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
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Docklands, Victoria 3008
ABN 53 004 085 616

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Technical Helpline Number: 1300 139 700

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER 1800 638 556

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

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 - In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources.

Storage

P410 + P403 - Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal Not applicable.

Supplemental label elements

Keep container tightly closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated.

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

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

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 <0.10% 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 Contact with liquid: Immediately flush with plenty of tepid water (105-115° F; 41-46° C). DO NOT USE HOT WATER. Get immediate medical attention.

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

Skin contact Contact with liquid: Immediately flush with plenty of tepid water (105-115° F; 41-46° C). DO NOT USE HOT WATER. Get immediate medical attention.

Do not use hot water. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. 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. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. In case of contact with liquid, warm frozen tissues slowly with lukewarm water and get medical attention. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. 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.

Ingestion Not applicable (gas).

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.

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.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Contains gas under pressure. Extremely flammable gas. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products

Combustion products may include the following:
carbon oxides (CO, CO_2) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. 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). Pressurised containers are liable to explode violently when subjected to high temperatures.

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

Remark

May form explosive mixtures with air.

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".

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

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

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. 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 get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. 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. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

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	**ACGIH TLV (United States). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]. Explosive potential.**
Butane	**Safe Work Australia (Australia).** TWA: 1900 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1995 TWA: 800 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1995
propylene	**ACGIH TLV (United States).** TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 12/2005
Butylene	**ACGIH TLV (United States).**

	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

Safety glasses with side shields. 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

Wear suitable gloves. To prevent cold burns and frostbite wear cold resistant and impervious gauntlets/gloves. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the gloves (even the best chemically resistant glove will break down after repeated chemical exposures). Most gloves provide only a short time of protection before they must be discarded and replaced. Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Gloves should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/ manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

Skin protection

Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice.
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.
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.

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.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Respiratory protection

Use with adequate ventilation.
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.
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

Physical state Liquefied gas.

Colour Colourless. Clear and Bright.

Odour Sulphurous.

Odour threshold 0.001 ppm Based on Ethyl mercaptan

pH Not applicable. Based on Solubility in Water (Very slightly soluble in water)

Melting point -187.6°C (-305.7°F) (Based on Propane)

Boiling point <-45°C (<-49°F)

Flash point Closed cup: -105°C (-157°F) [Pensky-Martens.] (Based on Propane)

Evaporation rate Not applicable (gas).

Flammability (solid, gas) Extremely flammable gas.

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits
Lower: 2%
Upper: 9.5%

Vapour pressure
>110 kPa (>825.07 mm Hg) [50°C (122°F)]
802.1 to 1534 kPa (6016 to 11505.6 mm Hg) [40°C (104°F)]

Vapour density >1 [Air = 1]

Relative density 0.5 to 0.55

Density 500 to 550 kg/m³ (0.5 to 0.55 g/cm³) at 15°C

Solubility Very slightly soluble in water

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1.09 Based on Propane.

Auto-ignition temperature 287°C (548.6°F) (Based on Propane)

Decomposition temperature Not available.

Viscosity Not applicable. Based on physical state.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	No specific test data available for this product. Refer to Conditions to avoid and Incompatible materials for additional information.
Chemical stability	The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	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.
Incompatible materials	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Propane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	>800000 ppm	15 minutes
Butane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Mouse - Male	520400 ppm	2 hours

Conclusion/Summary Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Experiment	Result
Propane	OECD 471	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Non-mammalian species	Negative
	OECD 474	Experiment: In vivo Subject: Unspecified Cell: Somatic	Negative
Butane	OECD 473	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Mammal - species unspecified Cell: Somatic	Negative
	OECD 471	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Non-mammalian species	Negative
	OECD 471	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Non-mammalian species	Negative
	OECD 474	Experiment: In vivo Subject: Unspecified Cell: Somatic	Negative

Conclusion/Summary Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Maternal toxicity	Fertility	Developmental toxin	Species	Dose	Exposure
Propane	-	-	Negative	Rat	Inhalation	14 days
	-	Negative	Negative	Rat	Inhalation	42 days
	-	Negative	-	Rat	Inhalation	90 days
Butane	-	Negative	Negative	Rat	Inhalation	42 days
	-	Negative	Negative	Rat	Inhalation	42 days
	-	-	Negative	Rat	Inhalation	14 days
	-	Negative	-	Rat	Inhalation	90 days

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

Potential acute health effects

Section 11. Toxicological information

Eye contact Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite. Liquid release or vapour pressure jets present a risk of serious damage to the eyes.

Inhalation At very high concentrations, can displace the normal air and cause suffocation from lack of oxygen. High vapour concentrations may produce symptoms of oxygen deficiency which, coupled with central nervous system depression, may lead to rapid loss of consciousness.

Skin contact Dermal contact with rapidly evaporating liquid could result in freezing of the tissues or frostbite.

Ingestion Ingestion of liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact Adverse symptoms may include the following:
frostbite

Inhalation Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness

Skin contact Adverse symptoms may include the following:
frostbite

Ingestion Adverse symptoms may include the following:
frostbite

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

Ingestion Ingestion of large quantities may cause nausea and diarrhoea.

General No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Other information 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.

High vapour concentrations can cause headaches, dizziness, drowsiness and nausea and may lead to unconsciousness. Exposure to vapour at high concentrations may have the following effects: heartbeat irregularity (arrhythmia)

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Propane	Acute EC50 11.89 mg/l	Algae	96 hours
	Acute LC50 27.14 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 49.9 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Butane	EC50 7.71 mg/l Fresh water	Algae	96 days
	LC50 14.22 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
	LC50 24.11 mg/l Fresh water	Fish	96 hours

Section 12. Ecological information

Conclusion/Summary Ecological testing has not been conducted on this product by BP.

Persistence and degradability

Expected to be biodegradable.

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
Propane	Modelled data	50 % - Readily - 3 days	-	-

Bioaccumulative potential

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

Product/ingredient name	$LogP_{ow}$	BCF	Potential
Propane	1.09	-	low
Butane	2.89	-	low
propylene	1.77	-	low
Butylene	2.31 to 2.4	-	low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{OC}) Not available.

Mobility Spillages are unlikely to penetrate the soil. This product is likely to volatilise rapidly into the air because of its high vapour pressure.

Other ecological information Unlikely to cause long term effects in the aquatic environment.

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	Petroleum gases, liquefied	Petroleum gases, liquefied
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 
Packing group	-	-	-

Section 14. Transport information

Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	**Hazchem code** 2YE **Initial emergency response guide** 04	**Emergency schedules** F-D, S-U	**Quantity limitation** Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: Forbidden. Cargo Aircraft Only: 150 kg. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: Forbidden.

Special precautions for user No known special precautions required. See Section: "Handling and storage" for additional information.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

Not regulated.

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

No listed substance

Montreal Protocol

Ingredient name	List name	Status
Not listed.		

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Ingredient name	List name	Status
Not listed.		

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Ingredient name	List name	Status
Not listed.		

International lists

National inventory

REACH Status	For the REACH status of this product please consult your company contact, as identified in Section 1.
Australia inventory (AICS)	Contact supplier for regulatory information.
Canada inventory	Not determined.
China inventory (IECSC)	Not determined.
Japan inventory (ENCS)	Not determined.
Korea inventory (KECI)	Not determined.
Philippines inventory (PICCS)	Not determined.
Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)	Not determined.
United States inventory (TSCA 8b)	Not determined.

Section 16. Any other relevant information

History

Date of printing	4/22/2021
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Version	2
Prepared by	Product Stewardship

Key to abbreviations

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
REACH = Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006]
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 64741-88-4, 64741-89-5, 64741-95-3, 64741-96-4, 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, 64742-65-0, 64742-70-7, 72623-85-9, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE GASES - Category 1	On basis of test data
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Liquefied gas	On basis of test data

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

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.

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