

### Danger



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

### 1.1. Product identifier

Trade name : Propane  
SDS no : EIGA104-ALBNL  
Other means of identification : Propane  
CAS-No. : 74-98-6  
EC-No. : 200-827-9  
EC Index-No. : 601-003-00-5  
REACH registration No : 01-2119486944-21  
Chemical formula : C3H8

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

Relevant identified uses : Industrial and professional uses. Perform risk assessment prior to use.  
Test gas/Calibration gas.  
Chemical reaction / Synthesis.  
Use as a fuel.  
Fuel gas for welding, cutting, heating, brazing and soldering applications.

Uses advised against : Consumer use.  
Uses other than those listed above are not supported, contact your supplier for more information on other uses.

### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

**THE NETHERLANDS:**  
AIR LIQUIDE BV  
De Witbogt 1  
5652 AG Eindhoven  
the Netherlands-Nederland  
Tel: +31 (0)40 250 35 03

**BELGIUM:**  
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**LUXEMBURG:**  
L'AIR LIQUIDE LUXEMBOURG S.A.  
ZONE P.E.D.-B.P.20  
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Tel: +352 26 30 29 03

[infosafetydatasheet.albv@airliquide.com](mailto:infosafetydatasheet.albv@airliquide.com)  
[www.airliquide-benelux.com](http://www.airliquide-benelux.com)

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Country/Area	Organisation/Company	Address	Emergency number	Comment
Belgium	Centre Anti-Poisons/Antigifcentrum c/o Hôpital Militaire Reine Astrid	Rue Bruyn 1 1120 Bruxelles/Brussel	+32 70 245 245	Please dial: 070 245 245 for any urgent questions about intoxication (free of charge 24/7), if not accessible, dial: 02 264 96 30 (standard fee)
Luxembourg	Centre Anti-Poisons/Antigifcentrum c/o Hôpital Militaire Reine Astrid	Rue Bruyn 1 1120 Bruxelles/Brussel	+352 8002 5500	Free telephone number with a 24/7 access. Experts answer all urgency questions on dangerous products in French, Dutch and English
Netherlands	Nationaal Vergiftigingen Informatie Centrum	Huispostnummer Q03.2.315 Postbus 85500 3508 GA Utrecht	+31 88 755 80 00	Only for the purpose of informing medical personnel in cases of acute intoxications (24 hours a day, 7 days a week)

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

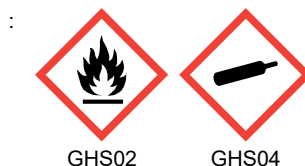
#### Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Physical hazards	Flammable gases, Category 1A	H220
	Gases under pressure : Liquefied gas	H280

### 2.2. Label elements

#### Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Hazard pictograms (CLP)



Signal word (CLP)

: Danger

Hazard statements (CLP)

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

Precautionary statements (CLP)

- 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 : P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.

### 2.3. Other hazards

Asphyxiant in high concentrations.  
Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.  
These high concentrations are within the flammability range.  
Not classified as PBT or vPvB.  
The substance/mixture has no endocrine disrupting properties.  
Not classified as PMT or vPvM.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP] ATE, EUH-statements, M-Factors
Propane	CAS-No.: 74-98-6 EC-No.: 200-827-9 EC Index-No.: 601-003-00-5 REACH registration No: 01-2119486944-21-0059	100	Flam. Gas 1A, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280

Full text of H- and EUH-statements: see section 16

Contains no other components or impurities which will influence the classification of the product.

### 3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

- Inhalation : Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation if breathing stopped.
- Skin contact : In case of frostbite spray with water for at least 15 minutes. Apply a sterile dressing. Obtain medical assistance.
- Eye contact : Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes.
- Ingestion : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation.  
See section 11.

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

None.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray or fog.  
Carbon dioxide.  
Dry powder.  
Shutting off the source of the gas is the preferred method of control.  
Be aware of the risk of formation of static electricity with the use of CO2 extinguishers. Do not use them in places where a flammable atmosphere may be present.

- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet to extinguish.

### **5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Specific hazards : Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode.  
Hazardous combustion products : Carbon monoxide.

### **5.3. Advice for firefighters**

Specific methods : Use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire. Exposure to fire and heat radiation may cause gas receptacles to rupture. Cool endangered receptacles with water spray jet from a protected position. Prevent water used in emergency cases from entering sewers and drainage systems.  
If possible, stop flow of product.  
Use water spray or fog to knock down fire fumes if possible.  
Do not extinguish a leaking gas flame unless absolutely necessary. Spontaneous/explosive re-ignition may occur. Extinguish any other fire.  
Move containers away from the fire area if this can be done without risk.

Special protective equipment for fire fighters : In confined space use self-contained breathing apparatus.  
Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters.  
Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask.  
Standard EN 469 - Protective clothing for firefighters. Standard - EN 659: Protective gloves for firefighters. EN 15090 Footwear for firefighters. EN 443 Helmets for fire fighting in buildings and other structures.

## **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

### **6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

For non-emergency personnel : Act in accordance with local emergency plan.  
Try to stop release.  
Evacuate area.  
Eliminate ignition sources.  
Ensure adequate air ventilation.  
Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.  
Stay upwind.  
See section 8 of the SDS for more information on personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders : Monitor concentration of released product.  
Consider the risk of potentially explosive atmospheres.  
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe.  
See section 5.3 of the SDS for more information.

### **6.2. Environmental precautions**

Try to stop release.

### **6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

Ventilate area.

### **6.4. Reference to other sections**

See also sections 8 and 13.

### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe use of the product

- : Do not breathe gas.
- Avoid release of product into atmosphere.
- The product must be handled in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.
- Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle gases under pressure.
- Consider pressure relief device(s) in gas installations.
- Ensure the complete gas system was (or is regularly) checked for leaks before use.
- Do not smoke while handling product.
- Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature. Contact your gas supplier if in doubt.
- Avoid suck back of water, acid and alkalis.
- Assess the risk of potentially explosive atmospheres and the need for explosion-proof equipment.
- Purge air from system before introducing gas.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- Keep away from ignition sources (including static discharges).
- Consider the use of only non-sparking tools.
- Ensure equipment is adequately earthed.

Safe handling of the gas receptacle

- : Do not allow backfeed into the container.
- Protect containers from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop.
- When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to transport cylinders.
- Leave valve protection caps, when provided, in place until the container has been secured against either a wall or bench or placed in a container stand and is ready for use.
- If user experiences any difficulty operating valve discontinue use and contact supplier.
- Never attempt to repair or modify container valves or safety relief devices.
- Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier.
- Keep container valve outlets clean and free from contaminants particularly oil and water.
- Replace valve outlet caps or plugs and container caps where supplied as soon as container is disconnected from equipment.
- Close container valve after each use and when empty, even if still connected to equipment.
- Never attempt to transfer gases from one cylinder/container to another.
- Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container.
- Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the content of the container.
- Suck back of water into the container must be prevented.
- Open valve slowly to avoid pressure shock.

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

- Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers.
- Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion.
- Container valve guards or caps, when provided, should be in place.
- Containers should be stored in the vertical position and properly secured to prevent them from falling over.
- Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage.
- Keep container below 50°C in a well ventilated place.
- Store containers in location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition.
- Keep away from combustible materials.
- Segregate from oxidant gases and other oxidants in store.
- All electrical equipment in the storage areas should be compatible with the risk of a potentially explosive atmosphere.

#### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

None.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

Propane (74-98-6)	
<b>Belgium - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Hydrocarbures aliphatiques sous forme gazeuse: (Alcanes C1-C3) # Alifatische koolwaterstoffen in gas-vorm: Alkanen (C1-C3)
OEL TWA	1000 ppm
Regulatory reference	Koninklijk besluit/Arrêté royal 16/11/2023

DNEL (Derived-No Effect Level) : None established.

PNEC (Predicted No-Effect Concentration) : None established.

#### 8.2. Exposure controls

##### 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation.  
Product to be handled in a closed system.  
Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages.  
Ensure exposure is below occupational exposure limits (where available).  
Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases/vapours may be released.  
Consider the use of a work permit system e.g. for maintenance activities.

##### 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, e.g. personal protective equipment

A risk assessment should be conducted and documented in each work area to assess the risks related to the use of the product and to select the PPE that matches the relevant risk.

The following recommendations should be considered:

PPE compliant to the recommended EN/ISO standards should be selected.

- Eye/face protection : Wear goggles when transfilling or breaking transfer connections.  
Standard EN 166 - Personal eye-protection - specifications.
- Skin protection
  - Hand protection : Wear working gloves when handling gas containers.  
Standard EN 388 - Protective gloves against mechanical risks, performance level 1 or higher. Recommended types include wrist gloves from leather or synthetic material with equivalent performance, fabric gloves, fabric gloves with leather palms.  
Wear cold insulating gloves when transfilling or breaking transfer connections.  
Standard EN 511 - Cold insulating gloves, performance level 1 or higher. Recommended types include insulated gauntlets or gloves specifically selected to prevent liquid penetration and ingress of cryogenic liquids and to provide mechanical resistance.
  - Other : Consider the use of flame resistant anti-static safety clothing.  
Standard EN ISO 14116 - Limited flame spread materials.  
Standard EN 1149-5 - Protective clothing: Electrostatic properties.  
Wear safety shoes while handling containers.  
Standard EN ISO 20345 - Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear.
- Respiratory protection : Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask.  
Consult respiratory device supplier's product information for the selection of the appropriate device.  
Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure airline with mask are to be used in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.  
Self contained breathing apparatus is recommended, where unknown exposure may be expected, e.g. during maintenance activities on installation systems.
- Thermal hazards : None in addition to the above sections.

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

Refer to local regulations for restriction of emissions to the atmosphere. See section 13 for specific methods for waste gas treatment.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
- Physical state at 20°C / 101.3kPa	: Gas.
- Colour	: Colourless.
Odour	: Stenchant often added. Sweetish. Poor warning properties at low concentrations.
Melting point / Freezing point	: -188 °C
Boiling point	: -42,1 °C
Flammability	: Extremely flammable gas.
Lower explosion limit	: 1,7 vol %
Upper explosion limit	: 10,8 vol %
Flash point	: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
Auto-ignition temperature	: 470 °C
Decomposition temperature	: Not applicable.
pH	: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
Viscosity, kinematic	: No reliable data available.
Water solubility [20°C]	: 75 mg/l at 20 °C
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	: 2,36
Vapour pressure [20°C]	: 8,3 bar(a)
Vapour pressure [50°C]	: 17 bar(a)
Density and/or relative density	: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
Relative vapour density (air=1)	: 1,5
Particle characteristics	: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures. Nanoforms are not relevant for gases and gas mixtures.

### 9.2. Other information

#### 9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Tci	: 3,7 %
Oxidising properties	: No oxidising properties.
Critical temperature [°C]	: 96,7 °C

#### 9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Molar mass	: 44,1 g/mol
Other data	: Gas/vapour heavier than air. May accumulate in confined spaces, particularly at or below ground level.

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Can form explosive mixture with air.  
May react violently with oxidants.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.  
Avoid moisture in installation systems.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Air, Oxidisers.  
For additional information on compatibility refer to ISO 11114.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

<b>Acute toxicity</b>	: Toxicological effects not expected by inhalation from this product if occupational exposure limit values are not exceeded.
<b>Skin corrosion/irritation</b>	: No known effects from this product.
<b>Serious eye damage/irritation</b>	: No known effects from this product.
<b>Respiratory or skin sensitisation</b>	: No known effects from this product.
<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	: No known effects from this product.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	: No known effects from this product.
<b>Toxic for reproduction : Fertility</b>	: No known effects from this product.
<b>Toxic for reproduction : unborn child</b>	: No known effects from this product.
<b>STOT-single exposure</b>	: No known effects from this product.
<b>STOT-repeated exposure</b>	: No known effects from this product.
<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

### 11.2. Information on other hazards

Other information : The substance/mixture has no endocrine disrupting properties.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

Assessment	: Classification criteria are not met.
EC50 48h - Daphnia magna [mg/l]	: 27,1 mg/l
EC50 72h - Algae [mg/l]	: 11,9 mg/l
LC50 96 h - Fish [mg/l]	: 49,9 mg/l

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Assessment : The substance is readily biodegradable. Unlikely to persist.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Assessment : Not expected to bioaccumulate due to the low log Kow (log Kow < 4).  
See section 9.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Assessment : Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution.  
Partition into soil is unlikely.

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Assessment : Not classified as PBT or vPvB.

### 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Assessment : The substance/mixture has no endocrine disrupting properties.

### 12.7. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects	: Not classified as PMT or vPvM.
Effect on the ozone layer	: No effect on the ozone layer.
Global warming potential [CO <sub>2</sub> =1]	: 0,02

Effect on global warming : When discharged in large quantities may contribute to the greenhouse effect.  
Contains greenhouse gas(es).

### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Contact supplier if guidance is required.  
Do not discharge into areas where there is a risk of forming an explosive mixture with air.  
Waste gas should be flared through a suitable burner with flash back arrestor.  
Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous.  
Ensure that the emission levels from local regulations or operating permits are not exceeded.  
Refer to the EIGA code of practice Doc.30 "Disposal of Gases", downloadable at <http://www.eiga.org> for more guidance on suitable disposal methods.  
Return unused product in original container to supplier.

List of hazardous waste codes (from Commission Decision 2000/532/EC as amended) : 16 05 04 \*: Gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing hazardous substances.

#### 13.2. Additional information

External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.

### SECTION 14: Transport information

#### 14.1. UN number or ID number

In accordance with ADR / RID / IMDG / IATA / ADN  
UN-No. : 1978

#### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

Transport by road/rail/inland waterways (ADR/RID/ADN) : PROPANE  
Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR) : Propane  
Transport by sea (IMDG) : PROPANE

#### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Labelling :



2.1 : Flammable gases.

#### Transport by road/rail/inland waterways (ADR/RID/ADN)

Class : 2  
Classification code : 2F  
Hazard identification number : 23  
Tunnel Restriction : B/D - Tank carriage: Passage forbidden through tunnels of category B, C, D and E. Other carriage: Passage forbidden through tunnels of category D and E

#### Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)

Class / Div. (Sub. risk(s)) : 2.1

#### Transport by sea (IMDG)

Class / Div. (Sub. risk(s)) : 2.1  
Emergency Schedule (EmS) - Fire : F-D  
Emergency Schedule (EmS) - Spillage : S-U

#### 14.4. Packing group

Transport by road/rail/inland waterways (ADR/RID/ADN) : Not applicable.

Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR) : Not applicable.  
Transport by sea (IMDG) : Not applicable.

### 14.5. Environmental hazards

Transport by road/rail/inland waterways (ADR/RID/ADN) : None.  
Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR) : None.  
Transport by sea (IMDG) : None.

### 14.6. Special precautions for user

#### Packing Instruction(s)

Transport by road/rail/inland waterways (ADR/RID/ADN) : P200.  
Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)  
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft : Forbidden.  
Cargo Aircraft only : 200.  
Transport by sea (IMDG) : P200.

Special transport precautions : Avoid transport on vehicles where the load space is not separated from the driver's compartment.  
Ensure vehicle driver is aware of the potential hazards of the load and knows what to do in the event of an accident or an emergency.  
Before transporting product containers:  
- Ensure there is adequate ventilation.  
- Ensure that containers are firmly secured.  
- Ensure valve is closed and not leaking.  
- Ensure valve outlet cap nut or plug (where provided) is correctly fitted.  
- Ensure valve protection device (where provided) is correctly fitted.

### 14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

#### EU-Regulations

Restrictions on use : None.  
Other information, restriction and prohibition regulations : Not listed on the PIC list (Regulation EU 649/2012).  
Not listed on the POP list (Regulation EU 2019/1021).  
Seveso Directive : 2012/18/EU (Seveso III) : Covered.

Seveso III Part I (Categories of dangerous substances)	Qualifying quantity (tonnes)	
	Lower-tier	Upper-tier
P2 FLAMMABLE GASES Flammable gases, Category 1 or 2	10	50

#### National regulations

Regulatory reference : Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A CSA has been carried out.

## SECTION 16: Other information

Indication of changes : Revised safety data sheet in accordance with commission regulation (EU) No 453/2010.

Section	Changed item	Comments
	Endocrine disrupting properties	<b>Added</b>
	Supersedes version of	<b>Modified</b>
	Revision date	<b>Modified</b>
	GWP 100 years	<b>Modified</b>
1	REACH registration status	<b>Removed</b>
1.1	REACH registration No.	<b>Modified</b>
2.3	Other hazards which do not result in classification	<b>Modified</b>
7	Safe handling of the gas receptacle	<b>Modified</b>
8	Regulatory reference	<b>Added</b>
8	Local name	<b>Added</b>
8	OEL TWA	<b>Added</b>
8.2	Respiratory protection	<b>Modified</b>
9	Particle characteristics	<b>Added</b>
9	Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	<b>Added</b>
9	Density	<b>Added</b>
9	Tci	<b>Modified</b>
9	Lower explosive limit (LEL)	<b>Modified</b>
9	Upper explosive limit (UEL)	<b>Modified</b>
9	Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	<b>Added</b>
11	Acute toxicity - comment	<b>Added</b>
11.1	Other information	<b>Added</b>
11.1	LC50 Inhalation - Rat [ppm]	<b>Removed</b>
12.3	Bioaccumulative potential	<b>Added</b>
12.7	Other adverse effects	<b>Modified</b>
15	Seveso Directive : 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	<b>Modified</b>
16	Abbreviations and acronyms	<b>Modified</b>

**Abbreviations and acronyms**

- : ATE - Acute Toxicity Estimate.
- CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.
- REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.
- EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.
- CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number.
- PPE - Personal Protection Equipment.
- LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population.
- RMM - Risk Management Measures.
- PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic.
- vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.
- STOT- SE : Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure.
- CSA - Chemical Safety Assessment.
- EN - European Standard.
- UN - United Nations.
- ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.
- IATA - International Air Transport Association.
- IMDG code - International Maritime Dangerous Goods.
- RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.
- WGK - Water Hazard Class.
- STOT - RE : Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure.
- UFI : Unique Formula Identifier.
- ADN -International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways.
- PROC -Process category
- .
- ERC – Environmental release category.
- PMT - Persistent, Mobile and Toxic.
- vPvM – very Persistent and very Mobile.

**Training advice**

- : Ensure operators understand the flammability hazard.

**Further information**

- : Classification in accordance with the procedures and calculation methods of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP).
- Key literature references and sources of data are maintained in EIGA doc 169 : 'Classification and Labelling Guide', downloadable at <http://www.Eiga.eu> .

Full text of H- and EUH-statements	
Flam. Gas 1A	Flammable gases, Category 1A
Press. Gas (Liq.)	Gases under pressure : Liquefied gas
H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

**DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY**

- : Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material compatibility and safety study should be carried out.
- Details given in this document are believed to be correct at the time of going to press.
- Whilst proper care has been taken in the preparation of this document, no liability for injury or damage resulting from its use can be accepted.

**End of document**