1000 ppm Butane, isomers	TWA-8hr: 1000 ppm Aliphatic hydrocarbon gases - Alkanes (C1-C4) STEL: 3000 ppm	TWA-8hr: 600 ppm TWA-8hr: 1450 mg/m ³ STEL: 750 ppm STEL: 1810 mg/m ³	---
Isobutane	STEL: 1000 ppm Butane, isomers	---	---	---

STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); --- = No Occupational Exposure Limit. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements.

Biological Limit Values: None

Relevant DNEL and PNEC: No information available

8.2. Exposure controls

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 EN 166 is recommended when there is potential 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: An 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 programme that follows recommendations for the selection, use, care and maintenance of respiratory protective devices in EN 529:2005 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Environmental Exposure Controls: Refer to Sections 6, 7, 12 and 13.

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

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications. N/A = Not Applicable; N/D = Not Determined

Physical State:	Liquefied gas
Colour:	Colourless
Odour:	No distinct odour (or skunk, rotten egg or garlic if odorant added)
Melting / freezing point:	N/D
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	-42 °C
Flammability (solid, gas):	Extremely flammable
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	9.5
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	2.2
Flash point:	-104 °C
Method:	CC (closed cup)
Autoignition temperature:	450 °C
Decomposition temperature:	N/D
pH:	N/A
Viscosity:	N/D
Solubility:	Solubility in water: 6.5% volume%
Partition coefficient n-octanol /water (log Kow):	N/D
Vapour pressure:	860 kPa @20°C
Vapour density:	>1 (air = 1)
Relative density:	0.50-0.52 @ 15°C (water = 1)
Particle characteristics:	N/A

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regards to physical hazard classes

No information available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):	N/D
Bulk Density:	N/D
Pour point:	N/D
Explosive properties:	N/D
Oxidising properties:	N/D

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Not chemically reactive.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition. Heat will increase pressure in the storage tank.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with acids, aluminium chloride, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, halogens and oxidizing agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition may result in residue which may contain various concentrations of substances like Phthalates, Adipates, Terephthalates and Thienothiophenes. These substances may damage fertility or the unborn child, may cause severe eye damage, may cause respiratory irritation or cause skin irritation. Appropriate measures should be taken in handling residue to avoid exposure and residue should be appropriately disposed of as hazardous waste.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Likely Routes of Exposure: Inhalation, eye contact, skin contact

Aspiration Hazard: Not applicable.

Acute Oral Toxicity

Product

Classification: Ingestion is not anticipated

Oral LD50: Not Applicable

Acute Dermal Toxicity

Product

Classification: Skin absorption is not anticipated
Dermal LD50: Not Applicable

Acute Inhalation Toxicity

Product

Classification: Unlikely to be harmful
Additional information: Simple asphyxiant. May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation. See section 4 for more information.
Inhalation LC50 : 12,190 ppm (gas, estimated)

Substance	Inhalation LC50	Species	Method	Remarks
Propane	> 12,190 ppm	Rat	Other: Non-guideline	
Propene	> 50,000 ppm	Rat	Other: Non-guideline	
Butane	276,000 ppm	Rat		Gas
Isobutane	410,000 ppm	Mouse	Other: Non-guideline	2 hour

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Product

Classification: Not expected to be irritating; Contact with the liquefied or pressurized gas may cause momentary freezing followed by swelling and eye damage
Additional information:

Substance	Classification	SCL	Species	Method	Remarks
Propane	Not expected to be irritating. Contact with the liquefied or pressurized gas may cause momentary freezing followed by swelling and eye damage.				
Propene	Not expected to be irritating. Contact with the liquefied or pressurized gas may cause momentary freezing followed by swelling and eye damage.				
Butane	Not expected to be irritating. Contact with the liquefied or pressurized gas may cause momentary freezing followed by swelling and eye damage.				
Isobutane	Not expected to be irritating. Contact with the liquefied or pressurized gas may cause momentary freezing followed by swelling and eye damage.				

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Product

Classification: Not expected to be irritating; Contact with the liquefied or pressurized gas may cause frostbite ("cold" burn)

Substance	Classification	SCL	Species	Method	Remarks
Propane	Not expected to be irritating. Contact with the liquefied or				

	pressurized gas may cause frostbite ("cold" burn).				
Propene	Not expected to be irritating. Contact with the liquefied or pressurized gas may cause frostbite ("cold" burn).				
Butane	Not expected to be irritating. Contact with the liquefied or pressurized gas may cause frostbite ("cold" burn).				
Isobutane	Not expected to be irritating. Contact with the liquefied or pressurized gas may cause frostbite ("cold" burn).				

Respiratory Sensitisation

Product

Classification: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for respiratory sensitisation (or are below the concentration threshold for classification)

Substance	Respiratory Sensitisation:	SCL	Species	Method	Remarks
Propane	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer				
Propene	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer				
Butane	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer				
Isobutane	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer				

Skin Sensitisation

Product

Classification: Skin contact is not anticipated

Substance	Skin Sensitisation	SCL	Species	Method	Remarks
Propane	Skin contact is not anticipated				
Propene	Skin contact is not anticipated				
Butane	Skin contact is not anticipated				
Isobutane	Skin contact is not anticipated				

Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure

Product

Classification: Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure

Substance	Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure	Target Organs
Propane	Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure.	
Propene	Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure.	
Butane	Not known to cause organ damage.	
Isobutane	Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure.	

Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure

Product

Classification: Not expected to cause organ effects from repeated exposure

Substance	Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure	SCL	Method	Target Organs
Propane	Not expected to cause organ effects from repeated exposure		OECD 413	
Propene	Not expected to cause		OECD 413 OECD 453	

	organ effects from repeated exposure			
Butane	Not known to cause organ damage		OECD 413	
Isobutane	Not expected to cause organ effects from repeated exposure		OECD 422	

Additional Information

Propane

No systemic or neurotoxic effects were noted in rats exposed to concentrations of propane as high as 12,000 ppm for 28 days.

Butane

No systemic or neurotoxic effects were noted in rats exposed to concentrations of butane as high as 9,000 ppm for 28 days.

Isobutane

No systemic or neurotoxic effects were noted in rats exposed to concentrations of isobutane as high as 9,000 ppm for 28 days.

Carcinogenicity

Product

Classification: Not expected to cause cancer

Substance	Classification	Method
Propane	Not expected to cause cancer.	
Propene	Not expected to cause cancer.	OECD 453
Butane	Not expected to cause cancer.	Based on similar material
Isobutane	Not expected to cause cancer.	

Reproductive/Developmental/Teratogenic effects

Product

Classification: Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity

Propane (74-98-6)			
Endpoint type	Method	Result	Remarks
Effects on fertility Effects on fetal development	OECD 422	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	
Effects on fetal development	OECD 414	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	

Propene (115-07-1)			
Endpoint type	Method	Result	Remarks
Effects on fetal development	OECD 414	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	
Effects on fertility Effects on fetal development	Similar to OECD 416	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	Based on similar material

Isobutane (75-28-5)			
Endpoint type	Method	Result	Remarks
Effects on fertility Effects on fetal development	OECD 422	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	

Additional Information

Propane

No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed in rats exposed to propane; no observed adverse effect level = 12,000 ppm.

Butane

No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed in rats exposed to butane; no observed adverse effect level = 12,000 ppm.

Isobutane

No adverse developmental effects were observed in rats exposed to concentrations of isobutane as high as 9000 ppm. Fertility and mating indices may have been affected at 9000 ppm but no effects were observed at 3000 ppm (NOAEL).

Mutagenic effects

Product

Classification: Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects

Propane (74-98-6)		
Method	Result	Remarks
Similar to OECD 471	Negative	
Similar to OECD 473	Negative	Based on similar material
OECD 474	Negative	Based on similar material

Propene (115-07-1)		
Method	Result	Remarks
Similar to OECD 471	Negative	
OECD 476	Ambiguous	
Other: in vivo mammalian germ cell study: Hprt mutant frequencies in splenic T-lymphocytes	Negative	
OECD 474	Negative	

Butane (106-97-8)		
Method	Result	Remarks
OECD 471	Negative	
OECD 473	Negative	
OECD 474	Negative	Based on similar material

Isobutane (75-28-5)		
Method	Result	Remarks
Similar to OECD 471	Negative	
OECD 473	Negative	Based on similar material
OECD 474	Negative	Based on similar material

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties

The currently available information does not indicate that this substance has endocrine disrupting properties as defined by the criteria set out in Section B of Regulation (EU) No 2017/2100.

11.2.2 Other Information

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 foetus. The odorant, ethyl mercaptan, can be irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. At high concentrations, a person can temporarily lose the ability to smell ethyl mercaptan. In addition, some individuals may have an impaired sense of smell, which inhibits the detection of the odorant.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Petroleum gases will readily evaporate from the surface and would not be expected to have significant adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

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

12.3. 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.

12.4. 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.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not a PBT or vPvB substance.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

The currently available information does not indicate that this substance has endocrine disrupting properties as defined by the criteria set out in Section B of Regulation (EU) No 2017/2100.

12.7 Other adverse effects

None anticipated.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

European Waste Code: 16 05 04* gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing dangerous substances

This material, if discarded as produced, would be considered as hazardous waste pursuant to Directive 2008/98/EC on hazardous waste, and subject to the provisions of that Directive unless Article 1(5) of that Directive applies.

This code has been assigned based upon the most common uses for this material and may not reflect contaminants resulting from actual use. Waste generators/producers are responsible for assessing the actual process used when generating the waste and its contaminants in order to assign the proper waste disposal code.

Disposal must be in accordance with Directive 2008/98/EC and other applicable national or regional provisions, and based upon material characteristics at time of disposal. For incineration of waste, follow Directive 2000/76/EC. For landfill of waste, follow Directive 1999/31/EC. Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value if >5000 BTU, or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products. Follow Directive 2000/76/EC.

Empty Containers: Container contents should be completely used and containers emptied prior to discard. Empty drums should be properly sealed and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with applicable regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

UN1978

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Propane,

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

2.1

14.4. Packing group

None

14.5. Environmental hazards

This product does not meet the DOT/UN/IMDG/IMO criteria of a marine pollutant

14.6. Special precautions for user

None

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

EC 1272/2008 - Classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures

EN166:2002 Eye Protection

EN 529:2005 Respiratory Protective devices

BS EN 374-1:2016 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

Workplace Exposure Limits, EH40/2005, Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
Directive 2008/98/EC (Waste Framework Directive)
Directive 2000/76/EC on incineration of waste
Directive 1999/31/EC on landfill of waste
Export Rating: NLR (No Licence Required)

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out for the substance/mixture.

SECTION 16: Other information

Issue date: 15-Feb-2024
Status: FINAL
Previous Issue Date: 21-Nov-2022
Reason for Revision: Stability and Reactivity
SDS Number: 814654
Language: BE
List of Relevant Hazard Statements:
H220 - Extremely flammable gas
H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

Regulatory Basis of Classification

Classification	Regulatory Basis
H220 -- Flammable gases -- Category 1	Based on component information.
H280 -- Gases under pressure -- Liquefied gas	Based on component information.

Key literature references and sources for data:

Information used includes one or more of the following: results from internal company data, supplier toxicology studies, CONCAWE Product Dossiers and other publicly available resources.

Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADR = Agreement on Dangerous Goods by Road; BMGV = Biological Monitoring Guidance Value; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit; EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances; EPA = [US] Environmental Protection Agency; Germany-TRGS = Technical Rules for Dangerous Substances; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; ICAO/IATA = International Civil Aviation Organisation / International Air Transport Association; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods; Ireland-HSA = Ireland's National Health and Safety Authority; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; MARPOL = Marine Pollution; N/A = Not Applicable; N/D = Not Determined; NTP = [US] National Toxicology Programme; PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic; RID = Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit; TLV = Threshold Limit Value; TRGS 903 = Technical rules for hazardous substances; TWA = Time Weighted Average; UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; UK-EH40 = United Kingdom EH40/2005 OEL; vPvB = very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative

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