SAFETY DATA SHEET
C3H8 2000 PPM; CO 3,5 %; CO2 14 %; N2 64,6 %

Issue Date: 30.03.2016
Last revised date: 20.05.2016
Version: 1.0
SDS No.: 000010031600

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

1.1 Product identifier
Product name: C3H8 2000 PPM; CO 3,5 %; CO2 14 %; N2 64,6 %

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Identified uses: Industrial and professional. Perform risk assessment prior to use.
Uses advised against: Consumer use.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
Supplier
BOC
Priestley Road, Worsley
M28 2UT Manchester

Telephone: 0800 111 333
E-mail: ReachSDS@boc.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number: 0800 111 333

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC as amended.
Repr. 1; R61 Xn; R20 Xn; R48/20

The full text for all R--phrases is displayed in section 16.

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

Physical Hazards
Gases under pressure
Compressed gas
H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Health Hazards
Toxic to reproduction
Category 1A
H360D: May damage the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure
Category 2
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
2.2 Label Elements

Contains: carbon monoxide

Signal Words: Danger

Hazard Statement(s):
H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H360D: May damage the unborn child.
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statement
Prevention: P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260: Do not breathe gas/ vapours.

Response: P308+P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Storage: P403: Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal: None.

Supplemental label information
Restricted to professional users.

2.3 Other hazards:
None.

SECTION 3: Composition/ information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>Chemical formula</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>EC No.</th>
<th>REACH Registration No.</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>124-38-9</td>
<td>204-696-9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carbon monoxide</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>3.5000%</td>
<td>630-08-0</td>
<td>211-128-3</td>
<td>01-2119480165-39</td>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propane</td>
<td>C3H8</td>
<td>2.000PPM</td>
<td>74-98-6</td>
<td>200-827-9</td>
<td>01-2119486944-21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen</td>
<td>N2</td>
<td>64.6000%</td>
<td>7727-37-9</td>
<td>231-783-9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The concentrations of the components in the SDS header, product name on page one and in section 3.2 are in mol due to regulatory requirements. All concentrations are nominal.
This substance has workplace exposure limit(s).
PBT: persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substance.
vPvB: very persistent and very bioaccumulative substance.

### Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon monoxide</td>
<td>DSD: F+; R12  Repr. 1; R61 T; R23, R48/23</td>
<td>CLP: Flam. Gas 1;H220, Press. Gas Compr. Gas;H280, Repr. 1A;H360D, Acute Tox. 3;H331, STOT RE 1;H372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propane</td>
<td>DSD: F+; R12</td>
<td>CLP: Flam. Gas 1;H220, Press. Gas Liquef. Gas;H280</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DSD: Directive 67/548/EEC.

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

### SECTION 4: First Aid Measures

#### General:
Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped.

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

**Inhalation:**
Low concentrations of CO2 cause increased respiration and headache. Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped.

**Eye contact:**
Adverse effects not expected from this product.

**Skin Contact:**
Adverse effects not expected from this product.

**Ingestion:**
Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure. Causes damage to organs.

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

**Hazards:**
Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure. Causes damage to organs.

**Treatment:**
Get immediate medical advice/attention.
SECTION 5: Firefighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture: No data available.

Hazardous Combustion Products: None that are more toxic than the product itself.

5.3 Advice for firefighters
Special fire fighting procedures: In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources. Dyke for water control. Continue water spray from protected position until container stays cool. Use extinguishants to contain the fire. Isolate the source of the fire or let it burn out.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Gas tight chemically protective clothing (Type 1) in combination with self contained breathing apparatus.
Guideline: EN 943-2 Protective clothing against liquid and gaseous chemicals, aerosols and solid particles. Performance requirements for gas-tight (Type 1) chemical protective suits for emergency teams (ET)

SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Evacuate area. Provide adequate ventilation. Monitor the concentration of the released product. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe. EN 137 Respiratory protective devices - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask - Requirements, testing, marking.

6.2 Environmental Precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Reduce vapour with fog or fine water spray. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources. Dyke for water control.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Provide adequate ventilation.

6.4 Reference to other sections: Refer to sections 8 and 13.
SECTION 7: Handling and Storage:

7.1 Precautions for safe handling: Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle gases under pressure. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature. Installation of a cross purge assembly between the container and the regulator is recommended. Excess pressure must be vented through an appropriate scrubber system. Refer to supplier's handling instructions. The substance must be handled in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Protect containers from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the container contents. When moving containers, even for short distances, use appropriate equipment eg. trolley, hand truck, fork truck etc. Secure cylinders in an upright position at all times, close all valves when not in use. Provide adequate ventilation. Suck back of water into the container must be prevented. Do not allow backfeed into the container. Avoid suckback of water, acid and alkalis. Keep container below 50°C in a well ventilated place. Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Store in accordance with local/ regional/ national/ international regulations. Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container. Leave valve protection caps in place until the container has been secured against either a wall or bench or placed in a container stand and is ready for use. Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier Close container valve after each use and when empty, even if still connected to equipment. Never attempt to repair or modify container valves or safety relief devices. Replace valve outlet caps or plugs and container caps where supplied as soon as container is disconnected from equipment. Keep container valve outlets clean and free from contaminates particularly oil and water. If user experiences any difficulty operating container valve discontinue use and contact supplier. Never attempt to transfer gases from one container to another. Container valve guards or caps should be in place.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general conditions and leakage. Container valve guards or caps should be in place. Store containers in location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition. Keep away from combustible material.

7.3 Specific end use(s): None.
SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

8.1 Control Parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>Exposure Limit Values</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>5,000 ppm</td>
<td>9,150 mg/ m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UK. EH40 Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs) (12 2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>15,000 ppm</td>
<td>27,400 mg/ m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UK. EH40 Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs) (12 2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>5,000 ppm</td>
<td>9,000 mg/ m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carbon monoxide</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>30 ppm</td>
<td>35 mg/ m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UK. EH40 Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs) (12 2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
<td>232 mg/ m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UK. EH40 Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs) (12 2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Biological Limit Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name (Carbon monoxide: Sampling time: End of shift.)</th>
<th>Exposure Limit Values</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 ppm (end-tidal breath)</td>
<td>UKEH40BMGV (12 2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DNEL-Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Critical component</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>carbon monoxide</td>
<td>Worker - inhalative, long-term - systemic</td>
<td>23 mg/ m³</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Worker - inhalative, short-term - systemic</td>
<td>117 mg/ m³</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Worker - inhalative, long-term - local</td>
<td>23 mg/ m³</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Worker - inhalative, short-term - local</td>
<td>117 mg/ m³</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PNEC-Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Critical component</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>carbon monoxide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PNEC not available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:

Consider a work permit system e.g. for maintenance activities. Ensure adequate air ventilation. Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Keep concentrations well below occupational exposure limits. Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages. Product to be handled in a closed system and under strictly controlled conditions. Use only permanent leak tight installations (e.g. welded pipes). Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

General information: A risk assessment should be conducted and documented in each work area to assess the risks related to the use of the product and to select the PPE that matches the relevant risk. The following recommendations should be considered. Keep self contained breathing apparatus readily available for emergency use. Keep suitable chemically resistant protective clothing readily available for emergency use. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. Protect eyes, face and skin from contact with product. Refer to local regulations for restriction of emissions to the atmosphere. See section 13 for specific methods for waste gas treatment.


Skin protection
   Hand Protection: Wear working gloves while handling containers
   Guideline: EN 388 Protective gloves against mechanical risks.
   Chemically resistant gloves complying with EN 374 should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
   Guideline: EN 374-1/2/3 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms.

Body protection: No special precautions.

Other: Wear safety shoes while handling containers
   Guideline: ISO 20345 Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear.

Respiratory Protection: Reference should be made to European Standard EN 689 for methods for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents and national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances. The selection of the Respiratory Protective Device (RPD) must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected RPD.

Thermal hazards: No precautionary measures are necessary.

Hygiene measures: Obtain special instructions before use. Specific risk management measures are not required beyond good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product.

Environmental exposure controls: For waste disposal, see section 13.

SECTION 9: Physical And Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

   Appearance
   Physical state: Gas
   Form: Compressed gas
   Colour: CO2: Colorless
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Odour:
CO2: Odorless
CO: Odorless
C3H8: Odorless
N2: Odorless gas

Odour Threshold: Odour threshold is subjective and is inadequate to warn of over exposure.

pH: not applicable.

Melting Point: No data available.

Boiling Point: No data available.

Sublimation Point: not applicable.

Critical Temp. (°C): No data available.

Flash Point: Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures.

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures.

Flammability (solid, gas): This product is not flammable.

Flammability limit - upper (%): not applicable.

Flammability limit - lower(%): not applicable.

Vapour pressure: No reliable data available.

Vapour density (air=1): 0.89 (calculated) (15 °C)

Relative density: No data available.

Solubility(ies)

Solubility in Water: No data available.

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/ water): Not known.

Autoignition Temperature: not applicable.

Decomposition Temperature: Not known.

Viscosity

Kinematic viscosity: No data available.

Dynamic viscosity: No data available.

Explosive properties: Not applicable.

Oxidising Properties: not applicable.

9.2 Other information: None.

SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity: No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-section below.

10.2 Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: No data available.

10.4 Conditions to Avoid: Avoid moisture in the installation.
10.5 Incompatible Materials: Moisture. For material compatibility see latest version of ISO-11114.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

General information: Carbon monoxide: Has been shown to produce adverse effects to the cardiovascular, central nervous, and reproductive systems in laboratory animals and chronically exposed humans.

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - Oral Product
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - Dermal Product
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - Inhalation Product
ATEmix (4 h): > 20000 ppm Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Component information
- carbon monoxide
  LC 50 (Rat, 4 h): 1300 ppm
  LC 50 (Rat, 1 h): 3760 ppm

Repeated dose toxicity
Component information
- carbon monoxide
  LOAEC (Rat, Inhalation): 200 ppm (Target Organ(s): Respiratory system)

- propane
  LOAEL (Rat(Female, Male), Inhalation): 21,641 mg/ m^3 Inhalation Experimental result, Key study

Skin Corrosion/ Irritation Product
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Component information
- carbon monoxide
  Not classified as an irritant.

Serious Eye Damage/ Eye Irritation Product
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Component information
- carbon monoxide
  Not classified as an irritant.
Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation
Product
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Component information
carbon monoxide
No known effects from this product.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity
Product
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Component information
carbon monoxide
There is no evidence of mutagenic potential.

Carcinogenicity
Product
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Component information
carbon monoxide
No evidence of carcinogenic effects.

Reproductive toxicity
Product
May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Component information
carbon monoxide
May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Reproductive toxicity (Fertility)
Component information
carbon monoxide
NOAEC (embryotoxicity): 65 ppm

Developmental toxicity (Teratogenicity)
Component information
carbon monoxide
LOAEC: 125 ppm

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure
Product
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Component information
carbon monoxide
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organ(s): Blood
Causes damage to red blood cells (haemolytic poison). Carbon monoxide binds reversibly to haemoglobin (Hb) to form carboxyhaemoglobin (CoHb), reducing the capacity of the blood to transport oxygen.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure
Product May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Component information
carbon monoxide Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organ(s): Heart
Risk of serious health injuries in case of long term exposure.

Aspiration Hazard
Product Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity

Acute toxicity
Product No ecological damage caused by this product.

Acute toxicity - Fish
Component information
propane LC 50 (Various, 96 h): 147.54 mg/l (QSAR) Remarks: QSAR QSAR, Key study
LC50 (Fish, 96 h): 49.9 mg/l

Acute toxicity - Aquatic Invertebrates
Component information
propane EC50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 48 h): 27.1 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms
Component information
propane EC50 (Alga, 72 h): 11.9 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and Degradability
Product Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures.

Component information
carbon monoxide Will not undergo hydrolysis.

Biodegradation
Component information
carbon monoxide Not readily biodegradable. Inorganic compound.
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12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential
Product
The product is expected to biodegrade and is not expected to persist for long periods in an aquatic environment.

Component information
Carbon monoxide
Because of the low log Kow, accumulation in organisms is not expected.

12.4 Mobility in Soil
Product
Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution.

Component information
Carbon monoxide
Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB
assessment
Product
Not classified as PBT or vPvB.

12.6 Other Adverse Effects:
Global Warming Potential
Global warming potential: 0.3
Contains fluorinated greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol. When discharged in large quantities may contribute to the greenhouse effect.

Component information
Carbon dioxide
UN / IPCC. Greenhouse Gas Global Warming Potentials (IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, Climate Change, Table TS.2)
- Global warming potential: 1 100-yr
carbon monoxide
Global warming potential: 1.9
propane
Global warming potential: 3

SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods
General information:
Avoid discharges to atmosphere. Consult supplier for specific recommendations.

Disposal methods:
Refer to the EIGA code of practice (Doc. 30 "Disposal of Gases", downloadable at http://www.eiga.org) for more guidance on suitable disposal methods. Dispose of container via supplier only. Discharge, treatment, or disposal may be subject to national, state, or local laws.
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European Waste Codes
Container: 16 05 04*: gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing dangerous substances

SECTION 14: Transport Information

ADR
14.1 UN Number: UN 1956
14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name: COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. (Nitrogen, Carbon Monoxide)
14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es)
   Class: 2
   Label(s): 2.2
   Hazard No. (ADR): 20
   Tunnel restriction code: (E)
   Emergency Action Code: 2TE
14.4 Packing Group: -
14.5 Environmental hazards: not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user: -

RID
14.1 UN Number: UN 1956
14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name: COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. (Nitrogen, Carbon Monoxide)
14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es)
   Class: 2
   Label(s): 2.2
14.4 Packing Group: -
14.5 Environmental hazards: not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user: -

IMDG
14.1 UN Number: UN 1956
14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name: COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. (Nitrogen, Carbon Monoxide)
14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es)
   Class: 2.2
   Label(s): 2.2
   EmS No.: F-C, S-V
14.3 Packing Group: -
14.5 Environmental hazards: not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user: -
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14.1 UN Number: UN 1956
14.2 Proper Shipping Name: Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Nitrogen, Carbon Monoxide)
14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es):
   Class: 2.2
   Label(s): 2.2
14.4 Packing Group:
14.5 Environmental hazards: not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user:
   Other information
   Passenger and cargo aircraft: Allowed.
   Cargo aircraft only: Allowed.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code: not applicable

Additional identification: Avoid transport on vehicles where the load space is not separated from the driver’s compartment. Ensure vehicle driver is aware of the potential hazards of the load and knows what to do in the event of an accident or an emergency. Before transporting product containers ensure that they are firmly secured. Ensure that the container valve is closed and not leaking. Container valve guards or caps should be in place. Ensure adequate air ventilation.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

EU Regulations

Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII Substances subject to restriction on marketing and use:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>carbon monoxide</td>
<td>630-08-0</td>
<td>1.0 - 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propane</td>
<td>74-98-6</td>
<td>0.1 - 1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Directive 92/ 85/ EEC: on the safety and health of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breast feeding:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
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Directive 96/ 61/ EC: concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC): Article 15, European Pollution Emission Registry (EPER):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>124-38-9</td>
<td>10 - 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carbon monoxide</td>
<td>630-08-0</td>
<td>1.0 - 10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Directive 96/82/EC (Seveso II): on the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>74-98-6</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Directive 98/24/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
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</tr>
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<td>630-08-0</td>
<td>1.0 - 10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National Regulations

15.2 Chemical safety assessment: No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other Information

Revision Information: Not relevant.
SAFETY DATA SHEET
C3H8 2000 PPM; CO 3.5%; CO2 14%; N2 64.6%

Issue Date: 30.03.2016
Last revised date: 20.05.2016
Version: 1.0
SDS No.: 000010031600

Key literature references and sources for data:
Various sources of data have been used in the compilation of this SDS, they include but are not exclusive to:
- Agency for Toxic Substances and Diseases Registry (ATSDR) (http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/).
- European Chemical Agency: Information on Registered Substances
  http://apps.echa.europa.eu/registered/registered-sub.aspx#search
- European Industrial Gases Association (EIGA) Doc. 169 Classification and Labelling guide.
- International Programme on Chemical Safety (http://www.inchem.org/)
- ISO 10156:2010 Gases and gas mixtures - Determination of fire potential and oxidizing ability for the selection of cylinder valve outlets.
- The ESIS (European chemical Substances 5 Information System) platform of the former European Chemicals Bureau (ECB) ESIS (http://ecb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/esis/).
- The European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) ERICards.
- Threshold Limit Values (TLV) from the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
- Substance specific information from suppliers.
- Details given in this document are believed to be correct at the time of publication.

EH40 (as amended) Workplace exposure limits.

Wording of the R-phrases and H-statements in sections 2 and 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R-phrases and H-statements</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H220</td>
<td>Extremely flammable gas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H280</td>
<td>Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H331</td>
<td>Toxic if inhaled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H360D</td>
<td>May damage the unborn child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H372</td>
<td>Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H373</td>
<td>May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R12</td>
<td>Extremely flammable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R20</td>
<td>Harmful by inhalation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R23</td>
<td>Toxic by inhalation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R48/20</td>
<td>Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R48/23</td>
<td>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R61</td>
<td>May cause harm to the unborn child.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Training information:
Users of breathing apparatus must be trained. Ensure operators understand the toxicity hazard.

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

Repr. 1A, H360D
STOT RE 2, H373
Press. Gas Compr. Gas, H280
Other information: Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material compatibility and safety study should be carried out. Ensure adequate air ventilation. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Whilst proper care has been taken in the preparation of this document, no liability for injury or damage resulting from its use can be accepted. Note: When the Product Name appears in the SDS header the decimal sign and its position comply with rules for the structure and drafting of international standards, and is a comma on the line. As an example 2,000 is two (to three decimal places) and not two thousand, whilst 1.000 is one thousand and not one (to three decimal places).

Last revised date: 20.05.2016
Disclaimer: This information is provided without warranty. The information is believed to be correct. This information should be used to make an independent determination of the methods to safeguard workers and the environment.