

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)

Synonyms AUTOGAS • BUTANE • LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS • LP GAS • LPG • PROPANE

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

AUTOMOTIVE FUEL • FUEL • INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS Uses

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name	ELGAS LTD
Address	10 Julius Ave, North Ryde, NSW, 2113, AUSTRALIA
Telephone	131 161
Website	https://www.elgas.com.au/

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency 1800 819 783 (24 hours)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Physical Hazards

Flammable Gases: Category 1A Gases Under Pressure: Liquefied gas

Health Hazards

Not classified as a Health Hazard

Environmental Hazards

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

DANGER

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word

Pictograms



Hazard statements	
H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
Prevention statements	
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flam

y from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Response statements P377

P381

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

Storage statements

P410 + P403

Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.



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Disposal statements

None allocated.

2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
BUTANE	106-97-8	203-448-7	<99%
ISOBUTANE	75-28-5	200-857-2	<99%
PROPANE	74-98-6	200-827-9	<99%
PROPYLENE	115-07-1	204-062-1	<60%
ETHANE	74-84-0	200-814-8	<5%
ETHYL MERCAPTAN	75-08-1	200-837-3	0.0025%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Еуе	Cold burns: Immediately flush with tepid water or with sterile saline solution. Hold eyelids apart and irrigate for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use an Air-line respirator or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). Be aware of possible explosive atmospheres. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Give oxygen if available.
Skin	Cold burns: Remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with warm water (30°C) for 15 minutes. It is recommended that warm water is applied to clothing before removing it so as to prevent further skin damage. Apply sterile dressing and treat as for a thermal burn. For large burns, immerse in warm water for 15 minutes. DO NOT apply any form of direct heat. Seek immediate medical attention.
Ingestion	Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.
First aid facilities	Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Direct contact with the liquefied material or escaping compressed gas may cause frostbite injury.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. Severe inhalational exposure may sensitise the heart to catecholamine induced arrythmias. Do not administer catecholamines to an overexposed person.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Stop flow of gas if safe to do so, such as by slowly closing the cylinder valve.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Extremely flammable. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, mobile phones etc. when handling.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Temperatures in a fire may cause cylinders to rupture and internal pressure relief devices to be activated. Cool cylinders or containers exposed to fire by applying water from a protected location. Do not approach cylinders or containers suspected of being hot. This material is capable of forming explosive mixtures in air.

5.4 Hazchem code

2YE

- 2 Fine Water Spray.
- Y Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.
- E Evacuation of people in and around the immediate vicinity of the incident should be considered.

ChemAlert.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

If the cylinder is leaking, evacuate area of personnel. Inform manufacturer/supplier of leak. Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in Section 8 of the SDS. Ventilate area where possible and eliminate ignition sources.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. If the leak is irreparable, move the cylinder to a safe and well ventilated area, and allow to discharge. Keep area evacuated and free from ignition sources until any leaked or spilled liquid has evaporated.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Do not store near incompatible substances and sources of ignition. Cylinders should be stored: upright, prevented from falling, in a secure area; below 65°C, in a dry, well ventilated area constructed of non-combustible material with firm level floor (preferably concrete), away from areas of heavy traffic and emergency exits.

7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Butane	SWA [AUS]	800	1900		
Butane	SWA [Proposed]			1000	2370
Ethane	SWA [AUS]		Asph	yxiant	
Ethyl mercaptan	SWA [AUS]	0.5	1.3		
Isobutane	SWA [AUS]	1000			
Propane	SWA [AUS]		Asph	yxiant	
Propylene	SWA [AUS]		Asph	yxiant	

Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.



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PPE

Eye / Face	Wear safety glasses.
Hands	Wear leather or insulated gloves.
Body	Wear coveralls.
Respiratory	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or an Air-line respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

s.r mernation on basic physical a	
Appearance	COLOURLESS GAS (LIQUEFIED UNDER PRESSURE)
Odour	CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR
Flammability	EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE
Flash point	-104°C to -60°C
Boiling point	-42°C to -0.5°C
Melting point	NOT RELEVANT
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
рН	NOT RELEVANT
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Relative density	0.510 to 0.568
Solubility (water)	SLIGHTLY SOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	520 kPa to 1530 kPa @ 40°C
Upper explosion limit	10.9 % (Propane)
Lower explosion limit	1.7 % (Propane)
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	450°C (Propane)
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE
9.2 Other information	
Density	1.86 kg/m³ to 2.47 kg/m³ @ 15°C
Specific heat value	2.386 to 2.512 kJ/kg
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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), heat and ignition sources. Do not use natural rubber flexible hoses. Also incompatible (potentially violently) with oxygen, halogens and metal halides.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

ChemAlert.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

No known toxicological effects from this product. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient		Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
BUTANE		Study not feasible	Study not feasible	658000 mg/m3/4H (rat)
PROPANE		Study not feasible	Study not feasible	> 800000 ppm/15M (rat)
PROPYLENE				> 65000 ppm/4hrs (rat)
ETHANE				658 mg/L/4hrs (rat)
ETHYL MERCAPTAN		682 mg/kg (rat)		2770 ppm/4 hours (mouse)
Skin	Not classified as a skin irrita frostbite injury.	ant. Contact with the liquef	ied material or escaping co	ompressed gas may cause
Eye	Not classified as an eye irritant. Contact with the liquefied material or escaping compressed gas may cause frostbite injury.			
Sensitisation	Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.			
Mutagenicity	Not classified as a mutagen.			
Carcinogenicity	Not classified as a carcinogen.			
Reproductive	Not classified as a reproductive toxin.			
STOT - single exposure	Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement. Over exposure may result in dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, breathing difficulties and unconsciousness.			
STOT - repeated exposure	Not classified as causing or	gan damage from repeated	exposure.	

Aspiration Not classified as causing aspiration.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Not expected to be harmful to the environment.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Spillages are unlikely to penetrate the soil.

12.5 Other adverse effects

Gas at standard temperature and pressure and is expected to partition primarily to air.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposalCylinders should be returned to the manufacturer or supplier for disposal of contents.LegislationDispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE





	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1075	1075	1075
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED	PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED	PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED
14.3 Transport hazard class	2.1	2.1	2.1
14.4 Packing Group	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not a Marine Pollutant.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code	2YE
GTEPG	2A2
EmS	F <u>-D,</u> S-U
Other information	Ensure cylinder is separated from driver and that outlet of relief device is not obstructed.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Poison schedule A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Classifications Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).

Inventory listings AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals) All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information ASPHYXIANTS (1): When present in the atmospheres in high concentrations, asphyxiants reduce the oxygen concentration by displacement. Atmospheres deficient in oxygen do not provide adequate sensory warning of danger and most simple asphyxiants are odourless. Therefore it is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each asphyxiant, but to maintain oxygen concentrations. However, some asphyxiants may be given an exposure standard due to the potential for narcotic effects at high concentrations or an explosion hazard.

ASPHYXIANTS (2): There is a significant hazard associated with workers entering poorly ventilated areas (e.g. tanks) where oxygen may be deficient. An air supplied breathing apparatus may be required if adequate ventilation is not ensured.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.



HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations	ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists				
	CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds				
	CNS	Central Nervous System				
	EC No.	EC No - European Community Number				
	EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)				
	GHS	Globally Harmonized System				
	GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide				
	IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer				
	LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration				
	LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose				
	mg/m³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre				
	OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit				
	рН	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).				
	ppm	Parts Per Million				
	STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit				
	STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)				
	STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)				
	SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons				
	SWA	Safe Work Australia				
	TLV	Threshold Limit Value				
	TWA	Time Weighted Average				
Report status	This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').					
	manufacturer, the current sta at the time o	on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the , importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent ate of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product f issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained he manufacturer, importer or supplier.				
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