

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



BP Autogas

## Section 1. Identification

**GHS product identifier** BP Autogas  
**Product code** 0000002717  
**SDS no.** 0000002717  
**Historic SDS no.** YSTS6  
**Manufacturer**  
**Supplier** BP Australia Pty Ltd  
Level 17, 717 Bourke Street  
Docklands, Victoria 3008  
ABN 53 004 085 616  
  
www.bp.com.au  
  
Technical Helpline Number: 1300 139 700  
1800 638 556

### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

## Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture** FLAMMABLE GASES - Category 1  
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Liquefied gas

### GHS label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



#### Signal word

DANGER

#### Hazard statements

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

### Precautionary statements

#### General

P103 - Read label before use.  
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.  
P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

#### Prevention

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

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

#### Disposal

Not applicable.

#### Supplemental label elements

Not applicable.

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## Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

### Other hazards which do not result in classification

Acts as a simple asphyxiant.  
At very high concentrations, can displace the normal air and cause suffocation from lack of oxygen.  
Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.  
Compressed gas can be very hazardous depending upon its pressure. It can cause serious eye damage by propelling dust and other solid particles into the eyes with great force. Compressed gas can be injected through the skin into the blood stream. A gas bubble in the blood stream can be fatal. The pressure of compressed gas and the noise created by its release may cause hearing damage. Seek immediate medical attention if injury has been caused by compressed gas.

## Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

**Substance/mixture** Mixture

Contains <0.1% 1,3-butadiene. Contains <0.05% Ethyl mercaptan.

Ingredient name	% (v/v)	CAS number
Propane	0 - 100	74-98-6
Butane	0 - 50	106-97-8
propylene	0 - 30	115-07-1
Butylene	0.1 - 15	25167-67-3

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

#### Eye contact

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

#### Inhalation

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

#### Skin contact

Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. In case of contact with liquid, warm frozen tissues slowly with lukewarm water and get medical attention. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Do not use hot water. Do not apply ointment or powders. DO NOT rub or compress the burnt area of skin. DO NOT attempt to remove portions of clothing glued to the skin, but cut round them. Drench contaminated clothing with water before removing. This is necessary to avoid the risk of sparks from static electricity that could ignite contaminated clothing. Contaminated clothing is a fire hazard. Contaminated leather, particularly footwear, must be discarded. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

#### Ingestion

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Ingestion of liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite. If frostbite occurs, get medical attention. As this product rapidly becomes a gas when released, refer to the inhalation section. Move exposed person to fresh air. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Keep person warm and at rest.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

#### Notes to physician

Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects. Treat cold burns as frostbite.

#### Specific treatments

No specific treatment.

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## Section 4. First aid measures

### Protection of first-aiders

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

#### Suitable extinguishing media

If gas has ignited, do not attempt to extinguish but 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. In case of fire, use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.

#### Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water jet.

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Contains gas under pressure. Extremely flammable gas. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

#### Hazardous thermal decomposition products

Combustion products may include the following:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide

### Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. If involved in fire, shut off flow immediately if it can be done without risk. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and allow fire to burn. Fight fire from protected location or maximum possible distance. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. In case of fire, allow gas to burn if flow cannot be shut off immediately. Apply water from a safe distance to cool container and protect surrounding areas. Every precaution must be taken to keep containers cool to avoid the possibility of a boiling liquid expanding vapour explosion (BLEVE).

### Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. For incidents involving large quantities, thermally insulated undergarments and thick textile or leather gloves should be worn.

### Hazchem code

2YE

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### For non-emergency personnel

Immediately contact emergency personnel. Accidental releases pose a serious fire or explosion hazard. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing gas. Provide adequate ventilation. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Eliminate all ignition sources.

Entry into a confined space or poorly ventilated area contaminated with vapour, mist or fume is extremely hazardous without the correct respiratory protective equipment and a safe system of work.

#### For emergency responders

Do not enter a vapour cloud except for rescue; self-contained breathing apparatus must be worn. A gas detector or instrument to detect explosive atmospheres (explosimeter) can be used to check for combustible gas or vapour in an atmosphere, but it needs care and training to be used safely. Use suitable protective equipment. Liquid leaks generate large volumes of extremely flammable gas. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

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## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Environmental precautions

Ensure emergency procedures to deal with accidental gas releases are in place to avoid contamination of the environment. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Liquid leaks generate large volumes of flammable vapour, heavier than air, which may travel to remote sources of ignition (eg. along drainage systems).

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

#### Small spill

Eliminate all ignition sources. Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres.

#### Large spill

Eliminate all ignition sources. Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Dike spill area and do not allow product to reach sewage system and surface or ground water. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres. Where appropriate, use water spray to disperse the gas or vapour and to protect personnel attempting to stop leakage.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

#### Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Contains gas under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated.

#### Advice on general occupational hygiene

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat and direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use.

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Propane	<b>TRGS900 AGW (Germany).</b> PEAK: 7200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Issued/ Revised: 1/1997 PEAK: 4000 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/ Revised: 1/1997 TWA: 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/1997 TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/1997

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## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Butane	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia).</b> TWA: 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1995
propylene	TWA: 800 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1995 <b>ACGIH TLV (United States).</b> TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 12/2005
Butylene	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States).</b> TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/2008

### Appropriate engineering controls

All activities involving chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health, to ensure exposures are adequately controlled. Personal protective equipment should only be considered after other forms of control measures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained.

Your supplier of personal protective equipment should be consulted for advice on selection and appropriate standards. For further information contact your national organisation for standards.

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations below their respective occupational exposure limits.

The final choice of protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all items of personal protective equipment are compatible.

### Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measures

#### Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

#### Eye/face protection

Chemical splash goggles. If there is a risk of liquid release or vapour pressure jets (e.g. during filling operations) wear a full face visor, chemical goggles and helmet to prevent cold burns / frostbite.

#### Skin protection

##### Hand protection

To prevent cold burns and frostbite wear cold resistant and impervious gauntlets/gloves. Wear chemical resistant gloves.

Do not re-use gloves. Protective gloves must give suitable protection against mechanical risks (i.e. abrasion, blade cut and puncture). Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis. The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of use.

##### Skin protection

Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice.

When handling cylinders wear protective footwear and suitable gloves.

Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination that will not soak through to the skin. Overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. When the risk of skin exposure is high (e.g. when cleaning up spillages or if there is a risk of splashing) then chemical resistant aprons and/or impervious chemical suits and boots will be required.

Wear suitable protective clothing.

Footwear highly resistant to chemicals.

When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For greatest effectiveness against static electricity, overalls, boots and

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## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

gloves should all be anti-static.

When there is a risk of ignition wear inherently fire resistant protective clothes and gloves.

Work clothing / overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. Laundering of contaminated work clothing should only be done by professional cleaners who have been told about the hazards of the contamination. Always keep contaminated work clothing away from uncontaminated work clothing and uncontaminated personal clothes.

When the risk of skin exposure is high (from experience this could apply to the following tasks: cleaning work, maintenance and service, filling and transfer, taking samples and cleaning up spillages) then a chemical protective suit and boots will be required.

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

### Other skin protection

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

### Respiratory protection

Ensure good ventilation.

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Approved air-supplied breathing apparatus must be worn where there is a risk of oxygen deficiency (i.e. low oxygen concentration).

Respiratory protective equipment must be checked to ensure it fits correctly each time it is worn.

Provided an air-filtering/air-purifying respirator is suitable, a filter for organic gases and vapours (boiling point <65°C) can be used. Use filter type AX or comparable standard.

Air-filtering respirators, also called air-purifying respirators, will not be adequate under conditions of oxygen deficiency (i.e. low oxygen concentration), and would not be considered suitable where airborne concentrations of chemicals with a significant hazard are present. In these cases air-supplied breathing apparatus will be required. If there is a requirement for the use of a respiratory protective device, but the use of breathing apparatus (independent of ambient atmosphere) is not required, then a suitable filtering device must be worn.

The filter class must be suitable for the maximum contaminant concentration (gas/vapour/aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product.

The correct choice of respiratory protection depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the respiratory equipment. Safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Respiratory protection equipment should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

### Thermal hazards

If there is a risk of contact with the liquid, all protective equipment worn should be suitable for use with extremely low temperature materials.

### Refer to standards:

Respiratory protection:AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716

Gloves:AS/NZS 2161.1

Eye protection:AS/NZS 1336 and AS/NZS 1337

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquefied gas.
<b>Colour</b>	Colourless. Clear and Bright.
<b>Odour</b>	Sulphurous.
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not available.
<b>pH</b>	Not available.
<b>Melting point</b>	Not available.
<b>Boiling point</b>	<-45°C (<-49°F)
<b>Flash point</b>	Not available.

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## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not available.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Extremely flammable gas.
<b>Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits</b>	Lower: 2% Upper: 9.5%
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	>110 kPa (>825.07 mm Hg) [50°C (122°F)] 850 to 1500 kPa (6375.5 to 11251 mm Hg) [40°C (104°F)]
<b>Vapour density</b>	Not available.
<b>Relative density</b>	500 to 550 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (0.5 to 0.55 g/cm <sup>3</sup> ) at 15°C
<b>Solubility</b>	Very slightly soluble in water
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	Not available.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	Not available.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	No specific test data available for this product. Refer to Conditions to avoid and Incompatible materials for additional information.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	The product is stable.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow gas to accumulate in low or confined areas.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

**Information on likely routes of exposure** Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

### Potential acute health effects

<b>Eye contact</b>	Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite. Liquid release or vapour pressure jets present a risk of serious damage to the eyes.
<b>Inhalation</b>	At very high concentrations, can displace the normal air and cause suffocation from lack of oxygen.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Dermal contact with rapidly evaporating liquid could result in freezing of the tissues or frostbite.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion of liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

<b>Eye contact</b>	Adverse symptoms may include the following: frostbite
<b>Inhalation</b>	Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness

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## Section 11. Toxicological information

<b>Skin contact</b>	Adverse symptoms may include the following: frostbite
<b>Ingestion</b>	Adverse symptoms may include the following: frostbite

### Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

<b>Inhalation</b>	Vapour, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract. High vapour concentrations may produce symptoms of oxygen deficiency which, coupled with central nervous system depression, may lead to rapid loss of consciousness.
<b>Ingestion</b>	If swallowed, may irritate the mouth, throat and digestive system. If swallowed, may cause abdominal pain, stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness.
<b>General</b>	Solvent "sniffing" (abuse) or intentional overexposure to vapours can produce serious central nervous system effects, including unconsciousness, and possibly death.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Teratogenicity</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Developmental effects</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Fertility effects</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

<b>Other information</b>	This material is an asphyxiant. Asphyxiants may reduce the oxygen concentration in the air to dangerous levels. Symptoms of lack of oxygen include increased depth and frequency of breathing, air hunger, dizziness, headache, nausea or loss of consciousness.
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Exposure to vapour at high concentrations may have the following effects: heartbeat irregularity (arrhythmia)

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.

### Mobility in soil

<b>Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)</b>	Not available.
<b>Mobility</b>	Spillages are unlikely to penetrate the soil. This product is likely to volatilise rapidly into the air because of its high vapour pressure.

<b>Other ecological information</b>	Unlikely to cause long term effects in the aquatic environment.
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## Section 13. Disposal considerations




### Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Empty pressure vessels should be returned to the supplier. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

### Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration

No additional special precautions identified.

## Section 14. Transport information

	ADG	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1075	UN1075	UN1075
UN proper shipping name	Petroleum gases, liquefied, or Liquefied petroleum gas	Petroleum gases, liquefied, or Liquefied petroleum gas	Petroleum gases, liquefied, or Liquefied petroleum gas
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 
Packing group	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	<b>Hazchem code</b> 2YE  <b>Initial emergency response guide</b> 04  <b>Remarks</b> FORBIDDEN ON PASSENGER AIRCRAFT	<b>Emergency schedules (EmS)</b> F-D, S-U	<b>Remarks</b> FORBIDDEN ON PASSENGER AIRCRAFT

**Special precautions for user** Not available.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons

Not regulated.

### Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

No listed substance

### International lists

#### National inventory

#### REACH Status

For the REACH status of this product please consult your company contact, as identified in Section 1.

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## Section 15. Regulatory information

<b>Australia inventory (AICS)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Canada inventory</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>China inventory (IECSC)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Japan inventory (ENCS)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Korea inventory (KECI)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Philippines inventory (PICCS)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>United States inventory (TSCA 8b)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.

## Section 16. Any other relevant information

### History

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<b>Date of issue/Date of revision</b>	15/03/2016
<b>Date of previous issue</b>	No previous validation
<b>Version</b>	1

### Key to abbreviations

Product Stewardship

ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods  
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor  
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
IATA = International Air Transport Association  
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container  
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient  
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
NOHSC = National Occupational Health and Safety Commission  
STEL = Short term exposure limit  
SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons  
UN = United Nations  
TWA = Time weighted average  
VOC = Volatile Organic Compound  
SADT = Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature  
Varies = may contain one or more of the following 101316-69-2, 101316-70-5, 101316-71-6, 101316-72-7, 64741-88-4, 64741-89-5, 64741-95-3, 64741-96-4, 64741-97-5, 64742-01-4, 64742-44-5, 64742-45-6, 64742-52-5, 64742-53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-57-0, 64742-58-1, 64742-62-7, 64742-63-8, 64742-64-9, 64742-65-0, 64742-70-7, 72623-85-9, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1, 74869-22-0, 90669-74-2

### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
Flam. Gas 1, H220	On basis of test data
Press. Gas Liq. Gas, H280	On basis of test data

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

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## Section 16. Any other relevant information

All reasonably practicable steps have been taken to ensure this data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information contained in it is accurate as of the date specified below. No warranty or representation, express or implied is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information in this data sheet.

The data and advice given apply when the product is sold for the stated application or applications. You should not use the product other than for the stated application or applications without seeking advice from BP Group.

It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The BP Group shall not be responsible for any damage or injury resulting from use, other than the stated product use of the material, from any failure to adhere to recommendations, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material. Purchasers of the product for supply to a third party for use at work, have a duty to take all necessary steps to ensure that any person handling or using the product is provided with the information in this sheet. Employers have a duty to tell employees and others who may be affected of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken. You can contact the BP Group to ensure that this document is the most current available. Alteration of this document is strictly prohibited.

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