SAFETY DATA SHEET

LIQUID PROPANE GAS

1. Identification of the Substance/Mixture and of the Company/Undertaking

1.1 Product Identifier Substance Name Liquefied Propane Gas (odorised)

Product Description Liquefied Propane Gas consisting predominately C3 Hydrocarbons supplied as a fuel in a closed system meeting the requirements for commercial propane of BS4250 with <0.1% 1,3 Butadiene.

CAS Number 68476-85-7

EC Number 270-704-2

Reach Registration Number Exempt (Annex V) as Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

1.2 Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet Supplier

Ant Gas
Supplier address: Balderton Sawmills, Chester, CH4 9LF
Tel : 01244 661 099
Email: hello@antgas.co.uk

1.3 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified Use(s) Multi-purpose product intended for uses including fuels for equipment which has been specifically designed to run on commercial propane, an internal combustion engine and fuel feedstock for the petrochemical industry Uses Advised Against Anything other than the above

2. Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC F+; R12 - extremely flammable
Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended.

Physical Hazards	
Flammable gas, category 1	**H220**: extremely flammable gas
Gases under pressure	**H280:** contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

2.2 Label Elements

Label elements according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Hazard Pictograms

Signal Words:	Danger
Hazard Statements:	**H220:** extremely flammable gas **H280:** contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
Precautionary statement Prevention:	**P102:** Keep out of reach of Children **P210:** Keep away from heat, hot surfaced, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking **P243:** Take precautions 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:	**P410 + P413:** Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

2.3 Other Hazards

Cold burns (frostbite) will result from skin/eye contact with liquid product.

Vapour is heavier than air and may travel to remote sources of ignition (e.g. along drainage systems, into basements etc.). Abuse involving wilful inhalation of very high concentrations of vapour, even for short periods can produce unconsciousness and might prove fatal.

Inhalation may cause irritation to the nose and throat, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness and drowsiness. In poorly ventilated or confined spaces, unconsciousness or asphyxiation may result. The material does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with REACH Annex XIII

3. Composition and Information on Ingredients

3.1 Substance Not Applicable.

The material is regulated as a mixture

3.2 Mixtures Product is to a mixture according to regulation 1907/2006/EC

Identifier Name	Index No.	CAS No.	EC No.	%v/v
Petroleum gases, liquefied	649-202-00-6	68476-85-7	270-704-2	>99%
1,3 Butadiene	60-013-00-X	106-99-0	203-450-8	<0.1%
Methanol (anti-icing agent)	603-001-00-X	67-56-1	200-659-6	<0.125
Ethyl Mercaptan (odorant)	016-022-00-9	75-08-01	200-837-3	<0.005

4. First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: Remove the affected person to fresh air. Keep the patient warm and at rest. If breathing has stopped administer artificial respiration. Give external cardiac massage if necessary. If the person is breathing, but unconscious, place them in the recovery position. Obtain medical assistance immediately.

Skin Contact: Burns should be flushed with tepid water to normalise temperature and until circulation returns. Cover the burns with sterile dressings. Do not apply ointments or powders. Obtain medical assistance immediately.

Eye Contact: Cold burns should be flushed immediately with tepid water to normalise temperature. Hold eyelids apart while flushing to rinse entire surface of the eye and lids with water. Cover the eye with a sterile dressing and obtain medical assistance immediately.

Ingestion: Not applicable

Protection for First-Aiders: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Frostbite (cold burn). The vapour may have narcotic effect. Overexposure may cause adverse effect such as drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Severity of the symptoms will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor - treat symptomatically

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5. Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing Media

Large Fires

- None
- Product flow must be stopped and container cooled by water spray.
- Water fog should be used to assist approach to source of the fire.
- Large fires should only be fought by the Fire Brigade.
- DO NOT USE WATER JET

Small Fires

- Dry powder
- DO NOT USE WATER OR FOAM

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

These materials are delivered, stored and used at temperatures above their flash point. Avoid all naked flames, sparks, cigarettes, etc.

IN CASE OF FIRE, EVACUATE THE AREA AND IMMEDIATELY ALERT THE FIRE BRIGADE

- Ensure an escape path is always available from any fire.
- If gas has ignited, do not attempt to extinguish but, if safe to do so, stop gas flow and allow to burn out.
- Use water spray to cool heat-exposed containers and to protect surrounding areas and personnel effecting shut-off
- Beware of vapour accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Explosive vapours may travel, be ignited at remote locations and flash back. A water spray may be used for vapour dispersal.

Pressurised containers are liable to explode violently when subjected to high temperatures Every precaution must be taken to keep containers cool to avoid the possibility of a boiling liquid expanding vapour explosion (BLEVE). Fires in confined spaces should be dealt with by trained personnel wearing approved breathing apparatus.

5.3 Advice for the fire-fighters

Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Fight fighters should wear complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep containers cool by spraying with water if exposed to fire. Avoid release to the environment.

6. Accident Release Measures

6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective equipment and Emergency Procedures

Immediate Emergency Action:	• Clear people away from the area to a safe place • Do not operate electrical equipment unless flameproof Summon aid of emergency services • Treat or refer casualties if necessary
Further Action – Fire, if safe to do so	• Stop product flow • Use dry powder or carbon dioxide extinguishers • Cool containers exposed to fire by water fog/spray
Further Action – Spillage, if safe to do so	• Extinguish naked lights, e.g. cigarettes – AVOID MAKING SPARKS. Do not use mobile phone • Isolate power from sources of ignition and ventilate the area • Position fire fighting equipment • Try to stop the flow of liquid product • Cover drains and sewers. Disperse vapour with water spray ***Note:*** *Vapour may collect in confined spaces*

6.2 Environmental Precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Contain the spillage. Any large spillage into water courses must be informed to the relevant authorities.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Small scale: Contain spillages with sand, earth or any suitable adsorbent material. Allow small spillages to evaporate provided there is adequate ventilation. Transfer to a lidded container for disposal or recovery. Ventilate the area and wash spill site after material pick-up is complete. Large scale: In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Notify police and fire brigade as soon as possible.

6.4 Reference to other sections See sections 8 & 13

7. Handling and Storage

General

- Cylinders containing Liquefied Propane Gas are designed to give liquid or vapour offtake.
- Vapour offtake cylinders must be used in the vertical position with the outlet valve at the top.
- Liquid offtake cylinders must be stored and used in the position indicated on the cylinder.
- A face shield or safety goggles and impervious rubber gloves should be worn when transferring this product as a liquid.

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

- No smoking or naked lights
- Switch off mobile phones
- Ensure good ventilation
- Avoid inhalation of vapour
- Avoid contact with liquid and cold storage containers
- When handling cylinders wear protective footwear and suitable gloves.
- Avoid contact with eyes.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Liquefied Propane Gas must be stored in purpose designed mild steel cylinder(s) or tank(s) or other systems of suitable pressure rating. These should be segregated from oxidant gases and other oxidants in store. Reference should be made to the relevant Codes of Practice for Safe Storage and Handling of LPG produced by HSE and UKLPG (See Section 16)

- No smoking or naked lights
- Switch off mobile phones
- Store and use only equipment/containers designed for use with this product
- Store and dispense only in well ventilated areas away from heat and sources of ignition.
- Containers must be labelled properly
- Do not remove warning labels from containers
- Check that cylinders are within test date. If overdue for inspection they must be returned to Ant Gas.
- Ensure that Pipework and handling equipment are designed for the purpose, inspected and maintained and are electrically bonded and grounded (earthed) to prevent accumulation of static charge
- Explosive air/vapour mixtures may form at ambient temperature

7.3 Specific End Use(s) Liquefied Propane Gas is a multi-purpose product intended for uses including;

- Fuel for equipment which has been specifically designed to be powered by Commercial Propane;
- Internal combustion engine fuel;
- Feedstock for petrochemical industry.

Note: Product spilt on clothing may give rise to delayed evaporation and subsequent fire hazard

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8.1 Control Parameters

The following limits are taken from the Health and Safety Executives Guidance Note EH40 Workplace Exposure Limits.

8.1.1 Occupational Exposure Limit Values Liquefied Propane Gas*

Is not subject to a specific OEL. However as a Liquefied Petroleum Gas the following OEL should be applied:

	LTEL (8hr TWA)	**STEL** (15min Period)
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	1000 ppm (1750 mg/m³)	1250 ppm (2180 mg/m³)

* *Pure Propane is identified as a simple asphyxiant and EH40 paragraphs 57 & 59 apply.*

Recommended Monitoring Procedures Personal or workplace atmosphere monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to European Standard EN 689 for methods for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents and national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances.

8.1.2 Biological limit value: None established

8.2 Exposure Controls

8.2.1 Appropriate Engineering Controls Provide natural or explosion-proof ventilation that is adequate to ensure flammable gas does not reach its lower explosive limit.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Protective clothing

- Wear suitable gloves and overalls to prevent cold burns and frostbite (Neoprene or LPG resistant Gauntlet Glove).
- In filling operations wear protective clothing including impervious gloves, safety goggles or face shields to BS EN 166,167 & 168. (Note: at retail Autogas applications alternative arrangements may be put in place).
- When handling cylinders wear protective footwear to BS EN345 Respiratory protection
- If operations are such that significant exposure to vapour may be anticipated, then suitable approved respiratory equipment should be worn.
- Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE) may be used and the selection of RPE must be based on actual or anticipated exposure levels and the safe working limits of the selected RPE. Material: Filter AX Guidance: EN14387, Respiratory protective devices. Gas filter(s) and combined filter(s). Requirements testing and marking.
- Respirators must not be used in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. If there is a risk of oxygen depletion, then suitable breathing apparatus is required.
- The use of respiratory equipment must be strictly in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and any statutory requirements governing its selection and use.
- All wearers of respiratory protection must be trained in its use. The nature of the atmosphere and the working environment will determine the protection required. Equipment must be to the

relevant British and European Standards and this may be determined by reference to BS4275: Recommendations for the selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective equipment.

8.2.3 Environmental Exposure Controls

Not applicable.
The substance is a vapour at normal temperature and pressure. In normal use it is not discharged into the atmosphere but used as a fuel.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 General Information

Appearances: Colourless liquefied gas
Odour: Odorant added to provide a distinctive smell
Odour Threshold: <20% of Lower Flammable Limit
pH: N/A
Melting Point : -159°c
Boiling Point: - 42°c
Flash Point: -104°c (PMCC)
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flammability Limits: 2% to 11% in air
Auto flammability: 460-580 °c
Vapour Pressure: 7.5 bar at 15 °C
Specific Gravity of Liquid: 0.512 at 15 °C (Water = 1.0)
Specific Gravity of Vapour: 1.5 at 15 °C (Air = 1.0)
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Viscosity: Not Established
Explosive properties: Vapour may create explosive atmospheres
Oxidising Properties: Not oxidising

9.2 Other Information

No other information is relevant to this product

10. Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity: Stable under normal conditions

10.2 Chemical Stability: Liquefied Propane is stable at ambient temperatures. Hazardous polymerization will not occur, however, it can form explosive mixture with air.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerisation will not occur

10.4 Conditions to avoid:

- Sources of ignition
- Storage at above 50°C.

10.5 Materials to avoid:

Propane reacts violently with strong oxidising agents (e.g. chlorates which may be used in agriculture), peroxide, plastics, chlorine dioxide and concentrated nitric acid.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition products:

The substance arising from the thermal decomposition of these products will largely depend upon the conditions bringing about decomposition. The following hazardous substances may be expected from normal combustion

- Carbon Dioxide
- Carbon Monoxide may be produced (if there is insufficient air for complete combustion).

11. Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on the toxicological effects

Eye Contact: Contact with Liquefied Propane gas will present a risk of serious damage to the eyes.
Skin Contact: Contact with Liquefied Propane gas will cause cold burns and frostbite to the skin.

Inhalation: Low vapour concentrations may cause nausea, dizziness, headaches and drowsiness. May have a narcotic effect if high concentrations are inhaled. High vapour concentrations may produce symptoms of oxygen deficiency which, coupled with central nervous system depression may lead to rapid loss of consciousness.
Volatile Substance Abuse: Under normal conditions of use the product is not hazardous; however, abuse involving deliberate inhalation of very high concentrations of vapour, even for short periods, can produce unconsciousness and/or result in a sudden fatality.
Gem cell mutagenicity: Carcinogenicity: Reproductive Toxicity: No known behaviour. Contains <0.1% butadiene
Carcinogenicity: Reproductive Toxicity: No known behaviour. Contains <0.1% butadiene
Reproductive Toxicity: No Know behaviour
Aspiration hazard: Based upon available data, the classification is not met
STOT–single exposure: Based upon available data, the classification is not met
STOT-repeated exposure: Based upon available data, the classification is not met

11.2 Other information None

12. Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity: No known ecological damage is caused by this product:

Air: Liquefied Propane gas is a mixture of volatile components which, when released to air, will react rapidly with hydroxyl radicals and ozone to give carbon dioxide and water.
Water: If released to water the product will rapidly evaporate.
Soil: If released to soil the product will rapidly evaporate...

12.2 Persistence and Degradability: Unlikely to cause long term adverse effects in the environment

12.3 Bio-accumulative Potential :This material is not expected to bio-accumulate

12.4 Mobility in soil: Spillages are unlikely to penetrate the soil.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB: Assessment Not classified as PBT or vPvB

12.6 Other adverse effects: No known behaviour

13. Disposal Considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperature to prevent the formation of undesirable combustion products.

13.2 Additional Information

Disposal Considerations:

- Ant Gas Cylinders are the property of Ant Gas and should be returned to the Ant Gas when no longer needed.
- Users are recommended to contact Ant Fuels Limited when they wish to dispose of surplus quantities of Ant Fuels Liquid Propane.
- Emptying of tanks containing Ant Gas Propane is the responsibility of Ant Gas.
- Do not discharge product into areas where there is a risk of an explosive mixture with air.
- Empty vessels or cylinders may contain some remaining product.
- Hazard warning labels are a guide to the safe handling of empty packaging and should not be removed.
- Empty containers represent a fire hazard as they may contain flammable product residues and vapour. Never incinerate, crush, weld, solder or braze empty containers.

14. Transport Information

Dangerous for Conveyance
UN Number :1978
UN Proper Shipping name: Propane
Transport Hazard Class: Flammable Gas
Packing Group: Special Containers
ADR/RID Proper Shipping Name: Propane
Substance Identification Number: 1978
Class: 2
Classification Code: 2F
Label: 2.1 IATA / ICAO
Hazard Class: 2.1 (forbidden on passenger aircraft)
IMO Hazard Class: 2.1
Marine Pollutant: No
Hazard Identification Number: 23
Emergency Action Code: 2YE

15. Regulatory Information

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

This material has been classified according to the requirements of the United Nations "Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" (GHS), EU Regulation 1271/2008 on the Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (the CLP Regulation) and Article 31 of EU Regulation 1907/2006 (as amended) on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

Dangerous for Supply

Hazard Statements
H220 Extremely flammable
H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
Precautionary Statements
P102 Keep out of the reach of Children
P403 Store in a well-ventilated place
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/ open flames / hot surfaces – 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.

Note: As detailed in Annex I of CLP 2008/1272 "Closed refillable cylinders and nonrefillable cylinders within the scope of EN417, containing fuel gases which are only used for combustion are **only to be**

labelled with the appropriate pictogram and the hazard and precautionary statements concerning flammability. Such cylinders are exempted from carrying the risk and safety phases relating to health effects." P410 & P403 may be omitted for gases filled in transportable gas cylinders in accordance with packing instruction P200 of the UN RTDG, Model Regulations

Product label
Danger Extremely Flammable Gas
Contains : Liquid Propane, Autogas or Patio Gas
Symbol : Flame

GHS Label **Transport Label**

EU Legislation EU Directive 2012/18/EU (SEVESO III): Listed Part 2 – Extremely Flammable
EU Regulation 1907/2006 on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH);
EU Regulation 1271/2008 on the Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (the CLP Regulation)

Relevant UK Legislation

- Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations
- The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005
- Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulation
- Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations
- Equipment and Protective Systems Intended for Use in Potentially Explosive Atmospheres Regulations
- Personal Protective Equipment Regulations
- Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations
- Chemical Hazards Information and Packaging for Supply
- Pressure Systems Safety Regulations
- Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations
- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply Regulations
- Dangerous Substances (Notification and Marking of Sites) Regulations

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

Not Applicable. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is exempt from REACH (Annex V)

16. Other Information

LEGEND LTEL: Long Term Exposure Limit
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration
PBT: Persistent, Bio-accumulative and Toxic
STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bio-accumulative

REFRENCES Various sources of data have been used in the compilation of this MSDS, they include but are not exclusive to: European Chemical Agency: Guidance on the Compilation of Safety Data Sheets EH40 (as amended): Workplace exposure limits. BS: 4250: Specification for Commercial Butane and Commercial Propane UKLPG Code of Practice No. 29: Hazard Information and Packaging Labelling for Commercial LPG Cylinders Suppliers Safety Data Sheets.

Health and Safety Advisory Literature

The UKLPG produce over 30 Industry Codes of Practice which can be obtained from UKLPG. For a comprehensive publication list please access the UKLPG website www.uklpg.org. Further guidance the legislation listed in section 15 can be obtained from www.hse.gov.uk and publications can be purchased from HSE Books, P[1]O Box 1999, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 6FS.Tel: 01787 881165 or www.hsebooks.co.uk