Safety Data Sheet

According To Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH)

PROPANE

Version:	1.0	Preparation Date :	1/29/2016
Form No:	582006	Revision Date:	1/29/2016

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRODUCT AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name	**PROPANE**
SDS No	582006
CAS No	74-98-6
EC No	200-827-9
Definition	C_3H_8 ($CH_3CH_2CH_3$) (Consists 95% or more of propane and small amounts of propylene, butane, isobutane and other hydrocarbon mixtures.)

1.2 Relevant Identified Uses Of The Product And Uses Advised Against

Relevant Identified Uses	Used as fuel. For sale in cylinder.
Uses Advised Against	See chapter 16 for a general overview

1.3 Details Of The Supplier Of The Safety Data Sheet

Supplier (Manufacturer)	**YILDIRIM PETROL TİCARET VE NAKLİYAT A.Ş.** exen@exengaz.com.tr
Address – Factory	19 Mayıs Cd. Nova Baran Plaza No: 4 Kat: 17 34360 Şişli - İstanbul
Telephone	0212 233 12 50
Fax	0212 233 12 97

1.4 Information Providing Authority About Safety Data Sheet

Ali Aslan ÇAĞLI (acagli@ipragaz.com.tr)

1.5 Emergency Telephone Number

Company Emergency	0212 233 12 50
Call Center	444 3936, 444 EXEN, TR/EN
Emergency Information	+90 216 337 83 83 (Msdsmarket) bilgi@msdsmarket.com

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification Of The Product

2.1.1 Classification According to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

- Flam. Gas 1, H220
- Liq. Gas, H280

2.2 Label elements

2.2.1. Labeling According to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP[1]/GHS[2]]

Product Identifier

Hazard Component for Labeling

- Propane

Hazard Pictograms

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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.

Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

P308+P313	IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
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+P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal

-

Supplemental Hazard Information (EU) Statements

No data available.

2.2.2. Special Rules For Supplemental Label Elements For Certain Mixtures

None.

2.2.3. Additional Labeling

· Not Applicable

2.3 Hazard Identification

2.3.1. Skin Contact

Skin contact with liquid product causes frostbite.

2.3.2. Eye Contact

Eye contact with liquid product causes frostbite.

2.3.3. Ingestion

Liquid product can not be swallowed.

2.3.4. Inhalation

Exposure to strong concentrations may cause mild (headache, dizziness, drowsiness, etc.) or severely (unconsciousness as a result of reduction of the oxygen concentration in the atmosphere) narcotic effect on the central nervous system. When a gas leak in closed environment, because of propane is heavier than air, propane tries to take place of oxygen in the atmosphere. Unless ventillation is adequate, due to oxygen depletion it has mild anesthetic and / or a stifling effect.

2.3.5. Long term effects

No data available

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2.3.6. Adverse Environmental Effects

No data available

2.4. Additional Information

· None

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Description Of The Substance

· C_3H_8 ($CH_3CH_2CH_3$) (Consists 95% or more of propane and small amounts of propylene, butane, isobutane and other hydrocarbon mixtures.)

· May include ethyl mercaptan as an odorizing compound. Total sulfur content of gas, after odorization is max. 50 mg/kg. 1,3-butadiene ratio is less than 0.1%.

NAME	EINECS NO	CAS NO.	CONTENT (%)	CLASSIFICATION CLP
Propane	200-827-9	74-98-6	<100	Flam. Gas 1, H220 Liq. Gas, H280

3.2 Additional information

· None

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

4.1.1 General information

When in doubt or if symptoms are observed, get medical advice.
In case of gas leakage;
• Ventilate the environment thoroughly.
• remove people to fresh air.
• Close tanks / cylinders valves.
• Remove possible sources of ignition.
• Do not play with the power switches.
• Do not act tough.
• Do not smoke.

4.1.2 Following inhalation

Remove to fresh air.
Keep warm and at rest.
If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration.
If breathing has stopped obtain medical attention.

4.1.3 Following skin contact

Skin contact with the liquid phase;
Rinse contaminated parts immediately with plenty of clean water.
Remove contaminated clothing by gas immediately.
Remove watches, rings, bracelets etc.
Do not reheat the place contacted with liquid quickly. Unlike the heating process must be done slowly.
Important cases, you can move the patient to the nearest medical facility.

4.1.4 Following eye contact

Eye contact with the gas phase;

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Rinse immediately with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes.
Cover eye with a sterilized dressing.
Refer to an eye specialist.

4.1.5 Following ingestion

Obtain medical attention.

4.1.6 Self-protection of the first aider

First aid assistant: Pay attention to self-protection!

4.1.7 Notes for the doctor

- *Treat symptomatically.*

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 General Information and Flammable Properties

- *Extremely flammable, high hazard. Liquid can release considerable vapor at temperatures below ambient which readily form flammable mixtures.*
- *Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.*
- *If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.*

5.2 Extinguishing media:

- *Fire extinguish apparatus with dry chemical powder can be used for extinguish the fire as well as first aid in both indoor and outdoor areas.*
- *Pressurized water (with solid or pulverized launch, with sprinklers) cool LPG tanks in an effective way.*
- *Use fire extinguish apparatus with dry chemical powder/ CO_2 extinguisher.*
- *Cutt off the gas flow from valves.*
- *Close top of the fire source with a wet cover or fire blanket.*

5.3 Unsuitable extinguishing media

- *Inert gas extinguishers / Foam interventions are insufficient in outdoors. (Pressurized water for cooling is preferable.)*
- *If urgent measures can not be taken to prevent leakage (closing of the valve, cut off the fuel supply, etc.) It can be dangerous to extinguish the flames.*
- *If you cool only filled propane tanks (tubes) it is dangerous. Because empty tubes filled with gas phase has more explosion risk than full ones.*

5.4 Special hazards arising from the product

- *Substance is extremely flammable.*
- *In case of fire, toxic gases and CO and CO_2 formation can be found. It is dangerous to breathe the gases.*
- *Open the safety valves of heated propane tank. Try to protect tubes by lowering the pressure inside the tank.*
- *If the propane tank is exposed to fire and flame; the tank (tube) can cause explosions and the released propane can cause ignition and explosion by pulling the oxygen in the surrounding.*

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- Heated Propane tube (except camping tube) is knocked down or in inverted position, will drain liquid from the safety valve, the liquid 272 times expands and pass into the gas phase. It will create a larger flame that makes difficult to fight. Therefore, the tube must be kept constant VERTICAL.

5.5 Advice for fire-fighters

- Wear protective gloves and clothing. Cool the tanks and product packagings with water spray. Move portable packaging to a safe environment. When the fire goes out, cut off the gas flow by closing the valve if the gas continues to leak. Ensure good ventilation.
- Remove people to fresh air. Remove any possible sources of ignition. Do not play with electrical switches / keys. Do not smoke.
- The fire, which was around the LPG tank for heating and to spread the LPG tanks, LPG tanks required cooling, hydrant to water curtain should be protected by methods such as sprinklers.
- Notify the fire department: 110
- If there is a fire environment, try to cool the propane cylinder or tank with water.
- Call your dealer or the nearest regional offices.
- Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus for fire-fighting personnel exposed to fumes or smoke must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.
- Staff should be protected behind the water curtain or pulverize launch umbrella.

5.6 Additional information

- Intervention Actions-General
- Keep upwind. Put on protective equipment before entering danger area.
- Intervention Actions-Fire (involving the substance)
- Do not approach near to hot container(s).
- Keep container(s) cool with water spray.
- Avoid unnecessary run-off of extinguishing media which may cause pollution.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- Refer to protective measures listed in section 7 and 8.
- Against risks that may arise; full face protector, respiratory support, head and neck protector clothing, anti-static gloves and boots should be used. These materials must be heat and fire resistant.
- Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing.
- Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
- Contaminated clothing should be soaked with water before being removed.
- It must be laundered before reuse.
- Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

In case of gas leak:

- Close the valve, cut off the source of gas leakage.
- Where there is a gas leak, security zone is created, all inside sources of ignition is removed, the electricity is turned off at the main switch on the inside, people inside taken out of the security perimeter.
- Distribute the gas concentration in the environment by ventilation, sweeping and with pulverized water.

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- Check the wind direction. According to the progress of the gas leak, cut electricity in the region, the road is closed to traffic.

In case of gas fire:

- While interfering propane tank (tube) with the water, the security zone should be established against explosion.

In case of spread the LPG tank (tube)

- The fire, which was around the LPG tank for heating and to spread the LPG tanks, LPG tanks required cooling, hydrant to water curtain should be protected by methods such as sprinklers.

6.2 Environmental precautions

- In environments with insufficient ventilation explosive / highly flammable mixtures may occur. Ventilate the area.
- Prevent the material from entering drains or water courses.
- Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be alerted to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

6.3.1 For containment

- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required
- If possible stop the leak.
- Ventilate affected area.
- Cut off the gas flow (close the valve).
- Remove any sources of flame and sparks.
- Avoid all stiff movements.
- Avoid all static accumulation.
- Do not change the location of electrical switches.
- Remove any flammable substances in the environment.
- Take up contaminated material and pass on for further processing.
- Contain for disposal according to local / national regulations.

6.3.2 For cleaning up

- Places where transmission of liquid leakage, remove the burning effect by eliminating soil or water diluted.

6.3.3 Other information

- Dispose of waste material according to local, state and federal regulations.

6.4 Reference to other sections

- Dispose of contaminated material as waste in accordance with section 13.
- See Section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1.1 Precautions for safe handling

7.1.2 Protective measures

Personal preventions

- Wear personal protection equipment. Refer to chapter 8. Do not eat, drink, smoke or sneeze at the workplace.
- Dangerous areas must be delimited and marked with appropriate warning and safety signs.

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- In the immediate working surroundings there must be: Emergency spray installed provide eye wash and label its location conspicuously.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Provide sufficient washing facilities.
- Fill only into labeled container.
- Instruction on the hazards and the protective measures using instruction manual are required with signature.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Working areas must be arranged in such a manner that they can be cleaned at all times.
- When using do not eat, drink or smoke.
- Do not breathe spray, fumes or mists.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
- Instruct personnel "handling LPG about potential hazards and precautions, and train them in safe handling and emergency procedures"
- Gas discharge process (gas-free) should be performed before attempt any process on propane tanks.
- Investigate the leaks with soapy water or special control foam. DO NOT USE OPEN FLAME. Special gas detector can be used.

Fire preventions

- See section 5.

Environmental precautions:

- Dispose of waste material according to local, state and federal regulations.

7.1.3 Advice on general occupational hygiene

- Use good occupational work practice.
- Comply with the health and safety at work laws.
- Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Materials to be used for storage operations should be ex-proof.
- Storage may be carried out in accordance with TS 1446.
- Propane tanks (tubes) should not be kept at temperatures above 50 ° C.
- Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition.
- In a safe distance, dried herb, transmission lines should not be located next to the tanks.
- Propane should be stored only in purpose designed pressure vessels or cylinders.
- Top of the propane tank has RED STRIP to separate it from other LPG cylinders.
- Store outdoors or in adequately ventilated storerooms.
- Do not store in the vicinity of cylinders containing compressed oxygen.
- All storage areas should be provided with adequate fire-fighting facilities.
- Store in original containers.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials
- Avoid physical damage to containers.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Keep/Store only in original container.
- Protect against: Strong oxidizing agents
- Static electricity must be avoided. Static grounding systems of the tank should be done.

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7.1 Advice on common storage

- See also instructions on the label.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Protect from light.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Follow the guidelines that are used to store chemicals.
- Warehouse should be cleaned regularly. Ventilation systems, temperature and humidity controls must be performed regularly.
- All items should be kept closed in original packaging when not in use.

7.2 Specific precautions on storage

- Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Preventive industrial and medical examinations must be carried out according to the application area. Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

8.1.1 Occupational exposure limits

In case of gas leaks, in holes or the closed areas, with 2,1% and 9,5% may cause an explosion.

8.2 Exposure controls

- Adequate ventilation should be used during processing.

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls:

- Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.
- Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- Use personal protective equipment according to EN ^{3}standards.
- The level of personal protection and the types of controls necessary will vary depending on exposure conditions.
- Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.
- Use sealed systems as far as possible.
- Devices using Propane must be designed appropriate to use propane. In a device designed for use in liquid phase, never be used in a device designed for the gas phase, or vice versa.
- Only suitable to propane and durable equipment must be used in installations.
- Avoid the use of biodegradable materials such as natural rubber.
- Manufactured from suitable material (neoprene) hoses must be used. Hoses often should be checked against softening, cracking, hardening. Hoses must be replaced immediately in such cases.
- Propane hoses should be replaced every 3 years in all circumstances.

- Length of hose between the equipment and Propane cylinders must not exceed 150cm.
- Propane valves must be closed after use.
- See Section 7

8.2.2 Personal protection equipment

8.2.2.1 Eye / Face protection:

- Use protective goggles against leaks.

8.2.2.2 Skin protection

Hand protection

- Impermeable gloves should be used in propane delivery, leather gloves should be used when handling the tube.

Body protection

- Face protection, protective clothing and footwear should be used in necessary.

Other protection

- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

8.2.2.3 Respiratory protection

- In normal use, it does not require protection in possible leakage, but if the size of leak is large and the leak decreases the ambient oxygen, full-face respirators must be used.

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

- The environment should be checked with the gas detectors against the gas leaks.
- Legislation for the protection of the environment must be met in full.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Appearance

Form/Physical state	Liquefied gas under pressure
Color	Colorless (both liquid and gas phase)
Odor	While normally odorless, scented with specific mercaptans to detect gas leak.
Odor treshold	If airbone concentration is less than 20% of the lower explosion limit (LEL), it can be realized.

	Value
pH (30 % aq. solution)	Not applicable
Viscosity @ 20°C , cP	0,17
Boiling Point (˚C) 760 mmHg	-42
Freezing Point, (°C)	-188
Vapor Pressure, bar	6,51 @ 15°C 17,5 @ 50°C
Vapor Rate	1 unit of liquid propane produces 272 unit of vapor at atmospheric pressure
Flash point ,˚C	-105

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Density @ 15°C	0,508 kg/lt (Liquid) 1,86 kg/m3 (Gas) 1,55 (By air)
Auto-ignition point (°C)	480
Solubility in water g/l @ 20°C	Negligible
Upper/Lower Flammability Limits, %(V/V)	9,6-2,1
Vapour Density (Air=1) @ 15°C	None known

Note: The above features were determined according to prescribed methods at the Classification, Packaging and Labeling of Hazardous. Substances Regulation Section A-3 or a method comparable to the other.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

10.2 Chemical stability

- Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions. (See section 7.)

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

- There is no known hazardous reaction.

10.4 Conditions to avoid:

- Heat, open flames, sparks and flammable atmospheres, static charges
- Keep away from heat sources, open flames and other sources of ignition.
- Sustained fire attack on vessels may cause a Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion (BLEVE). Contents are under pressure and can explode when exposed to heat or flames.
- UVCE: Unrestricted vapor cloud (gas leak) explosion.

10.5 Incompatible materials:

- Strong oxidizing agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

- No data available.

10.7 Hazardous polymerization:

- No data available.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 General Information

- Based on our experience and the information available, no adverse health effects are expected if handled as recommended with suitable precautions for designated uses.

11.2 Acute toxicity

Exposure: 1000 ppm (10 hours)

11.3 Skin corrosion/irritation and Eye damage/irritation:

- Not irritating. Liquid causes cold burns.

11.4 CMR effects (Carcinogenity) :

- 1,3-butadiene content of the butane propellant less than 0.1 %m/m. Other components are not known to be associated with carcinogenic effects.

11.5 CMR effects (Mutagenicity and Toxicity for reproduction) :

Not considered to cause mutagenic hazards.
Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

11.6 Other Toxicological Effects:

Allergic Effects	No data available.

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Effects on Repeated Doses Chronic Exposures	No data available
Sensitization	No data available
Developmental Toxicity (Teratogenicity)	No data available
Fertility	No data available

11.7 STOT-single/repeated exposures:

STOT-single exposure	No data available
STOT-repeated exposure	No data available

11.8Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:

In case of inhalation	Exposure to concentrations higher than 10% may cause dizziness (anesthetic effect) by inhalation for 2 minutes. Immediately move to fresh air.
In case of skin contact	Skin contact with liquid causes cold burns. Not irritating.
In case of eye contact	Eye contact with liquid causes cold burns. Not irritating.
In case of ingestion	Liquid product can not be swallowed.

11.9 Additional Toxicological Information:

- Toxicological classifications are based on available knowledge and information
- The special effects to health are considered by taking into account the information in section 3.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Ecotoxicity:

- Due to evaporation under normal circumstances, propane is not expected to lead to soil and water contamination. Propane is in the air undergoes a rapid photochemical decomposition.

12.2 Photo degradation

- No data available.

12.3 Effects on Waste Water Treatment Plants

- Not determined.

12.4 Mobility

Liquefied gas
Solubility in water: Negligible
Evaporates extremely rapidly from water or soil surfaces. Disperses rapidly in air.
Refer to ecotoxicity.

Water threat class	No data available
Clean Water Impact	No data available
Known or predicted environmental distribution	No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Biotic	
Ready biodegradability:	No data available

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Abiotic:	
Hydrolysis as a function of pH:	No data available
Photolysis:	No data available
Atmospheric oxidation:	No data available

· **Persistence and degradability:**

Decomposition Potential of the products	B iodegradable.
The half-life of degradation	No data available
Potential degradation of product content in the evaluation of wastewater treatment plants	No data available

· **Bioaccumulation Potential :**

Biological environment (biota) accumulation potential	Does not bioaccumulate because of evaporation.
Potential - nutrients pass through	No data available
Reference Values - Log Kow , Sw and BCF	No data available

12.6 Additional information

- Creating photochemical oxidants, and by interfering with the photochemical cycle of nitrogen oxides, undergo photochemical degradation in the atmosphere through photochemical reactions and contribute to fog formation.
- See the sections 6, 7, 13, 14 and 15.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Product / Packaging disposal

- Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.
- When recycling of the product is not possible, disposal to landfill or incineration in accordance with all applicable government laws and regulations is recommended.
- Contact waste disposal services.
- The safest way to remove the propane remaining in tanks and tubes is burned it by special equipment and trained authorized personnel in a secure environment.
- Collect and dispose of it at an authorized disposal facility, in conformance with national and local regulations, and accordance with EEC Directives on hazardous waste.
- Do not pollute soil, water or environment with the waste product.

13.2 Contaminated packaging

- If there is product residue in the emptied container, follow directions for handling on the container's label.
- In propane tanks, always flammable products present, so propane containers must be transported authorized distribution companies.
- Disposal of tanks and warehouses can only be made by the appropriate methods and specially trained personnel authorized by the company after the degassed in a secure environment.

13.3 Disposal Methods

- Dispose of chemicals waste or in accordance with local regulations.

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- Follow all applicable local laws, rules and regulations regarding the proper disposal of this material.
- If this product has been altered or contaminated with other hazardous materials, appropriate waste analysis may be necessary to determine proper method for disposal.
- Collect the waste separately. Waste disposal according to EC-regulations 75/442/EEC and 91/689/EEC in the corresponding versions, covering waste and dangerous waste.
- Dispose of waste according to applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN 1965 HYDROCARBON GAS MIXTURE, LIQUEFIED, N.O.S. such as mixtures A, A01, A02, A0, A1, B1, B2, B or C

	ADR[4]/RID[5]	ADNR	IMDG[6]	ICAO[7]/IATA[8]
TRANSPORTATION	Road	River	Marine	Airways
PROPER SHIPPING NAME	UN 1965 HYDROCARBON GAS MIXTURE, LIQUEFIED, N.O.S. such as mixtures A, A01, A02, A0, A1, B1, B2, B or C			
UN/ID No.	1965	1965	2147	-
SYMBOL				-
CLASS	2	2	2	2
PACKAGING GROUP	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
LABELLING NO	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
CLASSIFICATION CODE	2F			
HAZARD NO (HIN NO)	23			
EmS			F-D;S-U	
MARINE Pollutant			-	
Tunnel restrictions: Passage forbidden through tunnels of category B/D				
Road Transport Notes: This product is regulated as a hazardous material. Propane transported by air is PROHIBITED.				

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, Health And Environmental Regulations / Legislation Specific For The Substance

- **None of the ingredients** is found on the regulatory lists.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

- No data available

15.2.1 HAZARD

CLP classification according to Annex VI of CLP (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)

- Flam. Gas 1, H220
- Liq. Gas, H280

15.3 INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

- This safety datasheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 and ISO 11014:2009. This product is classified according to EU Directive GHS/CLP.

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16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Other information

- For additional information regarding ***YILDIRIM PETROL TİCARET VE NAKLİYAT A.Ş.*** products please contact Ali Aslan ÇAĞLI (acagli@ipragaz.com.tr)
- The above information complies with the 1907/2006 Directive and its amendments. In all cases of potential poisoning supportive therapy is of the utmost importance.

16.2 Related Person

- Doruk Chemical Management Systems, Engineering, Technology & Consultancy Inc. Co.
- Prepared by: Chemical Engineer Rabia Nur KANPARA (rabianur.kanpara@doruksistem.com.tr)
- Specialist Accreditation No: **TÜRKAK/NBC GBF-01.65.16 / 04.12.2015**
- www.MsdsMarket.com ; info@doruksistem.com.tr ; 02163378383

16.3 Revision Date, Version and SDS no

- Date : January 29, 2016
- Version : 1.0
- MSDS No : 582006

16.4 Reason of re-issue

- Compiling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

16.5 Relevant H- and EUH-phrases (number and full text):

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

16.6 Legal disclaimer

- The purpose of the above information is to describe the products only in terms of health and safety requirements.
- The information given should not, therefore, be construed as guaranteeing specific properties or as specification.
- If oderless LPG used with other liquefied flammable gases, e.g.: Dimethyl ether (DME), Difluoroethane (DFE), some chemical properties of mixture (such as: explosion limit, vapor pressure, etc) will be change. And this MSDS does not give guarantee for this mixture.
- Customers should satisfy themselves as to the suitability and completeness of such information for their own particular use.
- The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication.
- The above information relates only to the specific material(s) designated herein and may not be valid for such material(s) used in combination with any other materials or in any process or if the material is altered or processed, unless specified in the text.

ExEnGaz

Safety Data Sheet

According To Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH)

PROPANE

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· *The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. Due to the many factors outside our control when using this product, we cannot accept liability for any injury, accident, loss or damage caused through its use.*

[1] CLP:Classification Laballing and Packaging
[2] GHS:Global Harmonised System
[3] EN Standards: Personal Protective Equipment Standards Determined by CEN (European Committee for Standardization)
[4] ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
[5] RID: Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail
[6] IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
[7] ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization
[8] IATA: International Air Transport Association