

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

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SAFETY DATA SHEET LPG prepared in accordance with REACH and CLP Regulations, Annex II of Regulation (EU) 2015/830				

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND OF THE COMPANY
1.1 Identification of the product

- **NAME OF THE SUBSTANCE:** LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)
- **TRADE NAME OR SYNONYMS** COMPOUND A,A01,A02,A0,A1,B1,B2,B e C
- **EINECS NUMBER** 649-202-00-6
- **CAS NUMBER** 68476-85-7
- **CEE NUMBER** 270-704-2
- **UN NUMBER** 1965

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance and uses advised

The LPG is placed in the market both in cylinders and in small tanks depending on the needs of the consumer. LPG is used as an energy source in the domestic (cooking and heating), craft, industrial and agricultural uses. LPG is commonly used as a fuel in internal combustion engines as well as propellant, blowing agent and refrigerant in specific applications.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

- **SUPPLIER:** ButanGas S.p.A.
Larga Street, 9/11
20122 - Milan (MI)
Phone: + 39.02.583711
Fax: + 39.02.58304753
e-mail: direzionetecnica@butangas.it
PEC: dirtecnica@pec.butangas.it
WEB site: www.butangas.it
- **e-mail extensor of the safety data sheet:** giorgio.mascheroni@butangas.it

1.4 Emergency telephone number

- **COMPANY:** ButanGas S.p.A.
TECHNICAL OFFICE
Phone: + 39.02.583711
Fax: + 39.02.58304753
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Date: 04 / january / 2016	Date: 04 / january / 2016	Date: 04 / january / 2016

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SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION
2.1 Classification resulting from the application of European Regulation n. 1272/2008 (CLP)

- Codes of class and hazard category:
 - Press. Gas**
 - Flam. Gas 1**
- Codes of hazard statements and precautionary statements
 - H220:** extremely flammable gas
 - H280:** contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
 - P102:** keep out of reach of children
 - P210:** Keep away from heat / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces. No smoking
 - P377:** leaking gas fire: do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely
 - P381:** eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so
 - P410 + P403:** protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place
- Warning: **danger**

2.2 Label elements

The labeling for the substance, packaged in refillable receptacles or non-refillable metallic cartridges conforming to UNI EN 417, consists of the following elements:



GHS 02
(Flammable gases, Hazard Category 1)



GHS 04
(Gas under pressure: liquefied gases)

Warning:	hazard
H220:	extremely flammable gas
P102:	keep out of reach of children
P210:	Keep away from heat / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces. No smoking
P403:	Store in a well-ventilated place



ButanGas
ButanGas Group since 1948

**SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
for the prevention of major accidents**

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Labeling for bulk LPG to automotive use:



GHS 02
(Flammable gases, Hazard Category 1)



GHS 04
(Gas under pressure: liquefied gases)

Warning: hazard
H220: extremely flammable gas
H280: contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
P102: keep out of reach of children
P210: Keep away from heat / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces. No smoking
P377: leaking gas fire: do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely
P381: eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so
P410 + P403: protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place

2.3 Other hazards

In the prescribed conditions of storage and use of the product it does not pose risks to users. The following table provides information about other dangerous conditions that, while not determining the classification of the substance may contribute to the general danger of the substance:

- the accumulation of vapors in confined spaces may form explosive mixture with air especially indoors or in empty, uncleaned receptacles;
- the accumulation of vapors in confined environments can produce asphyxia (for lack of oxygen);
- the vapors are invisible even if the expansion of the liquid produces mist in the presence of moist air;
- the vapors have higher density than air and tend to stagnate in the vicinity of the soil;
- contact with the liquid can cause serious injury from frostbite to the skin and eyes;
- combustion produces CO₂ (carbon dioxide), asphyxiating gas. In lack of oxygen, due to insufficient aeration / ventilation / fume exhaust, can produce CO (carbon monoxide), highly toxic gas;
- the overheating of the receptacle (for example, in case of fire) causes a substantial increase in fluid volume and pressure, with danger of its bursting.

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SECTION 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
3.1 Substances:

The substance identified as Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) - EINECS Number: 649-202-00-6, CAS number: 68476-85-7, is derived from the distillation and processing of petroleum or mining shaft for separation from natural gas or by chemical processes.

LPG is composed primarily of a mixture of propane and butane. In the commercial composition may contain small amounts of other saturated hydrocarbons (ethane, isobutane and pentane) or unsaturated (propylene and butenes) that do not present dangers other than those characteristic of the substance indicated in Section 2.

The LPG is marketed does not contain 1,3 butadiene in excess of 0.1%.

LPG for combustion use contains a denaturant according to the taxation purposes. The LPG is added of 4 g of denaturant for each 100 kg of substance, as determined by the DM 21.3.1996 of the Ministry of Finance.

The LPG is intended to contain a product marketing common odorant based on tertbutylmercaptano (TBM) in order to make the presence already detectable at concentrations below the LEL, according to Law 6.12.1971, n. 1083. The odourization shall fulfil UNI 7133 (LPG for domestic use) and UNI EN 589 (LPG for automotive).

These products are still present in concentrations below the prescribed limits.

3.2 Compound:

N.A.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES
4.1 Description of first aid measures

- **INHALATION (gas phase):**
 - Remove the injured from the contaminated area.
 - Submit immediately for medical care the injured if there are symptoms attributed to inhalation of vapors.
 - Apply artificial respiration if the victim has serious difficulty in breathing.
- **SKIN CONTACT (liquid phase):**
 - Rinse the affected skin area with water; carefully remove the clothing and flush the affected part with water.
 - Seek medical attention for the treatment of any injuries from the cold.
- **CONTACT WITH EYES (liquid phase):**
 - Rinse thoroughly with water eyes open; resort as soon as possible to a medical specialist.
- **INGESTION:**
 - Not applicable.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Prolonged contact with rapidly evaporating liquid may cause cold burns.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

In case of burns consult a doctor. In case of cold burns involving the eyes, consult a doctor to arrange immediate hospitalization.

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SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES
5.1 Extinguishing:

- **APPROPRIATE MEANS OF EXTINCTION OF FIRE LPG SMALL ENTITIES:**
 - Fire extinguishers for fires of class C (powder). DO NOT USE CO₂ extinguishers in enclosed spaces or ensure ample fresh air when using, for fire extinguished.
 - Use water jet only to cool down surfaces exposed to any heat radiation of the fire.
- **UNSUITABLE MEANS:**
 - Do not use direct water jets and foam extinguishing systems to put out fires of LPG.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance:

The combustion of the substance produces carbon dioxide (CO₂), asphyxiating gas. In lack of oxygen, due to insufficient aeration / ventilation may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

5.3 Advice for firefighters:

- **PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:**
 - Use appropriate PPE (helmets, visors, gloves and, in the critical case, overalls / Full Nomex and fire apparatus) before approaching the fire.
- **FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURE:**
 - Do not extinguish a fire if you are not sure of being able to intercept the flow of gas. It's preferable to have a burned release instead of a cloud of gas that expands and can find a source of ignition.
 - Cool with water the cylinders and LPG tanks hit by the fire to avoid overheating and consequent risk of bursts.
 - Maintain under control any accidental release of significant quantities of gas - if not completely intercepted - through the use of hoses in fractional jet.
 - Use water spray or fractional jet to dilute, below the lower limit of explosion, the concentration of any gas clouds.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- Do not use electrical equipment unless they are certified for use in hazardous areas with potentially explosive atmosphere (explosion-proof construction);
- Intercept the gas release if you can do it without risk;
- Avoid that liquid gets in contact with skin and eyes.

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel

In case of spills or accidental releases of substances, it is recommended:

- Wear antistatic clothing made of cotton or wool and antistatic footwear. Avoid any synthetic cloths;
- Remove ignition sources and provide sufficient ventilation;
- Isolate the hazard area and evacuate the area itself;
- Avoid that the gas invade places lowered (for example: tunnels, wells, cellars, etc.), taking in mind that the LPG vapor is heavier than air;
- Inform the relevant authorities in accordance with any plans for emergency prepared by the same.

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6.1.2 For emergency responders

In case of spills or accidental releases of substances, it is recommended:

- Wear antistatic clothing made of cotton or wool for total protection of the trunk and limbs;
- Protect your eyes with goggles or face shield;
- Wear antistatic shoes;
- Protect hands with suitable gloves;
- When working in places where a large amount of gas, particularly in confined spaces, use breathing apparatus;
- If possible, keep upwind;
- provide adequate ventilation of the site concerned;
- use water jet fractionated to dilute, below the lower explosion limit, the concentration of any gas clouds;
- prevent the gas invade lowered places (e.g.: manhole, cellars, etc.), bearing in mind that the vapors are heavier than air;
- in the case of mobile containers (e.g.: cylinders), if possible, to orient the containers so as to prevent the escape of liquid.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**7.1 Precautions for safe handling:**

- Avoid losses to the atmosphere;
- Handle the product with closed-loop systems;
- Use in well ventilated areas;
- Do not operate in the presence of ignition sources;
- Use spark-proof tools;
- Verify the correct earthing of the equipment and prevent any accumulation of electrostatic charges.

For hygienic purposes, it is recommended:

- Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas;
- Wash hands after use;
- Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas in which food is.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage

- The deposits, racking and bottling plants must be designed, constructed and operated according to the specific technical rules for fire prevention, listed below:
 - Decree 13th October 1994 "Technical regulation for fire prevention for the design, construction, installation and operation of LPG depots in fixed tanks with total capacity of more than 5 m³ and / or mobile containers with a total capacity exceeding 5,000 kg"
 - Decree 14th May 2004 "Technical regulation for fire prevention for the installation and operation of LPG depots with a total capacity not exceeding 13 m³, as modified by the decree of 4 March 2014"
 - Circular 20 September 1956, n. 74 of the Ministry of the Internal, for the following parts:
 - Second part "Safety rules for the construction and operation of the storage of LPG cylinders, up to 5,000 kg"
 - Third part "Safety for the resale of LPG, up to 75 kg"
 - Fourth part "Safety regulations for centralized systems of distribution of LPG, for civilian use, up to 2,000 kg"

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- UNI 7131 "Plant LPG for household and similar non-powered distribution network. Design, installation, operation and maintenance"
- The LPG fuel stations must be constructed and operated in accordance with the provisions of DPR 340/03
- In hazardous areas according to ATEX Directive, use electrical equipment and installations safe, Ex, Group IIG, temperature class not less than T2.
- The fixed tanks, as pressure equipment must meet the requirements of the design and construction of the Directive 97/23/EC (PED) and be subject to periodic inspection in accordance to the national legislation (in particular: Decree 1st December 2004, n. 329 of MAP and Decree 11th April 2011).
- The transportable receptacles (fixed and demountable tanks, drums, cylinders, etc.) must meet the design, construction and operation requirements of the Directive 2010/35/EU (TPED) and ADR.
- Do not store with oxidizing gases.

7.3 Specific end use

The storage and handling of product intended for use in lighters, lighter refills, aerosols and gas cartridges with their containers must comply with the ADR, in particular packing instruction P003.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION
8.1 Control parameters

Limit values for occupational exposure

National: Not Available

EU community: Not Available

ACGIH 2014: Not Available

The TLV specific for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) - previously brought under the heading "aliphatic hydrocarbons Alkane [C1-C4]" now eliminated - have been withdrawn by the ACGIH document, 2013 edition.

The critical effects are due to "asphyxiation" with a specific reference to "minimum oxygen content" breathe in the atmosphere.

8.2 Exposure controls
8.2.1 Protection of eye / face

In case of risk of contact with eyes / face, wear full protection for the head and face, such as face shield and / or goggles in compliance with UNI EN 166.

8.2.2 Skin protection

Use complete garments, designed to cover also the upper and lower limbs, with antistatic properties and fire resistance.

8.2.3 Hand Protection

In the establishment's activities, use antistatic protective gloves conforming to EN 388 for mechanical risks with high abrasion resistance.

In the liquid phase operation, use antistatic gloves with forearm extended protection, complying with EN 388 for mechanical risks with high abrasion resistance, internally coated to protect from the risk of frostbite

8.2.4 Respiratory Protection

When working in areas with high presence of gas, particularly in confined spaces, use breathing apparatus complies with UNI EN 529.

8.2.5 Thermal hazards

In the case of thermal risk (cold burns) for liquid ejection, use visors or face shields conforming to EN 166, clothing completely covers the trunk and limbs and antistatic

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gloves with forearm extended protection, conform to EN 388 for mechanical risks with high abrasion resistance, internally coated to protect from the risk of frostbite.

8.3 Environmental exposure controls

There is no evidence in the field.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical

Physical state:	Liquefied gas pressure
Colour:	Colourless
Smell:	Distinctive, unpleasant and constant. LPG to use combustion and fuels are further odorized with specific substances according to the national regulation
Odour threshold:	25% L.I.E. with odorant
PH:	Neutral
Density of the liquid at 15 °C, in Kg/l:	From 0,508 (propane) to 0.585 (butane) (method ASTM D 1657)
Vapor Density at 15 °C, in Kg/m³:	From 1.86 (propane) to 2.45 (butane)
Density relative to air (vapor phase):	From 1.5 (propane) to 2.0 (butane)
Vapour pressure (absolute) at 15 °C, in bar:	From 7.5 (propane) to 1.8 (butane) (method ASTM D 1267)
Boiling point in °C:	From - 42 (propane) to - 0.5 (butane)
Melting point in °C:	From - 187 (propane) to - 138 (butane)
Flash point in °C:	From - 104 (propane) to - 60 (butane)
Ignition temperature of LPG, in °C	365 (as inferred from the tab. GA-2 IEC Guide 31-35:2012)
Critical point, in °C:	From 96.5 (propane) to 151 (butane)
Lower and upper flammability in air, % by volume:	Lower: 1,86 ÷ 2,27 Upper: 8,41 ÷ 9,5
Solubility in water:	Negligible

9.2 Other information

Suitability materials:	Dissolves fat and attacks the natural rubber, does not corrode metallic materials
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SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY
10.1 Reactivity

It can react with strong oxidants.

10.2 Chemical stability

No significant instability conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire hazard. Mixed with strong oxidizers may cause explosions.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

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Avoid the formation of explosive mixtures with air and contact with any source of ignition.

Avoid strong heating of the product and containers.

Avoid the violent decompression of the receptacles with biphasic content as it can generate strong cooling, with temperatures much lower than 0 °C.

Avoid contact with strong oxidizers (oxygen, nitrous oxide, chlorine, fluorine, etc.).

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidizing agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of ignition, burning with exothermic reaction and production of carbon oxides (CO, CO₂).

There is no evidence on the possibility of degradation to unstable products.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The substance is in gas phase at the ambient temperature and pressure, consequently oral and dermal toxicity considerations are not relevant.

Although some studies indicate that the product, by inhalation and in certain concentrations, may cause mild irritation to eyes, nose and respiratory tract, and mild dizziness within a few minutes, these results do not lead to any classification in the legislation hazardous Substances regulation. There are no studies related to effects such as skin irritation / corrosion, damage / eye irritation, respiratory or skin sensitization.

No evidence of mutagenicity and carcinogenicity for the major components of the LPG. In addition, the product contains benzene and 1,3-butadiene conc. <0.1%, hence it is not mutagenic or carcinogenic classified pursuant to the regulations on hazardous substances.

Most of the studies show no consistent evidence of toxicity to fertility, so the product is not classified as toxic to reproduction under the legislation on dangerous substances.

Finally, there is no evidence / information regarding the specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single and repeated exposure.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

There is no measured data for aquatic toxicity endpoints. In accordance with column 2 of REACH Annex VII and VIII, the acute toxicity tests should not be carried out if there are mitigating factors indicating that aquatic toxicity is unlikely. This product is made from gaseous substances at standard temperature and pressure, hence they are mainly dissolved in the air rather than in water sediment and soil.

12.1 Persistence and degradability

This product can contribute to the formation of ozone in the atmosphere near the surface. However, the photochemical formation of ozone depends on a complex interaction of other air pollutants and environmental conditions.

The product is biodegradable.

12.2 Potential for bioaccumulation

The product does not bioaccumulate.

12.3 Mobility in soil

Absorption Koc: Standard tests for this endpoint are not applicable to UVCB.

12.4 Results of PBT and vPvB

The data show that the properties of the product does not meet the specific criteria of persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (Annex XIII of REACH), for which it is not considered a PBT / vPvB.

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12.5 Other adverse effects

Not present.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**13.1 Method of treating waste**

Take all necessary measures to avoid loss of product in the atmosphere.

Do not dispose the substance into sewers and environment.

Do not dispose via wastewater.

When disposing the product in an emergency operation, we recommend burning under the control of a qualified person.

There is a problem of disposal of the receptacles related to the use, transport and storage, as they (bottles, drums, etc.) are, normally, rechargeable.

The receptacles that can not be reused must be taken out of service according to UNI EN 12816 and 13109, and disposed of according to Legislative Decree 152/2006 and subsequent amendments and additions.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**14.1 UN Number**

UN 1965

14.2 UN proper shipping standards

Hydrocarbon gas mixture, liquefied, N.O.S., such as:

MIXTURE A, A01, A02, A0, A1, B1, B2, B e C.

For the foregoing mixtures, the following trade names are allowed for the designation of the substance:

Butane for mixtures A, A01, A02 e A0;

Propane for mixture C.

14.3 Transport hazard class

Class: 2

Classification code: 2F

Danger labels: 2.1

14.4 Packing group

N.A.

14.5 Environmental hazards

Transport by sea is subject to the IMDG rules, Division 2.1, entitled under UN 1965 or UN 1075.

The substance is not hazardous to the environment.

Carriage by air is subject to ICAO / IATA rules, Division 2.1, entitled under UN 1965 or UN 1075.

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14.6 Special precautions for users

Before starting the carriage of cylinders:

- Make sure that the load is properly secured;
- Make sure that the valve is sealed;
- Make sure that the cap is properly applied on the output of the valve.



Label transport: 2.1

Alternatively, the symbol (flame and number) black or white on a red background.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION
15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations, legislation specific for the substance or mixture

- Decree of 26th June 2015 no. 105 "Implementation of Directive 2012/18/EU on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances".
- Decree 13.10.1994 "Technical regulation on fire prevention for the design, construction, installation and operation of LPG depots in fixed tanks with total capacity of more than 5 m³ and / or mobile containers with a total capacity exceeding 5,000 kg".
 - Decree of 14th May 2004 "Technical regulation for fire prevention for the installation and operation of LPG depots with a total capacity not exceeding 13 m³, as modified by the decree of 4 March 2014."
- Circular 20th September 1956, n. 74 of the Ministry of the Internal, for the following parts:
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 - Fourth part "Safety regulations for centralized systems of distribution of LPG, for civilian use, up to 2,000 kg"
- Legislative Decree 12th June 2012, n. 78 "Implementation of Directive 2010/35/EU, on transportable pressure equipment and abrogating Council Directives 76/767/EEC, 84/525/EEC, 84/526/EEC, 84/527/EEC and 1999/36 / EC."

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

N.A.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Workers must be informed, trained and trained according to their specific tasks, according to the relevant rules of law.

The following are the most important laws and technical regulations containing provisions.

D.M. 13.10.1994, Title XIII, Section 13.1 "Personal".

Decree 15.5.1996 (Ministry of the Environment) "Procedures and safety standards in the conduct of business transfer (LPG) tank truck and rail".

DM 10.3.1998 "Obligation to train and educate workers to firefighters and emergency management for all activities subject to fire prevention certificate"

ADR 2015, Part 1,

- Chapter 1.3 "Training of persons involved in the transport of dangerous goods"

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- Chapter 1.4 "Safety obligations of the operators"
- Chapter 1.10 "Regulations concerning the safety"

Legislative Decree 09.04.2008, n. 81 "Implementation of Article 1 of the Law of 3 August 2007, n. 123, concerning the protection of health and safety in the workplace".

This sheet is prepared in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 and Regulation (EU) No. 2015/830.

The information contained in this document relates only to the product and may not apply if the product is used in combination with others, or for purposes other than those provided.

Downstream users and distributors recipients of this card must prepare its safety data sheet on the basis of the scenarios and relevant information.

Legenda – Abbreviazioni e acronimi

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (USA)
ADR	International Agreement for the transport of dangerous goods by road
CLP	Classification, labelling and packaging
D.M.	Ministerial Decree
D.Lgs.	Legislative Decree
RID	International Agreement for the transport of dangerous goods by rail
TLV-TWA	Weighted average concentration for an 8-hour day and 40 hours per week (chronic exposure)