

## Material Safety Data Sheet

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### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

<b>Material Name</b>	: <b>Shell Commercial Butane</b>
<b>Recommended Uses</b>	: Used as a domestic, commercial, industrial and automotive fuel, a feedstock in chemical processes. Aerosol Propellant.
<b>Other names</b>	: PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED
<b>Product Code</b>	: 002D1800
<b>Manufacturer/Supplier</b>	: <b>The Shell Company of Australia Limited</b> (ABN 46 004 610 459) 8 Redfern Road Hawthorn East Victoria 3123 Australia
<b>Telephone</b>	: +61 (0)3 9666 5444
<b>Fax</b>	: +61 (0)3 8823 4800
<b>Emergency Telephone Number</b>	: 1800 651 818 (within Australia only) +61 3 9663 2130 (International)

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### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

DANGEROUS GOODS. NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code, and not classified as hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC.

<b>Symbol(s)</b>	: F+ Extremely flammable.
<b>R-phrases(s)</b>	: R12 Extremely flammable.
<b>S-phrases(s)</b>	: S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S51 Use only in well-ventilated areas. S23 Do not breathe vapour. S9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place.
<b>Health Hazards</b>	: Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache and nausea. Exposure to rapidly expanding gases may cause frost burns to eyes and/or skin.
<b>Signs and Symptoms</b>	: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued exposure may result in unconsciousness and/or death.
<b>Safety Hazards</b>	: Extremely flammable. Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. High gas concentrations will displace available oxygen from the air; unconsciousness and death may occur suddenly from lack of oxygen.
<b>Environmental Hazards</b>	: Not classified as dangerous for the environment. No specific hazards under normal use conditions.
<b>SUSDP Schedule</b>	: Not scheduled.

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### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Preparation description** : Complex mixture of hydrocarbons consisting predominantly of butanes and butenes, propane and propenes plus some C5 and higher hydrocarbons. Low concentrations of sulphur, hydrogen sulphide and mercaptans may be present. It may also contain one or more of the following additives: odourants (usually ethyl mercaptan), anti-icing agents. 1,3-butadiene, classified as a Category 1 carcinogen and Category 2 mutagen, may be present at concentrations of less than 0.1%(m/m).

#### Hazardous Components

Chemical Identity	CAS	EINECS	Symbol(s)	R-phrase(s)	Conc.
Petroleum gases, liquefied	68476-85-7	270-704-2	F+	R12; R45; R46	< 100.00 %

**Additional Information** : Refer to chapter 16 for full text of EC R-phrases.

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**Inhalation** : Remove to fresh air. If breathing but unconscious, place in the recovery position. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. If heartbeat absent, give external cardiac compression. Monitor breathing and pulse. Seek urgent medical advice.

**Skin Contact** : In the event of frostbite, slowly warm the exposed area by rinsing with warm water. Otherwise: Obtain medical treatment immediately. Contaminated clothing may be a fire hazard and therefore should be soaked with water before being removed. Loosen tight clothing. Keep warm and at rest.

**Eye Contact** : DO NOT DELAY. Obtain medical treatment immediately. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Flush eye with copious quantities of water.

**Ingestion** : In the unlikely event of ingestion, obtain medical attention immediately.

**Advice to Physician** : Treat symptomatically. Administer oxygen if necessary.

### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

**Specific Hazards** : Hazardous combustion products may include: Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Sustained fire attack on vessels may result in a Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapour Explosion (BLEVE). Contents are under pressure and can explode when exposed to heat or flames. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

**Suitable Extinguishing Media** : Shut off supply. If not possible and no risk to surroundings, let the fire burn itself out. Use foam, water fog for major fires. Use

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- dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth for minor fires.
- Unsuitable Extinguishing Media** : Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.
- Protective Equipment for Firefighters** : Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Additional Advice** : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

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### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. Do not attempt to do so if clothing is adhering to skin. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Material Safety Data Sheet.

- Protective measures** : Stay upwind and keep out of low areas. Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Attempt to disperse the gas or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas meter. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Test atmosphere for flammable gas concentrations to ensure safe working conditions before personnel are allowed to enter the area. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment (of product and fire fighting water) to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Clean Up Methods** : Allow to evaporate. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location, for example by using fog sprays. Otherwise treat as for small spillage.
- Additional Advice** : Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air. Risk of explosion. Inform the emergency services if product enters surface water drains.

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### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- General Precautions** : Avoid breathing vapours or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For

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guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material. Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.

- Handling** : This product can create a low temperature exposure hazard when released as a liquid. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Electrostatic charges may be generated during handling. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Earth all equipment.
- Storage** : Keep away from flammables, oxidizing agents, and corrosives. Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition.
- Product Transfer** : Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Delivery lines may become cold enough to present a cold burns hazard.
- Recommended Materials** : For containers and container linings, use materials specifically approved for use with this product. Examples of suitable materials are: PA-11, PEEK, PVDF, PTFE, GRE (Epoxy), GRVE (vinyl ester), Viton (FKM), type F and GB, Neoprene (CR).
- Unsuitable Materials** : Some forms of cast iron.; Examples of materials to avoid are: ABS, polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polyethylene (PE / HDPE), polypropylene (PP), PVC, natural rubber (NR), Nitrile (NBR) ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), Butyl (IIR), Hypalon (CSM), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene.; For containers and container linings, aluminium should not be used if there is a risk of caustic contamination of the product.
- Container Advice** : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Additional Information** : This product is intended for use in closed systems only. Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Occupational Exposure Limits

Material	Source	Type	ppm	mg/m3	Notation
Petroleum gases, liquefied	AU OEL	TWA	1,000 ppm	1,800 mg/m3	

- Exposure Controls** : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls

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	based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Use sealed systems as far as possible. Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>	: Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers. AS/NZS 1337: Eye protectors for industrial applications. AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. AS/NZS 1715: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices. AS/NZS 1716: Respiratory protective devices.
<b>Respiratory Protection</b>	: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [boiling point <65 °C (149 °F)]
<b>Hand Protection</b>	: Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: Neoprene rubber. Nitrile rubber. If contact with liquefied product is possible or anticipated, gloves should be thermally insulated to prevent cold burns.
<b>Eye Protection</b>	: Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles). Approved to EU Standard EN166.
<b>Protective Clothing</b>	: Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron (where risk of splashing).
<b>Monitoring Methods</b>	: Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.
<b>Environmental Exposure Controls</b>	: Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance	: Colourless. Liquid under pressure.
Odour	: Distinctive and unpleasant if stench, odourless if unstenched.
pH	: Data not available

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Boiling point	: Data not available
Freezing/melting point	: Data not available
Flash point	: ca. -104 °C / -155 °F
Lower / upper Flammability or Explosion limits	: Data not available
Auto-ignition temperature	: Data not available
Vapour pressure	: Data not available
Specific gravity	: Data not available
Density	: 0.5 kg/m <sup>3</sup> at 15 °C / 59 °F
Water solubility	: Negligible.
Solubility in other solvents	: Data not available
n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow)	: ca. 2.300
Vapour density (air=1)	: Data not available

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### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Stability</b>	: Stable.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	: Heat, open flames, sparks and flammable atmospheres.
<b>Materials to Avoid</b>	: Strong oxidising agents.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

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### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Basis for Assessment</b>	: Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products.
<b>Acute Oral Toxicity</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Acute Dermal Toxicity</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Acute Inhalation Toxicity</b>	: Low toxicity: LC50 >20 mg/l / 4.00 h, Rat High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.
<b>Skin Irritation</b>	: Not irritating to skin.
<b>Eye Irritation</b>	: Essentially non-irritating to eyes.
<b>Respiratory Irritation</b>	: If mists are inhaled, slight irritation of the respiratory tract may occur.
<b>Sensitisation</b>	: Not a skin sensitiser.
<b>Repeated Dose Toxicity</b>	: Expected to have low toxicity on repeated exposure.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	: Not expected to be mutagenic.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	: Not expected to be carcinogenic.
<b>Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity</b>	: Not expected to be a developmental toxicant.
<b>Additional Information</b>	: Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest. High gas concentrations will displace available oxygen from the air; unconsciousness and death may occur suddenly from lack of oxygen. Rapid release of gases which are liquids under pressure may cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evaporative cooling.

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### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Fuels are typically made from blending several refinery streams. Ecotoxicological studies have been carried out on a variety of hydrocarbon blends and streams but not those containing additives. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

- Acute Toxicity** : Practically non toxic:LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l(to aquatic organisms)(LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).
- Mobility** : Evaporates extremely rapidly from water or soil surfaces. Disperses rapidly in air.
- Persistence/degradability** : Inherently biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.
- Bioaccumulation** : Does not bioaccumulate significantly.
- Other Adverse Effects** : In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

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### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Material Disposal** : It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Given the nature and uses of this product, the need for disposal seldom arises. If necessary, dispose by controlled combustion in purpose-designed equipment. If this is not possible, contact the supplier.
- Container Disposal** : Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not, puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer. Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container. Return part-used or empty cylinders to the supplier. For tanks seek specialist advice from suppliers. Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.
- Local Legislation** : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

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### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**ADG**  
 UN number 1075  
 Proper shipping name PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED  
 Class 2.1

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Hazchem Code 2YE

**IMDG**

Identification number UN 1075  
Proper shipping name PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED  
Class / Division 2.1  
Marine pollutant: No

**IATA (Country variations may apply)**

UN No. : 1075  
Proper shipping name : Petroleum gases, liquefied  
Class / Division : 2.1

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**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

**SUSDP Schedule** : Not scheduled.

**AICS** : All components  
are listed or  
exempt

**Other Information** : National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets [NOHSC:2011] List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:10005]. Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008]. Adopted National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003]. Australian Dangerous Goods Code. Standard Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons.

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**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**Additional Information** : This document contains important information to ensure the safe storage, handling and use of this product. The information in this document should be brought to the attention of the person in your organisation responsible for advising on safety matters.

R-phrase(s)

R12 Extremely flammable.  
R45 May cause cancer.  
R46 May cause heritable genetic damage.

**MSDS Version Number** : 1.0

**MSDS Effective Date** : 08.04.2010



## Material Safety Data Sheet

- MSDS Revisions** : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.
- MSDS Regulation** :
- Uses and Restrictions** : This product must not be used in applications other than those recommended in Section 1, without first seeking the advice of the supplier.
- MSDS Distribution** : The information in this document should be made available to all who may handle the product.
- Disclaimer** : This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.