

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

1.1. Product identifier

Name of the substance	Butane / Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
Identification number	601-004-01-8 (Index number)
Registration number	-
Synonyms	None.
SDS number	2010
Issue date	10-January-2020
Version number	03
Revision date	30-January-2023
Supersedes date	07-February-2020

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

Identified uses	Use as a fuel.
Uses advised against	All other uses.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

Company name	Valero Energy Ltd 27th Floor
Address	1 Canada Square London E14 5AA United Kingdom
Telephone	01/210 345 4593 (General information; US)
e-mail	CorpHSE@valero.com
Contact person	Industrial Hygienist

1.4. Emergency telephone number 0044/(0)18 65 407333

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The substance has been assessed and/or tested for its physical, health and environmental hazards and the following classification applies.

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended

Physical hazards

Flammable gases	Category 1A	
Gases under pressure	Liquefied gas	H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

2.2. Label elements

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

Contains: Butane

Hazard pictograms



Signal word Danger

Hazard statements

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

Precautionary statements

Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.

ResponseP377
P381Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources.**Storage**

P410 + P403

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

Disposal

Not assigned.

Supplemental information on the label

None.

2.3. Other hazards

May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation. Exposure to rapidly expanding gas or vapourizing liquid may cause frostbite ("cold burn"). Static accumulator - Static accumulating flammable materials can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite material and vapor may cause flash fire (or explosion). This substance does not meet vPvB / PBT criteria of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**3.1. Substances****General information**

Chemical name	%	CAS-No. / EC No.	REACH Registration No.	Index No.	Notes
Butane	100	106-97-8 203-448-7	-	601-004-01-8	#
Classification: Press. Gas;H280					C,U

List of abbreviations and symbols that may be used above

#: This substance has workplace exposure limit(s).

Note C: Some organic substances may be marketed either in a specific isomeric form or as a mixture of several isomers. In this case the supplier must state on the label whether the substance is a specific isomer or a mixture of isomers.

Note U (Table 3.1): When put on the market gases have to be classified as "Gases under pressure", in one of the groups compressed gas, liquefied gas, refrigerated liquefied gas or dissolved gas. The group depends on the physical state in which the gas is packaged and therefore has to be assigned case by case.

Composition comments

The full text for all H-statements is displayed in section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures**General information**

Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

4.1. Description of first aid measures**Inhalation**

Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory tract irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Move to fresh air. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin contact

If frostbite occurs, immerse affected area in warm water (not exceeding 105°F/41°C). Keep immersed for 20 to 40 minutes. Get medical attention immediately.

Eye contact

If frostbite occurs, immediately flush eyes with plenty of warm water (not exceeding 105°F/41°C) for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lenses.

Ingestion

Not likely, due to the form of the product.

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

Headache. Dizziness. Fatigue. Nausea, vomiting. Very high exposure can cause suffocation from lack of oxygen. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. Asphyxiation may bring about unconsciousness without warning and so rapidly that victim may be unable to protect themselves. Exposure to rapidly expanding gas or vapourizing liquid may cause frostbite ("cold burn").

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

Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**General fire hazards**

Extremely flammable gas. Contents under pressure. Pressurised container may explode when exposed to heat or flame.

5.1. Extinguishing media**Suitable extinguishing media**Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials.**Unsuitable extinguishing media**

None known.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters

Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

Special fire fighting procedures

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Do not extinguish a leaking gas fire unless leak can be stopped. In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so. Do not move cargo or vehicle if cargo has been exposed to heat. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in flame. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices as icing may occur. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discolouration of tanks due to fire. For massive fire in cargo area, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles, if possible. If not, withdraw and let fire burn out.

Specific methods

Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

Keep out of low areas. Many gases are heavier than air and will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

For emergency responders

Keep unnecessary personnel away. In the event of a leak evacuate all personnel until ventilation can restore oxygen concentrations to safe levels. Keep out of low areas. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Emergency personnel need self-contained breathing equipment. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8 of the SDS.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Refer to attached safety data sheets and/or instructions for use. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. If possible, turn leaking containers so that gas escapes rather than liquid. Use water spray to reduce vapours or divert vapour cloud drift. Isolate area until gas has dispersed. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil etc) away from spilled material.

6.4. Reference to other sections

For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Do not handle, store or open near an open flame, sources of heat or sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. Do not smoke. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Close valve after each use and when empty. Protect cylinders 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. Suck back of water into the container must be prevented. Do not allow backfeed into the container. Purge air from system before introducing gas. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature. Contact your gas supplier if in doubt. Avoid prolonged exposure. Do not enter storage areas or confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Oxygen concentration should not fall below 19.5 % at sea level (pO₂ = 135 mmHg). Mechanical ventilation or local exhaust ventilation may be required. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. This material can accumulate static charge which may cause spark and become an ignition source. Prevent electrostatic charge build-up by using common bonding and grounding techniques. Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight. Store in tightly closed container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Cylinders should be stored upright, with valve protection cap in place, and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage. Store away from incompatible materials (see section 10 of the SDS).

Directive 2012/18/EU on major accident hazards involving dangerous substances, as amended

ANNEX 1, PART 1 Categories of dangerous substances

Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

- P2 FLAMMABLE GASES (Lower-tier requirements = 10 tonnes; Upper-tier requirements = 50 tonnes)

ANNEX 1, PART 2 Named dangerous substances

- 18. Liquefied flammable gases, Category 1 or 2 (including LPG) and natural gas (Lower-tier requirements = 50 tonnes; Upper-tier requirements = 200 tonnes)

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Use as a Fuel. Observe industrial sector guidance on best practices.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

UK. EH40 Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

Material	Type	Value
Butane (CAS 106-97-8)	STEL	1810 mg/m ³
		750 ppm
	TWA	1450 mg/m ³
		600 ppm

Biological limit values No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

Recommended monitoring procedures Follow standard monitoring procedures.

Derived no effect levels (DNELs) Not available.

Predicted no effect concentrations (PNECs) Not available.

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls Good general ventilation should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

General information Personal protection equipment should be chosen according to the CEN standards and in discussion with the supplier of the personal protective equipment.

Eye/face protection Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles). Eye protection should meet standard EN 166.

Skin protection

- Hand protection Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier.

- Other Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory protection If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits (where applicable) or to an acceptable level (in countries where exposure limits have not been established), an approved respirator must be worn.

Thermal hazards Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

Hygiene measures When using do not smoke. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

Environmental exposure controls Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. Fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment may be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state Gas.

Form Compressed liquefied gas.

Colour Colourless.

Odour Odourless.

Odour threshold Not available.

pH Not available.

Melting point/freezing point -159.4 °C (-254.92 °F) Typical.

Initial boiling point and boiling range -12 °C (10.4 °F)

Flash point -118 °C (-180.4 °F) Pensky-Martens Closed Cup

Evaporation rate Not available.

Flammability (solid, gas) Flammable gas.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Explosive limit - lower (%) 1.8 %

Explosive limit – upper (%)	8.4 %
Vapour pressure	242.64 kPa
Vapour pressure temp.	25 °C (77 °F)
Vapour density	1.6
Relative density	0.56 (15°C)
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	Insoluble.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	2.89
Auto-ignition temperature	405 °C (761 °F)
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Explosive properties	Not explosive.
Oxidising properties	Not oxidising.

9.2. Other information

Density	0.6011 g/cm ³ estimated at 0 °C 0.5787 g/cm ³ estimated at 20 °C
Dynamic viscosity	0.01 mPa.s (20 °C (68 °F))
Heat of combustion (NFPA 30B)	43.3 kJ/g
Molecular formula	C ₄ -H ₁₀
Molecular weight	58.12 g/mol
Surface tension	14.7 mN/m (0 °C (32 °F))
VOC	100 %

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
10.2. Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
10.4. Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Avoid temperatures exceeding the flash point. Contact with incompatible materials.
10.5. Incompatible materials	Strong oxidising agents.
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

General information Occupational exposure to the substance or mixture may cause adverse effects.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Suffocation (asphyxiant) hazard - if allowed to accumulate to concentrations that reduce oxygen below safe breathing levels. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.
Skin contact	Contact with compressed gas can cause damage (frostbite) due to rapid evaporative cooling.
Eye contact	Contact with compressed gas can cause damage (frostbite) due to rapid evaporative cooling.
Ingestion	Not likely, due to the form of the product.

Symptoms Headache. Dizziness. Fatigue. Nausea, vomiting. Very high exposure can cause suffocation from lack of oxygen. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. Asphyxiation may bring about unconsciousness without warning and so rapidly that victim may be unable to protect themselves. Exposure to rapidly expanding gas or vapourizing liquid may cause frostbite ("cold burn").

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	Not expected to be acutely toxic.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Respiratory sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Aspiration hazard	Not likely, due to the form of the product.
Mixture versus substance information	No information available.
Other information	No other specific acute or chronic health impact noted.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met for hazardous to the aquatic environment.
12.2. Persistence and degradability	Expected to be inherently biodegradable.
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential	The product is not bioaccumulating.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log Kow)	2.89
Bioconcentration factor (BCF)	Not available.
12.4. Mobility in soil	Not applicable.
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	This substance does not meet vPvB / PBT criteria of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII.
12.6. Other adverse effects	The product is a volatile organic compound which has a photochemical ozone creation potential.
Substance Global Warming Potential per (Annex IV), Regulation 517/2014/EU on fluorinated greenhouse gases, as amended	
Butane (CAS 106-97-8)	4

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Residual waste	Dispose in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).
Contaminated packaging	Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.
EU waste code	05 01 99 The Waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.
Disposal methods/information	Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Special precautions	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADR

14.1. UN number	UN1011
14.2. UN proper shipping name	BUTANE
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	2
Subsidiary risk	-
Label(s)	2.1
Hazard No. (ADR)	23
Tunnel restriction code	B/D
14.4. Packing group	Not applicable.
14.5. Environmental hazards	No.
14.6. Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

RID

14.1. UN number	UN1011
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14.2. UN proper shipping name	BUTANE
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	2
Subsidiary risk	-
Label(s)	2.1 (+13)
14.4. Packing group	Not applicable.
14.5. Environmental hazards	No.
14.6. Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

ADN

14.1. UN number	UN1011
14.2. UN proper shipping name	BUTANE
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	2
Subsidiary risk	-
Label(s)	2.1
14.4. Packing group	Not applicable.
14.5. Environmental hazards	No.
14.6. Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

IATA

14.1. UN number	UN1011
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Butane
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	2.1
Subsidiary risk	-
14.4. Packing group	Not applicable.
14.5. Environmental hazards	No.
ERG Code	10L
14.6. Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

IMDG

14.1. UN number	UN1011
14.2. UN proper shipping name	BUTANE
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	2.1
Subsidiary risk	-
14.4. Packing group	Not applicable.
14.5. Environmental hazards	
Marine pollutant	No.
EmS	F-D, S-U
14.6. Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code This product is a compressed or liquefied gas and when transported in bulk is covered under IGC code.

General information Shipping descriptions in this section are offered as examples only. Classification for transport must accurately reflect the material hazards as designated under a variety of regulations and is solely the responsibility of the person offering the material for transport into commerce.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Retained direct EU regulations

Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer, Annex I and II, as amended

Not listed.

Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 On persistent organic pollutants (recast), as amended

Not listed.

Regulation (EU) No. 649/2012 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals, Annex I, Part 1 as amended
Not listed.

Regulation (EU) No. 649/2012 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals, Annex I, Part 2 as amended
Not listed.

Regulation (EU) No. 649/2012 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals, Annex I, Part 3 as amended
Not listed.

Regulation (EU) No. 649/2012 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals, Annex V as amended
Not listed.

Regulation (EC) No. 166/2006 Annex II Pollutant Release and Transfer Registry, as amended
Not listed.

Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, REACH Article 59(10) Candidate List as currently published by ECHA
Not listed.

Authorisations

Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, REACH Annex XIV Substances subject to authorization, as amended
Not listed.

Restrictions on use

Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, REACH Annex XVII Substances subject to restriction on marketing and use as amended
Butane (CAS 106-97-8)

Other EU regulations

Directive 2012/18/EU on major accident hazards involving dangerous substances, as amended

ANNEX 1, PART 1 Categories of dangerous substances
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
- P2 FLAMMABLE GASES

ANNEX 1, PART 2 Named dangerous substances
- 18. Liquefied flammable gases, Category 1 or 2 (including LPG) and natural gas

Directive 2012/18/EU on major accident hazards involving dangerous substances, as amended
Not listed.

Other regulations

This product is classified and labelled in accordance with the retained CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, as amended for Great Britain. This Safety Data Sheet is compiled in accordance with REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758.

Follow the requirements of the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 [SI 2002/2677], as amended, when using this material.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

List of abbreviations

ADN: European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways.
ADR: Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service.
CEN: European Committee for Standardization.
IATA: International Air Transport Association.
IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods.
IMO: International Maritime Organization.
PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic.
RID: Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.
STEL: Short term exposure limit.
TWA: Time Weighted Average.
vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative.

References

CONCAWE
ECHA: European Chemical Agency.

Information on evaluation method leading to the classification of mixture

Not applicable.

Full text of any statements, which are not written out in full under sections 2 to 15

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

Training information

Follow training instructions when handling this material.

Disclaimer

This material Safety Data Sheet (SDS) was prepared in accordance with EC No 1272/2008 by Valero Energy Ltd. Valero Energy Ltd. does not assume any liability arising out of product use by others. The information, recommendations, and suggestions presented in this SDS are based upon test results and data believed to be reliable. The end user of the product has the responsibility for evaluating the adequacy of the data under the conditions of use, determining the safety, toxicity and suitability of the product under these conditions, and obtaining additional or clarifying information where uncertainty exists. No guarantee expressed or implied is made as to the effects of such use, the results to be obtained, or the safety and toxicity of the product in any specific application. Furthermore, the information herein is not represented as absolutely complete, since it is not practicable to provide all the scientific and study information in the format of this document, plus additional information may be necessary under exceptional conditions of use, or because of applicable laws or government regulations.