

SAFETY DATA SHEET

In compliance with (EC) Regulations 1272/2008 [CLP] and 1907/2006 [REACH] Annex II amended by (EU) Regulations 2015/830 & 2020/878

MSDS N°: 007 Date of Issue: 15/09/2020 Date of Revision: 15/01/2022 Version No 3.00 English (EN)	PRESSURIZED BUTANE AND MIXTURES MAXIMUM 190G	EUROSTOCK POSTEN COMPANY Page 1
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SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identification

Product name: **Butane, Butane – Propane Mixtures under pressure**
 Trade name: MAXIMUM 190G BUTANE/PROPANE MIXTURE
 Product identifier: LPG – Liquefied Petroleum Gas
 CASN°: 68512-91-4
 EINECS N°: 270-990-9^[1]
 Registration N°: 01-2119490743-31^[2]
 Index N°: 649-083-00-0
 Chemical description: Hydrocarbon mixtures under pressure mainly composed of butanes, butenes, propane and propylene, odorized by mercaptan – Liquefied Petroleum Gas
 UFI No: ES23-JTEG-X7OW-U3DY

1.2 Relevant identification uses of the substances or mixture and uses advised against

1.2.1 Relevant identified uses

Multi-purpose fuel with several uses. Intended for general public
 Main use category: Consumer use, Professional use
 Function of category of use: Combustible

1.2.2 Uses advised against

No additional information available.

1.3 Details of the supplier of this safety data sheet

Company: EUROSTOCK POSTEN COMPANY
 Office address: Hanaeur Landstr. 213
 City: 60314 Frankfurt Am-Main
 Country: Germany (DE)
 Telephone: 0049 (0) 69 82377096
 Fax: 0049 (0) 69 98662281
 E-mail: info@eurostock.biz
 Website: www.eurostock-onlinde.de

1.4 Emergency telephone number



National Poison Control Centre: **0049 6131 192 40** (Giftinformationszentrum Mainz)

Note: Please check national emergency numbers, the above-mentioned numbers are available ONLY for GERMANY (DE).

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance

2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Flammable gases, hazard class 1; H220
 Gases under pressure, liquefied gas; H280

Complementary indications

The classification corresponds to the current EEC lists and is supplemented by information taken from specialist publications and information provided by the company.

1,3-butadiene content of the butane propellant less than 0.1% m/m.

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms (GHS):



GHS02^[3] GHS04^[4]

Signal word:

Danger

Hazard statements:

H220: Extremely flammable gas.
 H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Precautionary statements:

P102: Keep out of reach of children.
 P210: Keep away from heats/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces or other ignition sources. No smoking.
 P271: Use only in well ventilated areas.
 P377: Leaking gas fire. Do not extinguish unless leak can be stopped safely.
 P381: Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
 P403/P410: Keep container in a well-ventilated place, protected from solar heat.

2.3 Other hazards

In the prescribed storage and use conditions, there is no risk for the users of the product. The following will provide information about other dangerous conditions which, although not define the classification of the substance, contributing to the danger of the same:

- In the event of a leak**, as gas is heavier than air, it has a tendency, in the absence of ventilation, to accumulate at the lowest possible levels. In case of outflow, the fluid leaking from the container quickly evaporates, mixes with air and generates a risk of fire and/or explosion. A significant heating of a container (for instance in case of fire) causes a huge increase of the fluid volume and pressure, even can cause a rupture, allowing the product to escape; the ignition of vapour can give rise to deflagration or explosion. It may create an explosive mix with air, especially in closed environments or in empty, not decontaminated vessels.
- The product is not deemed toxic, yet the buildup of vapours in confined environments may cause asphyxia (due to oxygen deficiency).
- Vapours are invisible, yet the expansion of the fluid generates fog in presence of wet air. Vapours density is higher than air and they propagate near the ground.

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- Combustion produces CO² (carbon dioxide), asphyxiating gas; in case of oxygen deficiency, due to insufficient aeration/ventilation/fume discharge, it may produce CO(carbon monoxide), a highly toxic gas.
- The substances constituting the product do not meet the PBT or vPvB classification criteria according to Annex XIII to the REACH.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Hydrocarbon mixtures under pressure mainly containing butanes, butenes, propane and propylene, odorized by mercaptan – LPG

3.2 Mixtures

Note that the table shows known hazards of the ingredients in pure form. These hazards are reduced or eliminated when mixed or diluted (please refer to SECTION 16d).

EC Name	CAS N°	EC N°	Registration N°	Index N°	Classification (CLP)	Concentration %
Hydrocarbons rich in C3-4, petroleum distillate; petroleum gas;	68512-91-4	270-990-9	01-2119490743-31 ^[2]	649-083-00-0	Flam. Gas 1; H220 Press. Gas C; H280	100

Substances on the list of candidate substances for authorization (SVHC): **NOT INCLUDED**

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General first aid measures

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Do not leave affected person unattended. Remove victim out of the danger area. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and eventually (rings, watch, bracelets). In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice. In case of unconsciousness place person in recovery position in a warm place. Never give anything by mouth. Self-protection of the first aider.

First aid measures after inhalation (in gaseous phase)

If breathing is irregular or stopped, immediately seek medical assistance and start first aid actions. Provide fresh air or artificial respiration if necessary.

First aid measures after skin contact (in liquid phase)

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Flush affected skin with plenty of water or take a shower. Do not rub affected area. If the clothes stick to the skin, do not remove them. Remove contaminated clothing, wash the skin with plenty of water or shower (for 15 minutes), and if necessary, seek for medical attention so that the victim can be treated for possible frostbite.

First aid measures after eye contact

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing cautiously with water for several minutes. Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids apart. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

First aid measures after ingestion

Ingestion is not considered a predictable route of exposure. In that case, frostbite is possible to be provoked in lips and mouth.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Breathing difficulties. Frostbite. Headache. Vertigo. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Nausea. Narcotic effect in low concentrations. Loss of coordination. Loss of consciousness (in case of asphyxiation).

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

For Classified Installations for the Protection of the Environment (ICPE), it is necessary to comply with the applicable provisions indicated by the texts on the Classified Installations.

5.1. Extinguishing media

If possible, stop the gas flow. If it is not possible to stop the gas flow, try to cool the containers and the surrounding area with water (water spray). It is dangerous to put out a flame if the leak cannot be completely stopped.

Suitable extinguishing media:

For small entity fire or involving the transport means can be extinguished with appropriate extinguishers suitable for Class C fire (e.g.chemical dry powder or carbon dioxide CO²) and spaying with water in certain cases. Advised: hosing with a concentrated stream of water.

Not Recommended extinguishing media:

Do not use full-jet water or foam.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

The product is a highly flammable gas under pressure. In case of fire, gas container(s) can explode and generate irritant fumes and toxic gases (carbon monoxide) and ejection of metallic fragments. Vapours can form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours are heavier than air and tend to drop and stratify near the ground. If a container that is connected to an appliance catches fire, do not throw, or turn it upside-down, as this can only exacerbate the problem (spilling of liquid gas or container rupture. In case of insufficient cooling of containers, BLEVE phenomenon (Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapour Explosion) might occur: Sudden rupture of a tank containing liquefied, flammable gas under pressure and direct ignition. Keep people away. Try to close the valve, protecting your hands and forearms with a wet cloth. If possible, take the container outside without lying it down.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Evacuate and isolate the area. Only well-trained personnel must have access to the area. In case of fire due to gas leakage, do not extinguish the fire unless leak can be stopped safely. It is better to fight an ignited gas release fire than a gas cloud expanding towards an ignition source. Large ignited gas releases which cannot be extinguished by stopping the gas flow must be kept under control with the use of fractional jet hydrants; this for decreasing the concentration of possible gas clouds. Ask for firemen intervention if you are not sure to extinguish the fire shortly and with the available fire extinguishing media. Cool down containers exposed to fire with atomized water so to avoid overheating and explosion of containers. Fire fighters must always wear appropriate individual protection equipment (helmet, fire-proof gloves and self-contained, positive-pressure,

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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, personal equipment, and emergency procedures

Evacuate and isolate the area. Only well-trained personnel must have access to the area. Remove any ignition sources if this can be done safely. Try to contain product release at source if this can be done safely. Ensure proper ventilation. Do not inhale vapours and avoid contact of the liquid with skin and eyes. Warn the authorities according to what provided for by the emergency plan.

For personnel not intervening directly:

Use adequate personal protective equipment (please refer to SECTION 8.2).

For personnel intervening directly:

Use adequate protection equipment (please refer to SECTION 8.2). In case of intervention in areas where gas presence is high (e.g. confined areas), use a self-contained, positive-pressure breathing apparatus. Work windward, if safe to do so. Use fractioned-jet hydrants also in order to decrease the concentration of possible gas clouds below the lower limit of explosivity. Prevent gas from spreading into low-lying areas, since gas vapours density is higher than air and vapours tend to stratify near the ground. Orient containers in such a way to prevent liquid from flowing out if safe to do this. Test atmosphere for vapours to ensure safe working conditions before other personnel are allowed into the area. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Limit product flowing out as much as possible. Prevent the product from spreading into environment and flowing to sewage system, surface water and groundwater. Warn authorities in case of large spillage into drains or waterways.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

If the product has not volatilized, soak up residuals with inert material (e.g. sand, meerschaum/sepiolite, concrete or sawdust) and store in a properly labeled container. Only use anti-sparking tools. DO NOT use electrical equipment/tools which are not provided with an explosion-proof system. Temporarily store the product residuals in open air before conveying them to the waste disposal system. Wash the involved area with water in order to eliminate the residual contamination.

6.4. Reference to other sections

For information on the personal protective equipment (please refer to SECTION 8). For information on eco-toxicological properties of the product (please refer to SECTION 12). For information on product disposal (please refer to SECTION 13).

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Product handling operations are to be carried out only by qualified personnel, well trained on the specific risks connected with this operation and on the safety precautions to take. Ensure proper ventilation. DO NOT inhale vapours and avoid contact of the liquid with skin and eyes. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (please refer to SECTION 8.2). Only use anti-sparking tools. DO NOT use electrical equipment/tools that are not provided with an explosion-proof system. Keep away from heat sources, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and any other ignition source. No smoking. Provide grounding of containers, pipes and equipment. Avoid the build-up of electrostatic charges. DO NOT pierce/burn containers even if empty after use. DO NOT spray on open flames or on any other ignition source. DO NOT eat, drink while using the product. After use, carefully wash your hands as well as the other areas of the skin exposed to the product. Periodically wash work clothing and personal protective equipment to remove contaminants. Follow the instructions enclosed with the appliance and those indicated on the containers. Always use in a well-ventilated area to allow for the evacuation of fumes and products of combustion (CO, CO₂). Use exclusively with suitable appliances (indication on containers). Always close the appliance after each use. Always use the containers in the upright position. Odorization allows a 0.5% gas content in the air to be detected. If the smell of gas is detected, search for the leak with soapy water before using the appliance. Never look for a leak with a naked flame. Never refill an empty container. DO NOT heat containers.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store the product exclusively in the original, well-closed container. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Protect from sun rays and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F. Keep away from heat sources, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames or any other ignition. According to quantities product nature store, observe the regulations in force. In large quantities, the storage can depend of the specific regulations. Do not store below floor level (basement or cellar, for example). Store away from low-level points where vapours can accumulate. Do not store in a vehicle (heating by the sun). Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and keep away from combustible materials. Use exclusively containers or cartridges intended to butane and comply with regulation. Use only electrical equipment adapted (explosion proof) in the danger zones.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Uses other than those indicated in SECTION 1.2 are strongly discouraged. Carefully read the instructions for installing the cartridge before using it. Storage and handling of the product intended for the use of gas cartridge and the relevant container must meet the reference standards covering the transport of hazardous goods and, in a special way, the packing instructions.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Control parameters are detailed in the following paragraphs.

8.1.1 Exposition limit thresholds

Exposure standard: Industry safety & health law

All work on butane installations must be undertaken by trained personnel and in compliance with safety rules and work procedures.

Greek professional average exposure limit values (VME) for butane : **VME = 800 ppm, or 1900 mg/m³**.

8.1.2 Information on the proposed emission control methods

DIN EN 689 Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy

BS EN 1127-1:2011: Explosive atmospheres. Explosion prevention and protection. Basic concepts and methodology

BS EN 60079-0:2009: Explosive atmospheres. Equipment General Requirements

8.2. Exposure controls

In terms of minimizing risks, attention must be paid to the physical hazards (see Sections 2 and 10) of this product according to EU directives 89/391 and 98/24 and national occupational legislation.

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8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in premises with good ventilation. All works on installations of butane shall only be made by specially trained people and according adapted instructions.

8.2.2 Exposure safeties

(a) Respiratory protection

Use self-contained breathing apparatus (EN136 Respiratory protective devices)



(b) Skin & hand protection

Use complete antistatic clothes, covering both upper and lower limbs (EN340 Protective clothing, EN420 Protective gloves)



(c) Eyes protection

Use safety goggles, visors, face shields to protect from fluid jets (EN166 Protective eye protection)



(d) Thermal protection

Against the dangers of frostbite for jet of liquid, use goggles or face shield, gloves and clothing to cover full insulation of the trunk and limbs.

Personal hygiene: Periodically wash the work clothing and the personal protective equipment to remove contaminants. Do not eat, drink or smoke while using the product.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

Avoid releasing into the environment. Operate in compliance with the standard in force (Legislative Decree n° 152/2006).

Other information:

Only persons with the appropriate experience and training can handle gases under pressure.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1

EC name	Butane	Butane/Propane Mixture
a. Physical state (15°C @ 1atm)	Liquid (under pressure) Gaseous (at atmospheric pressure)	
b. Colour	Colorless	
c. Odor ⁽⁵⁾ & odor threshold	Odorless Product is treated to emit a characteristic odor (ethyl mercaptan as odorant) Reported threshold ranges from 2500ppm to 5000 ppm	
d. Melting point / Freezing point	-138.3°C	-160°C
e. Boiling point and range	-0.5°C	-11.5°C
f. Flammability (solid gas)	Extremely Flammable Gas	
g. Explosion limit concentration	Upper 8.4vol%	Upper 8.8vol%
	Lower 1.5vol%	Lower 1.8 vol%
h. Flash point	-73.3°C	-88.0°C
i. Auto-ignition temperature	287°C	430°C
j. Decomposition temperature	N/A	
k. pH	N/A	
l. Kinematic viscosity	N/A	
m. Solubility	61mg/L (20°C, water)	N/A
n. Partition factor n-octanol / water	2.89 as log POW	2.77 as log POW
o. Vapour pressure (bar) max.	1,00 bar (0°C)	2,00 bar (0°C)
	2,20 bar (15°C)	3,45 bar (15°C)
	5,25 bar (50°C)	8,10 bar (50°C)
p. Density (liquid specific weight 50°C) min.	0.525 kg/l	0.567 kg/l
q. Relative Vapor density (15°C) approx.	2.100 (air=1)	1.909 (air=1)

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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9.2 Other information

EC name	Butane	Butane/Propane Mixture
Oxidising properties	N/A	
Lower Heating Value	10740 kcal/kg	10960 kcal/kg
Butane Evaporation Rate (butyl acetate = 1)	1 Liter of liquid butane put at atmospheric pressure generates a vapor volume of approximately 230 liters.	
Critical temperature	153.2 °C	96.81 °C
Critical pressure	35.7 atm	42.01 atm

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Extremely flammable gas. Stable at a normal temperature and pressure

10.2 Chemical stability

The product is stable under normal use and storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air, especially in confined areas. Contact with strong oxidants (hypochlorites, nitrates, perchlorates, permanganates and dichromate) and halogens may cause highly exothermic reactions and result in explosion. The product can also react violently with oxidizing substances (peroxides, chlorine dioxide, nitrogen dioxide). Strong heating of the containers (e.g. in case of fire) results in a strong increase in volume and pressure of the liquid and this may cause the container to explode.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Do not expose to sun rays and temperatures higher than 50°C/122°F. Avoid contact with heat sources, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and any other ignition sources. Avoid the build-up of electrostatic charges. Do not pierce/burn containers even after use. Do not vaporize on open flames or other ignition source. Avoid contact with incompatible materials (please refer to SECTION 10.5).

10.5. Incompatible materials

Oxidants, halogens and oxidizing substances. Nitric acid, chlorine dioxide: Material to be avoided. Carbonyl nickel & acid: Explode at (20~40) °C

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Pyrolysis product may contain poisonous carbon oxidized substance. Thermal decomposition may result in the release of CO₂ (carbon dioxide), carbon monoxide and CO (carbon monoxide), which is a highly toxic gas.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

This product's main risk is its flammability.

a) Acute toxicity

The criteria for classification cannot be considered fulfilled based on available data. LPG is contained in closed containers until their destruction by combustion, the danger exists only in the event of accidental leakage with the dominant risk being the ignition of vapors in the air.

BUTANE

LC50 rat 4h: 658 mg/L Inhalation

LD50 rat 24h: 658000 mg/kg Orally

PROPANE

LC50 rat 4h: 658 mg/L Inhalation

b) Skin corrosion/irritation

Contact with compressed gas may cause frostbites.

c) Serious eye damage/irritation

Contact with compressed gas may cause frostbites.

d) Respiratory or skin sensitization

The criteria for classification cannot be considered fulfilled based on available data.

e) Germ cell mutagenicity

The criteria for classification cannot be considered fulfilled based on available data

f) Carcinogenicity

The criteria for classification cannot be considered fulfilled based on available data.

g) Reproductive toxicity

The criteria for classification cannot be considered fulfilled based on available data.

h) STOT-single exposure

At high concentrations there is an anesthetic or narcotic effect.

Prolonged inhalation can cause loss of consciousness and/or death.

i) STOT-repeated exposure

The criteria for classification cannot be considered fulfilled based on available data.

j) Aspiration hazard

The criteria for classification cannot be considered fulfilled based on available data.

Additional information:

The criteria for classification cannot be considered fulfilled based on available data.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

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12.1. Toxicity

Ecology – general

This product is not considered to be toxic to aquatic organisms and does not cause long-term adverse effects in the environment. LPG do not present any known danger to environment due to their immediate evaporation and very low solubility in water. LPG accidentally released into the atmosphere quickly dilutes and undergoes photochemical decomposition.

Acute aquatic toxicity

The criteria for classification cannot be considered fulfilled based on available data.

Chronic aquatic toxicity

The criteria for classification cannot be considered fulfilled based on available data.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

The product degrades easily in the natural environment.

12.3. Bio-accumulative potential

Bio-accumulation factors (Log BCF in the range 1.56 – 1.78 calculated for substances contained in the product) suggest that bio-concentration is potentially moderate; in this case too, due to the poor solubility of gas in water, volatilization in air is the predominant process.

12.4. Mobility in soil

No information about mobility in the nature exists but there is no reason to suppose the product to be ecologically harmful because of this.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

The substances composing the product do not meet the PBT or vPvB classification criteria enumerated in Annex XIII to EC Regulation n° 1907/2006 (REACH).

12.5. Endocrine disrupting properties

The criteria for classification cannot be considered fulfilled based on available data.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Liquefied Petroleum gas can contribute to the ozone formation in atmosphere.

SECTION 13: Disposal consideration

13.1. Waste treatment methods Waste handling of the product

Product as well as packaging must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Also take local regulations for dealing with waste into account. See also national waste regulations. As containers of LPGs always contain flammable vapors, never pierce or burn a cartridge, even when empty. Emptying a container from liquefied gas shall only be made by specially trained people and according adapted instructions. In case of product disposal due to emergency, we recommend burning supervised by qualified technician. The cartridge is recycled. Observe the regulations in force on waste for the disposal of empty cartridges. Packaging material: Electrolytic zinc plated plate (tinplate cartridges) according to EN 10202 / 2001.

SECTION 14: Transport information

For transport of private use, respect the instructions written on the container, like **DO NOT** store containers in a vehicle heat by the sun. All containers meet the requirements of the transport regulations. For transporting large quantities, follow the applicable safety regulations (road, sea, air). Where not otherwise stated the information applies to all of the UN Model Regulations, i.e. ADR (road), RID (railway), ADN (inland waterways), IMDG (sea), and ICAO (IATA) (air).

14.1 UN number

ADR/RID/ADN: 2037
IMDG: 2037
ICAO/IATA: 2037

14.2. UN proper shipping name

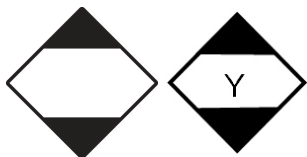
ADR/RID/ADN: RECEPTACLES, SMALL, CONTAINING GAS, WITHOUT RELEASE DEVICE, NON-REFILLABLE (GAS CARTRIDGES)
IMDG: RECEPTACLES, SMALL, CONTAINING GAS, WITHOUT RELEASE DEVICE, NON-REFILLABLE (GAS CARTRIDGES)
ICAO/IATA: RECEPTACLES, SMALL, CONTAINING GAS, WITHOUT RELEASE DEVICE, NON-REFILLABLE (GAS CARTRIDGES)

14.3. Transport hazards class(es)

ADR/RID/ADN: 2
IMDG: 2
ICAO/IATA: 2.1



Hazard Label 2.1: flame and number symbol can be black or white alternatively on red background.



Limited Quantity Label 1L: The top and bottom portions and the surrounding line shall be black.

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14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID/ADN: -
 IMDG: -
 ICAO/IATA: -

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR/RID/ADN: No dangerous for the environment.
 IMDG: No dangerous for the environment. The product is not MP (Marine Pollutant)
 ICAO/IATA: No dangerous for the environment.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Transport by land (ADR)

Classification code: 5F
 Special provisions: 191,303,344
Limited Quantities: LQ 1L (as per article 3.4 of ADR regulation)
 Excepted Quantities: E0
 Packing instructions: P003
 Special packing provisions: PP17, RR6
 Provisions related to joint packaging: MP9
 Transport category: 2
 Special transport provisions – Loading, Unloading and Handling: CV9, CV12
 Special transport provisions – Operation: S2
 Tunnel restriction code: D

Maritime transport (IMDG)

Special provisions: 191,303,344
 Packing instructions: P003
 Special packing provisions: PP17
 FS number (Fire): F-D
 FS number (Spill): S-U
 Loading category: B
 Stowage and handling: SW2
 Properties and observations: Normally contain mixtures of liquified Butane and Propane in various proportions for use in camping appliances (stoves, cookers, lamps etc.)

Air transport (IATA)

Excepted passenger and cargo aircraft: E0
 Limited Quantities passenger & cargo aircraft : Y203
 Net quantity max. for limited quantity passenger and cargo aircraft : 1kg
 Passenger and cargo aircraft packing instructions: 203
 Net quantity max. for passenger and cargo aircraft: 1kg
 Cargo plane packing instructions only: 203
 Special provisions: A167,A802
 Max quantity net cargo plane only: 10L

Water transport (ADN)

Classification code: 5F
 Special provisions: 191,303,344
Limited Quantities: LQ 1L (as per article 3.4 of ADR regulation)
 Excepted Quantities: E0
 Required equipment: PP,EX,A
 Ventilation: VE01
 Number of blue cones/lights: 1

Rail transport (RID)

Classification code: 5F
 Special provisions: 191,303,344
Limited Quantities: LQ 1L (as per article 3.4 of ADR regulation)
 Excepted Quantities: E0
 Packing instructions: P003
 Special packing provisions: PP17, RR6
 Provisions related to joint packaging: MP9
 Transport category: 2
 Special transport provisions – Loading, Unloading and Handling: CW9, CW12
 Express parcel: CE2
 Hazard identification number: 23

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14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments.

ADR/RID/ADN: -
 IMDG: -
 ICAO/IATA: -

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Not indicated.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

Chemical safety report according to 1907/2006 Annex I is not required for this product.

SECTION 16: Other information

16.a Indication of where changes have been made to the previous version of the SDS Revisions of this document

The main body of the previous version of this Extended Safety Data Sheet has been revised in accordance with Annex II of European Regulation (EU) 2020/878 and until the 5th adaptation of technical and scientific progress to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008.

16.b Abbreviations and acronyms

SDS	Safety Data Sheet
ADR:	International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
RID:	International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
IMDG:	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
IATA:	International Air Transport Association
CLP:	Classification, Labelling and Packaging of substances and mixtures
REACH:	Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals
GHS:	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
EINECS:	European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS:	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
CAS:	Chemical Abstracts Service
LC50:	Lethal concentration, 50 percent (%)
LD50:	Lethal dose, 50 percent (%)
Flam. Gas 1:	Flammable gases, Hazard Category 1
Press. Gas C:	Gases under pressure: Compressed gas
Flam. Liq. 1:	Flammable liquids, Hazard Category 1
Acute Tox. 1:	Acute toxicity, Hazard Category 4
Aquatic Acute 1:	Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Acute Hazard, Category 1
Aquatic Chronic:	Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Chronic Hazard, Category 1
SVHC:	Substances of Very High Concern
UVCB:	Unknown or Variable composition, Complex reaction products or biological materials
vPvB:	very Persistent and very Bio-accumulative
PBT:	Persistent, Bio-accumulative, and Toxic
PNEC:	Predicted No Effect Concentration
SCOEL:	Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits
STOT:	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
STOT SE:	Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure
STP:	Sewage Treatment Plant
TWA:	Time-Weighted-Average
TLV:	Threshold Limit Value

16.c Key literature references and sources for data

-Occupational Safety & Health Administration - <http://osha.gov>

-REGULATION (EU) 2020/878 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 June 2020 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

-REGULATION (EU) 2015/830 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

-REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

-COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work

-COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 98/24/EC of 7 April 1998 on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work (fourteenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC)

-EH40/2005 Workplace Exposure Limits (Third edition, published 2018). Containing the List of Workplace Exposure Limits for Use with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended).

16.d Methods of evaluating information referred to in 1272/2008 Article 9 which was used for the purpose of classification

Hazard calculation for this mixture has been performed as a cumulative assessment with the aid of expert assessments in accordance with 1272/2008 Annex I, where all available information which may be significant to establishing the hazards of the mixture was assessed together, and in accordance with 1907/2006 Annex XI.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

In compliance with (EC) Regulations 1272/2008 [CLP] and 1907/2006 [REACH] Annex II amended by (EU) Regulations 2015/830 & 2020/878

MSDS N°: 007

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Date of Revision: 15/01/2022

Version No 3.00 English (EN)

**PRESSURIZED BUTANE AND MIXTURES
MAXIMUM 190G**

EUROSTOCK POSTEN COMPANY
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16.e List of relevant hazard statements and/or precautionary statements Full texts for hazard statements mentioned in section 3

H220 Extremely flammable gas; category 1

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

16.f Advice on any training appropriate for workers to ensure protection of human health and the environment Warning for misuse

This product can cause severe harm if used improperly. Read and follow the directions of use carefully. At professional use the employer is responsible for the staff being aware of the risks.

16.g Other relevant information

Explanatory notes:

^[1] In the EINECS and ELINCS several substances are identified as "petroleum gases", differing according to their origin. Their properties and features are usually analogous and are thus subject to the same classification and labelling requirements. The identification of the product and the selection of the most suitable classification is up to the producer/importer.

^[2] Liquefied Petroleum Gas is exempted from the obligation of registration according to Annex V, item 10 of EC Regulation n° 1907/2006 (REACH). The registration number 01-2119490743-31 corresponds to the "Petroleum gases, liquified, sweetened" identifier. Alternatively, the supplier of Liquefied Petroleum Gas may have registered its constituents: n-butane (01-2119474691-32), isobutane (01-2119485395-27) and propane (01-2119486944-21).

^[3,4] Mixtures containing Liquefied Petroleum Gas placed on the market as cartridges conforming to the EN 417 Standard («Non-refillable metallic cartridges for liquefied petroleum gases, with or without a valve, for use with portable appliances; construction, inspection, testing and marking») are labelled only with the appropriate pictogram, the hazard indications and safety advice concerning flammability under the exemption in Annex 1, Section 1.3.2.1 of the Regulation 1272/2008. For **physical and health standards**, if the label carries the pictogram GHS02 or GHS06, then GHS04 is optional (this procedure is introduced by the 2nd ATP to the CLP regulation).

^[5] Component has no smell, but a little odorant is added. The smell is characteristic – typical of combustible gases.

NOTIFICATION / LIABILITY DISCLAIMER

Use only for the applications and with the appliances indicated on the containers. Before using this product for an experience or a new application, read carefully the instructions indicated on the container or the appliance, to know the compatibility and the safety rules. The regulation data and advice given are there to help the consumer to follow his regulatory obligations and describe any precautions, which should be taken. But this prescription cannot be considered like exhaustive.

The user must ensure that national, international, or local regulations are observed. Safety Data Sheet (SDS) established in application of EEC directive 1907/2006 as amended by the (EU) Regulation 2015/830 dated May 28, 2015, and 2020/878 dated June 18, 2020. All information contained in this sheet is based on our knowledge. This data sheet supplements the instructions include with the product, but don't replace them. Whilst proper care has been taken in the preparation of this document, no liability for injury or damage resulting its use can be accepted.

END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET