

Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product Identifier

- **Product Name** AvantiGas Commercial Butane.

1.2 Relevant Identified Uses of the Substance or Mixture and Uses Advised Against

- **Identified Uses** Used as a domestic, commercial, industrial and automotive fuel, a feedstock in chemical processes.
- **Uses Advised Against** This product must not be used in applications other than those stated above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

1.3 Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Supplier Avanti Gas Limited
UGI House
Gisborne Close
Staveley
Chesterfield
Derbyshire
S43 3JT

Telephone +44 (0) 808 208 0000

Email enquiries@avantigas.com

1.4 Emergency Telephone Number 0870 753 9999

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification and Labelling Elements According to Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP)

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)	
Hazard Classes/Hazard Categories	Hazard Statement
Flammable Gas, Category 1	H220 – extremely flammable gas
Gases under pressure	H280 – contains gas under pressure, may explode if heated

2.2 Label Elements

- **Labelling According to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**
- **CLP Hazard Pictograms**



- **Signal Word** Danger.

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- **Hazard Statements** H220: Extremely Flammable gas.
H280: under pressure; may explode if heated.
- **Health Hazards** Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria.
- **Environmental Hazards** Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

2.3 CLP Precautionary Statements

- **Prevention** P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P102: Keep out of reach of children.
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** P403: Store in a well-ventilated place.
P410: Protect from sunlight.

2.4 Other Hazards

- **Health Hazards** Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache and nausea.
High gas concentrations will displace available oxygen from the 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.
- **Safety Hazards** Vapours are heavier than air.
Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.
Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping.
Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substance

- **CAS No.** 106-97-8.

3.2 Mixtures

- **Preparation Description** Contains >80% Butane.
It may also contain one or more of the following additives:
 - Odourant (usually ethyl mercaptan).
 - Anti-icing agents.
 - <0.1 % (m/m) 1, 3-butadiene (1, 3-butadiene not classed as carcinogen if <0.1%).
- **Hazardous Components** Classification of components according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

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Chemical Name	CAS No.	EINECS	REACH Registration No.	Conc.
Butane	106-97-8	203-448-7	Exempt	>=80%

Chemical Name	Hazard Class & Category	Hazard Statement
Butane	Flam. Gas, 1; Press. Gas, Liq. Gas;	H220; H280;

- **Additional Information:** Refer to Section 16 for full text of Hazard Precautionary Statements.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of First Aid Measures

- **General Notes** Do not enter area unless confirmed safe to do so.
If possible, remove any affected person to uncontaminated safe area.
- **Following Inhalation** Remove the affected person into fresh air. If breathing but unconscious, place in the recovery position.
If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration.
If heartbeat absent, give external cardiac compression.
Monitor breathing and pulse. Seek urgent medical advice.
- **Following Skin Contact** In the event of frostbite, slowly warm the exposed area by rinsing with warm water.
Obtain medical treatment immediately.
Keep warm and at rest.
Seek medical advice before removing clothing.
Contaminated clothing may be a fire hazard and therefore should be soaked with water before being removed.
- **Following Eye Contact** Do not delay. Obtain medical advice immediately.
Start to flush eye out with water.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so.
Continue rinsing. Flush eye with copious amounts of water.
- **Following Ingestion** Obtain medical attention immediately.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects - acute and delayed

- High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.
- Continued exposure may result in unconsciousness and/or death.
- Contact with liquefied gas can cause frostbite due to rapid evaporative cooling.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- Treat symptomatically. Administer oxygen if necessary.
- Treat frostbite with lukewarm water. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

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5. FIRE FIGHTING 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.
If safe to do so use foam, water fog for major fires.
Use dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth for minor fires.
- **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media** Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and/or spread the fire.
Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

5.2 Special Hazards Arising from the Substance or Mixture

- Hazardous combustion products may include: Carbon monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
- Sustained fire attack on vessels may result in a Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapour Explosion (BLEVE).
- Contents are under pressure and can explode when exposed to heat or flames.
- The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

5.3 Advice for Fire Fighters

Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Additional Advice Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.
Fire fighting - particularly with foam and water - may give rise to contaminants entering water courses.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

- Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.
- Call the Emergency Services if required.
- Shut off leaks, if possible, without taking personal risks.
- Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.
- Avoid contact with spilled or released material.
- Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area.
- Attempt to disperse the gas or to direct its flow (e.g. by using fog sprays) to a safer location e.g. area free from ignition sources.
- Attempt to prevent the gas from entering low lying areas e.g. cellars, pits, drains, sewers or confined spaces.
- Attempt to prevent the gas from entering watercourses e.g. rivers, sewers.

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- Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Confirm all electrical equipment is suitable for use in the area.
- Monitor area with combustible gas meter.
- Test atmosphere for flammable gas concentrations to ensure safe working conditions before personnel are allowed to enter the area.

6.2 Environmental Precautions

- Avoid loss of containment to the environment. Use appropriate containment methods to avoid environmental contamination.

6.3 Methods and Material for Containment and Clean Up

- **Small spillage** Allow to evaporate.
Any fire-fighting products should be contained using appropriate methods.
- **Large spillage** Notify Emergency Services. If trained and competent to do so, attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safer location, e.g. by using fog sprays.
Any fire-fighting products should be contained using appropriate methods.

6.4 Reference to other Sections

- For guidance on the selection of Personal Protective Equipment, see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
- For guidance on the disposal of spilled material, see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Additional Advice Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.
Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.
Risk of explosion. Inform the Emergency Services if product enters surface water drains.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions

- Use the information in this Safety Data Sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
- For guidance on the selection of Personal Protective Equipment, see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
- Avoid breathing vapours or contact with material.
- Only use in well ventilated areas.
- Use local exhaust ventilation if there is a risk of inhaling vapours, mists or aerosols.
- Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent re-use.
- Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.

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- Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering.

7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling

- This product can create a low temperature exposure hazard when released as a liquid.
- Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
- Extinguish any naked flames.
- Do not smoke.
- Remove potential ignition sources, including portable electronic devices.
- Avoid any spark creation.
- Electrostatic charges may be generated during handling.
- Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.
- Earth all equipment.
- Use suitable Personal Protective Equipment, as described in Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities

- Store only in purpose-designed, appropriately labelled pressure vessels or cylinders.
- Must be stored in a well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat.
- Do not store near cylinders containing compressed oxygen or other strong oxidizers.

7.3 Specific End Uses

- AvantiGas cylinders containing Butane Gas must be transported and stored in the vertical position.
- Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop.

Additional Information This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

Exposure to this product should be reduced as low as reasonably practicable.

Reference should be made to the HSE (Health and Safety Executive) publication: "COSHH Essentials".

Product Transfer

Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling.

Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping.

Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.

Delivery lines may become cold enough to present a cold burns hazard

Recommended Materials For containers and container linings, use materials specifically approved for use with this product.

Examples of suitable materials are: PA-11, PEEK, PVDF, PTFE, GRE (Epoxy), GRVE (vinyl ester), Viton (FKM), type F and GB, Neoprene (CR).

Unsuitable Materials

Some forms of cast iron. Examples of materials to avoid are: ABS, polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polyethylene (PE/HDPE), polypropylene

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(PP), PVC, natural rubber (NR), Nitrile (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), butyl (IIR), hypalon (CSM), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene.

For containers and container linings, aluminium should not be used if there is a risk of caustic contamination of the product.

Container Materials 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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control Parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Material	Source	Type	ppm	mg/m ³
Butane	EH40	TWA (8-hour reference period)	600 ppm	1450 mg/m ³
	EH40	STEL (15-minute reference period)	750 ppm	1810 mg/m ³

Material	Source	Hazard Designation
Butane	EH40	Carc (only applies if LPG contains more than 0.1% of buta-1, 3-diene)

8.2 Exposure Controls

General Information

- 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.

8.2.1 Appropriate Engineering Controls

- Consider using a "Permit to Work System".
- Use sealed systems as far as possible.
- Ensure adequate air ventilation.
- Use adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.
- Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
- 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.

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- Keep concentrations well below lower explosion limits (see Section 9 for more information on flammability limits).
- Use gas monitors if flammability limits may be exceeded.
- Products to be used in closed systems only.
- Monitor systems for leaks.
- Use suitable materials for containment systems.

8.2.2 Individual Protection Measures (such as Personal Protective Equipment)

- **General** Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers on specific requirements.
- **Eye/Face Protection** Chemical splash goggles (gas-tight, mono-goggles) and face shield with chin guard - approved to EU Standard EN166.
- **Skin Protection (Hands)** Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must be worn on clean hands.
After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.
Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, and dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
Where hand contact with the product may occur, the use of gloves approved to relevant standards e.g. EN 374, made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: Neoprene rubber; Nitrile rubber. If contact with liquefied product is possible or anticipated, gloves should be thermally insulated to prevent cold burns e.g. EN 511.
- **Skin Protection (Other)** Chemical resistant, fire retardant, anti-static clothing and cold resistant gloves/gauntlets, safety 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 on specific requirements.
Before any such respiratory protection is used, the wearer must be trained and competent in its use and any limitations.
Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high/risk of oxygen deficiency/confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

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Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours (boiling point <65 °C (149 °F)).

- **Thermal Hazards**

When handling cold material that can cause frost burns, wear cold resistant, thermal gloves, safety hat and visor, fire retardant, anti-static, cold resistant overalls (with cuffs over gloves and legs over boots) and heavy duty boots, e.g. leather for cold resistance.

8.2.3 Environmental Exposure Controls

- Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances control measures must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.
 - For guidance on Waste Control Measures see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet
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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

- **Appearance** Colourless liquid under pressure.
- **Odour** Odourless, if unstenched.
- **Odour Threshold** No data available.
- **pH** Not applicable.
- **Melting point/Freezing Point** Typical: 140 °C/-220 °F.
- **Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range** Typical: -0.5 °C/31.1 °F 1,013 hPa.
- **Flash Point** Typical: -60 °C/- 76°F.
- **Evaporation Rate** Data not available.
- **Flammability (Solid/Gas)** Flammable Gas.
- **Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosion Limits** Typical 1.4 – 9.3 %(V).
- **Vapour Pressure** ca. 242.65 kPa at 25 °C/77 °F.
- **Vapour Density (air =1)** 2.07 (0 °C).
- **Relative Density** Typical: 600 kg/m³ at 15 °C/59 °F.
- **Solubility** Negligible.
- **Partition Coefficient n-octanol/Water** ca. 2.89.
- **Auto-ignition Temperature** Typical: 368 °C/842 °F.
- **Decomposition Temperature** 442 °C.
- **Viscosity**
 - **Kinematic** Not applicable.
 - **Dynamic** 0.007mPa.s (15 °C).
- **Explosive Properties** Not applicable.
- **Oxidising Properties** Not applicable.

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9.2 Other Information

- Gas vapour heavier than air.
 - May accumulate in confined spaces particularly at or below ground level.
 - Molecular Weight: 58.12g/mol (C₄H₁₀).
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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	Product will not become self-reactive.
Chemical Stability	No known hazardous reactions.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	No known hazardous reactions.
Conditions to Avoid	Potential ignition sources, e.g. heat, open flames, electrical equipment not suitable for area. Creation of flammable atmospheres. Incompatible materials.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidising agents (e.g. Chlorates & Nitrates).
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage. If combusted, compounds of Carbon Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide will be released to atmosphere during any fire. Carbon Monoxide may be release due to incomplete combustion.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on Toxicological Effects

Basis for Assessment	Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products.
Likely Routes of Exposure	Inhalation is the primary route of exposure although exposure may occur through skin or eye contact.
Acute Toxicity	
- Acute Oral Toxicity	Not applicable.
- Acute Dermal Toxicity	Not applicable.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Not irritating to skin.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Essentially non-irritating to eyes.
Respiratory Irritation	Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation. to the respiratory system.
Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation	Not expected to be a sensitiser.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	No evidence of mutagenic activity.
Carcinogenicity	Not expected to be carcinogenic.

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- **Reproductive Toxicity** Not expected to impair fertility. Not a developmental toxicant.
 - **Specific Target Organ Toxicity**
 - **Single Exposure** High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.
 - **Repeated Exposure** Low systemic toxicity on repeated exposure.
 - **Aspiration Hazard** Not considered an aspiration hazard.
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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment	Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products, and/or components.
Toxicity	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.
Persistence and Degradability	Expected to be readily biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not expected to bioaccumulate significantly.
Mobility in Soil	Because of their extreme volatility, air is the only environmental compartment that hydrocarbon gases will be found.
Result of the PBT and vPvB Assessment	Not classified as PBT or vPvB.
Other Adverse Effects	In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste Treatment Methods

13.1.1 Product/Packaging Disposal

Product Disposal It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.

Given the nature and uses of this product, the need for disposal seldom arises.

If necessary, dispose by controlled combustion in purpose-designed equipment.

If this is not possible, contact the supplier.

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Packaging Disposal	<p>Return part-used or empty cylinders to the supplier.</p> <p>For tanks seek specialist advice from suppliers.</p> <p>Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor.</p> <p>The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.</p>
Waste Treatment	<p>Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor.</p> <p>The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.</p>
Other Disposal Recommendations	<p>Disposal should be in accordance with all applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.</p> <p>Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.</p> <p>EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC): 16 05 04 gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing dangerous substances.</p>

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

		Transport Category				
		Land Transport		Inland Waterways Transport (ADN)	Sea Transport (IMDG)	Air Transport (IATA)
		ADR	RID			
14.1	UN No.	1011				
14.2	UN Proper Shipping Name	Butane				
14.3	Transport Hazard Class	2				
	Transport Hazard Label	2.1				
14.4	Packing Group	Not applicable				
14.5	Environmental Hazard	No				
14.6	Special Precautions for User	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				

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Additional Information

- 2YE: Emergency Action Code (UK CDG).
 - 23: Hazard Identification Number (EU ADR).
 - IATA - forbidden for transport on passenger aircraft.
 - Avoid transport on which the load space is not separated from the driver's compartment.
 - Ensure vehicle driver is trained in the transport of this substance - including accident and emergency procedures.
 - The transport information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory data relating to this material.
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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

15.1 Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations/Legislation Specific for the Substance or Mixture

- Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended).
- Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974.
- Consumers Protection Act 1987.
- Control of Pollution Act 1974.
- Environmental Act 1995.
- Factories Act 1961.
- ADR 2017.
- IMDG 2016.
- ADN 2017.
- RID 2017.
- CDG Regulations 2009 (as amended).
- IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations 2017.
- RIDDOR Regulations 2013.
- Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981 (as amended).
- Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 2002.
- Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992 (as amended).
- COMAH Regulations 2015.
- DSEAR Regulations 2002.
- CLP Regulation 2008.
- Pressure Systems Safety Regulations 2000.
- REACH Regulations 2006 (as amended).
- EH40 Regulations 2005.

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15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

- No chemical safety assessment has been performed for this substance due to its REACH (Annex V) exemption.
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16. OTHER INFORMATION

This document contains important information to ensure the safe storage, handling and use of this product. The information in this document should be brought to the attention of the person in your organisation responsible for advising on safety matters.

CLP Hazard Statements	H220: Extremely flammable gas. H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
SDS Distribution	If the product is supplied to a downstream user or distributor and they request a Safety Data Sheet, it must be supplied. The Safety Data Sheet need not be supplied where hazardous substances or mixtures offered or sold to the general public are provided with sufficient information to enable users to take the necessary measures as regards the protection of human health, safety.

16.1 Abbreviations & Acronyms

ADN	European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland waterways.
ADR	European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service Number.
CDG	The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations.
CLP	Classification Labelling & Packaging Regulation (EC No. 1272/2008).
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards.
DSEAR	The Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations.
EH40	Workplace exposure limits 2005 - containing the list of workplace exposure limits for use with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations.
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.
EN	European Standard.
GHS	Global Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit.
PBT	Persistent Bio accumulative and Toxic.
vPvB	Very Persistent and Very Bio accumulative.
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment.
PSSR	The Pressure Systems Safety Regulations.
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals.

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RID Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.

RIDDOR Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations.

SDS Safety Data Sheet.

STEL Short-Term Exposure Limit.

TWA Time-Weighted Averages.

WEL Workplace Exposure Limit.

16.2 Safety Data Sheet

Version Number 1.9

Effective Date 23.10.2017

Revision This Safety Data Sheet has been revised in accordance with the changes required by REACH and CLP.

Changes Made Section 1 - Update of contact address.
Section 2/3 - Removal of CHIP information.
Section 9/11 - Restructure addition of information where required to REACH/CLP guidelines.
Section 7.3 - Additional information on use of cylinders.

No specific chemical or technical information has been changed in this SDS.

No additional restrictions have been added to this SDS in regards to the REACH/CLP guidelines.

SDS Regulation Regulation 1907/2006/EC.

Disclaimer The information within this Safety Data Sheet 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.

This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Article 31 of EU Regulation 1907/2006 (as amended) on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). This substance is exempted from REACH Registration as per the provisions of Article 2(7) (a) and Annex IV.