

Safety Data Sheet

Safety Data Sheet according to Regulation (EC) No.
1907/2006 (REACH)



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

1.1. Product identifier

Substance name:	Commercial Butane
Other means of identification	Butane; Unstented Butane; LPG (Liquid Petroleum Gas)
Safety Data Sheet Number:	814584
REACH Registration Number:	Exempt from REACH registration (Regulation EC 1907/2006)

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

Relevant identified uses	Fuel Industrial feedstock
Uses advised against	All others

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier	Irving Oil Whitegate Refinery Limited Whitegate, Midleton, Co. Cork, Ireland
SDS Information	Email: esds@irvingoil.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number	+ 353 21 4622 200
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SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

CLP Classification (EC No 1272/2008)
H220 - Flammable gases -- Category 1
H280 -- Gases under pressure -- Liquefied gas

2.2. Label elements



DANGER

Extremely flammable gas
Contains gas under pressure. May explode if heated.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P410 + P403 - Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place

2.3. Other hazards

Does not meet the criteria for persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent, very bioaccumulative (vPvB) substances.
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Chemical Name	CASRN	EINECS	REACH Registration No.	Concentration ¹	Classification ²
Butane	106-97-8	203-448-7	01-2119474691-32	>80	H220, H280
Isobutane	75-28-5	200-857-2	01-2119485395-27	<20	H220, H280
Propane	74-98-6	200-827-9	01-2119486944-21	<10	H220, H280

¹ All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

² Regulation EC 1272/2008.

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: 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). Cold burns may occur during filling operations. Containers and delivery lines may become cold enough to present cold burn hazard. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures.

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.

Butane 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 butane storage or service (for example, odorant in butane 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

Chemical Name	Occupational Exposure Limits	
	ACGIH	Ireland
Butane	STEL: 1000 ppm	TWA: 1000 ppm STEL: 3000 ppm
Isobutane	STEL: 1000 ppm	---
Propane	:	TWA: 1000 ppm STEL: 3000 ppm

STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); --- = No Occupational Exposure Limit

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 liquid 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

Appearance:	Colourless
Physical Form:	Liquefied gas
Odour:	No distinct odour (or rotten egg / sulphurous if odorant added)
Odour Threshold:	N/D
pH:	Not applicable
Melting/Freezing Point:	N/D
Initial Boiling Point/Range:	-12 to 0 °C
Flash Point:	< -60 °C; (Closed Cup)
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):	No data
Flammability (solid, gas):	Extremely flammable
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	8.5
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	1.9
Vapour Pressure:	605 kPa @40°C
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	>1
Relative Density (water=1):	0.58 @ 15°C
Solubility (ies):	Solubility in water: Negligible
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow):	N/D
Auto-ignition Temperature:	405 °C
Decomposition Temperature:	N/D
Viscosity:	0.3 mm ² /s @ 15°C
Explosive Properties:	N/D
Oxidising Properties:	N/D

9.2. Other information

Pour Point:	N/D
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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	Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Substance / Mixture			
Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Unlikely to be harmful	Simple asphyxiant. May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation. See section 4 for more information.	> 20,000 ppm (gas, estimated) (rat)
Dermal	Skin absorption is not anticipated		Not applicable

Oral	Ingestion is not anticipated		Not applicable

Aspiration Hazard: Not applicable

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not expected to be irritating. Contact with the liquefied or pressurized gas may cause frostbite ("cold" burn).

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not expected to be irritating. Contact with the liquefied or pressurized gas may cause momentary freezing followed by swelling and eye damage.

Skin Sensitisation: Skin contact is not anticipated.

Respiratory Sensitisation: Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not expected to cause organ effects from repeated exposure.

Carcinogenicity: Not expected to cause cancer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity.

Other Comments: 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 fetus.

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.

11.2 Information on Hazardous Components

Butane

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

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

Isobutane

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

Reproductive Toxicity: 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).

Propane

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

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

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. 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	UN1011
14.2. UN proper shipping name	BUTANE
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. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	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 374-1:2003 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
Occupational Exposure Limits, Health and Safety Authority
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:	09-Sep-2016
Status:	FINAL
Previous Issue Date:	25-May-2011
Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:	New SDS
Safety Data Sheet Number:	814584
Language:	BE

List of Relevant Hazard Statements:

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

Regulatory Basis of Classification

CLP Classification (EC No 1272/2008)	Regulatory Basis
H220 - Flammable gases -- Category 1	Based on component information.
H280 -- Gases under pressure -- Liquefied gas	Based on component information.

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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