

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

# ExxonMobil

BUTANE/PROPANE MIXTURE

## Section 1. Identification

**Product name** : BUTANE/PROPANE MIXTURE

**Product description** : Liquefied Hydrocarbon Gas

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

**Identified uses** : Fuel gas

**Uses advised against** : This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Identified Uses above.

**Supplier** : ESSO AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

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664 Collins Street  
Docklands Victoria 3008 Australia

**24 Hour Emergency Telephone** : +61 2 9037 2994/1800 862 115 (CHEMTREC)

**Product Technical Information** : +61 3 5143 4231 (Business hours only)

**Supplier General Contact** : +61 3 5143 4311

**SDS Internet Address** : [www.sds.exxonmobil.com](http://www.sds.exxonmobil.com)

## Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE GASES - Category 1  
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Liquefied gas

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : **DANGER**

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

### Precautionary statements

**Prevention** : P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

**Response** : P377 - Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.  
P381 - In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources.

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

**Other hazards which do not result in classification** : Acts as a simple asphyxiant. At very high concentrations, can displace the normal air and cause suffocation from lack of oxygen.

**Nota** : This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

## Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

Ingredient name	% (v/v)	CAS number
propane	≥45 - ≤90	74-98-6
isobutane	≥10 - ≤55	75-28-5
butane	≥10 - ≤55	106-97-8
ethane	≤2.5	74-84-0

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## Section 4. First-aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. In case of contact with liquid, warm frozen tissues slowly with lukewarm water and get medical attention. Do not rub affected area. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury. If burned by contact with hot material, molten material adhering to skin should be cooled as quickly as possible with water, and see a physician for removal of adhering material and treatment of burn. To avoid the risk of static discharges and gas ignition, soak contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it.
- Ingestion** : Ingestion of liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite. If frostbite occurs, get medical attention. As this product rapidly becomes a gas when released, refer to the inhalation section.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Dermal contact with rapidly evaporating liquid could result in freezing of the tissues or frostbite.
- Ingestion** : Ingestion of liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
frostbite
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
frostbite  
Local necrosis as evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours after injection.
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
frostbite

## Section 4. First-aid measures

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : This material, or a component, may be associated with cardiac sensitization following very high exposures (well above occupational exposure limits) or with concurrent exposure to high stress levels or heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine. Administration of such substances should be avoided.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use water fog, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) to extinguish flames.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Contains gas under pressure. Extremely flammable gas. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.

**Hazardous combustion products** : Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Contact supplier immediately for specialist advice. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Assure an extended cooling down period to prevent re-ignition. If involved in fire, shut off flow immediately if it can be done without risk. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and allow fire to burn. Fight fire from protected location or maximum possible distance. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. For incidents involving large quantities, thermally insulated undergarments and thick textile or leather gloves should be worn.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Accidental releases pose a serious fire or explosion hazard.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

**Environmental precautions** : Ensure emergency procedures to deal with accidental gas releases are in place to avoid contamination of the environment. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.
- Large spill** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Thermal burn hazard - contact with hot material may cause thermal burns. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Contains gas under pressure. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.

- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

- Static Accumulator** : This material is a static accumulator.

- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
propane	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]. Explosive potential.</b> <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Butane] Explosive potential.</b> STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. <b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 10/2022).</b> TWA: 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 800 ppm 8 hours. <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Butane] Explosive potential.</b> STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]. Explosive potential.</b>
isobutane	
butane	
ethane	

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

- Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
- Individual protection measures**
- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields. Face shield.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. If contact with the liquid is possible, insulated gloves suitable for low temperatures should be worn. If product is hot, thermally protective, chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet style gloves. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. If product is hot, thermally protective, chemical resistant apron and long sleeves are recommended. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

**Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Contact the Supplier for additional information.**

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Gas. [Liquefied]
- Colour** : Colourless

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

<b>Odour</b>	: Odorless (may be odorized)
<b>Odour threshold</b>	: Not available.
<b>pH</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range</b>	: -42°C (-43.6°F)
<b>Flash point</b>	: Closed cup: -74°C (-101.2°F) [ASTM D-93]
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	: Not available.
<b>Flammability</b>	: Flammable gases - Category 1
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	: Lower: 2% Upper: 9.5%
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	: 6300.52 mm Hg [20 °C]
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	: Not available.
<b>Relative density</b>	: 0.5
<b>Solubility in water</b>	: Negligible
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	
<b>Median particle size</b>	: Not applicable.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	: The product is stable.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	: Strong oxidisers
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Species	Result	Duration
BUTANE/PROPANE MIXTURE	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	>1443 mg/l	15 minutes

#### Conclusion/Summary

<b>Inhalation</b>	: Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403
<b>Dermal</b>	: Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

**Oral** : Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material.

### Irritation/Corrosion

#### **Conclusion/Summary**

**Skin** : Negligible irritation to skin at ambient temperatures. No end point data for material.

**Eyes** : May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. No end point data for material.

**Respiratory** : Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. No end point data for material.

### Sensitisation

#### **Conclusion/Summary**

**Skin** : Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. No end point data for material.

**Respiratory** : Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. No end point data for material.

### Mutagenicity

#### **Conclusion/Summary**

: Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 473 474 476 478

### Carcinogenicity

#### **Conclusion/Summary**

: Not expected to cause cancer. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 453

### Reproductive toxicity

#### **Conclusion/Summary**

: Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414 422

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

#### **Conclusion/Summary**

: Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure. No end point data for material.

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

#### **Conclusion/Summary**

: Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 413 422 453

### Aspiration hazard

#### **Conclusion/Summary**

: Not expected to be an aspiration hazard. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material. No end point data for material.

### Other information

#### **Product**

: May cause central nervous system disorder (e.g., narcosis involving a loss of coordination, weakness, fatigue, mental confusion and blurred vision) and/or damage. Simple asphyxiant: Acts by displacing oxygen in the lungs thereby diminishing the supply of oxygen available to the blood and tissues. Symptoms include shortness of breath, rapid heart rate, incoordination, lethargy, headaches, nausea, vomiting, and disorientation. Continued lack of oxygen may result in convulsions, loss of consciousness and death. Since exercise increases the tissue need for oxygen, symptoms will occur more quickly during exertion in an oxygen-deficient environment. Oxygen in enclosed spaces should be maintained at 21 percent by volume. Exposure to this material, or one of its components, in situations where there is the potential for high levels, such as in confined spaces or with abuse, may result in abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmia). High-level exposure to hydrocarbons (above occupational exposure limits) may initiate arrhythmia in a worker that is undergoing stress or is taking a heart-stimulating substance such as epinephrine, a nasal decongestant, or an asthma or cardiovascular drug.

## Section 12. Ecological information

The information given is based on data for the material, components of the material, or for similar materials, through the application of bridging principals.

### Toxicity

#### Conclusion/Summary

- Acute toxicity** : Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.  
**Chronic toxicity** : Not expected to demonstrate chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms

### Persistence and degradability

- Biodegradability** : Material -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable  
**Atmospheric Oxidation** : Material -- Expected to degrade at a moderate rate in air

### Bioaccumulative potential

- Conclusion/Summary** : Material -- Potential to bioaccumulate is low.

### Mobility in soil

- Mobility** : Material -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

### Other ecological information

- Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

- Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

## Section 14. Transport information

	ADG	IMDG	IATA
<b>UN number</b>	UN1075	UN1075	UN1075
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	(propane, isobutane)	(propane, isobutane)	(propane, isobutane)
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	2.1	2.1	2.1
<b>Label(s) / Mark(s)</b>			

## Section 14. Transport information

<b>Packing group</b>	-	-	-
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	No.	No.	No.

Flash point -74 °C C.C.

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not applicable.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

Not regulated.

### Inventory list

<b>Australia inventory (AIC)</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Canada inventory (DSL-NDSL)</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>China inventory (IECSC)</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Japan inventory (CSCL)</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Japan inventory (Industrial Safety and Health Act)</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Philippines inventory (PICCS)</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Korea inventory (KECI)</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>United States inventory (TSCA 8b)</b>	: All components are active or exempted.

## Section 16. Any other relevant information

### History

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 24 June 2024

**Date of previous issue** : No previous edition

**Version** : 1

**Key to abbreviations** :

- ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods
- ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- N/A = Not available
- SGG = Segregation Group
- SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons
- UN = United Nations

### Procedure used to derive the classification

**Section 16. Any other relevant information**

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

**References** : Not available.

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

**Product code** : 1158637

**Notice to reader**

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