

**1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER**

**1.1 Product identifier**

**Product name**           LPG  
**Synonyms**               2089003 - SDS NUMBER

**1.2 Uses and uses advised against**

**Uses**                     FUEL GAS • INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

**1.3 Details of the supplier of the product**

**Supplier name**        COREGAS PTY LTD  
**Address**               66 Loftus Rd, Yennora, NSW, 2161, AUSTRALIA  
**Telephone**           1800 807 203  
**Email**                 [info@coregas.com](mailto:info@coregas.com)  
**Website**             <http://www.coregas.com>

**1.4 Emergency telephone numbers**

**Emergency**           1300607577

**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

**2.2 GHS Label elements**

**Signal word**           DANGER

**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 flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

**Response statements**

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

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**Storage statements**

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

**Disposal statements**

None allocated.

**2.3 Other hazards**

In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.

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### 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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**3.1 Substances / Mixtures**

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
PROPANE	74-98-6	200-827-9	Remainder
BUTANE	106-97-8	203-448-7	0.1 to 10%
ETHANE	74-84-0	200-814-8	0.1 to 10%
ISOBUTANE	75-28-5	200-857-2	0.1 to 10%

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### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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**4.1 Description of first aid measures**

**Eye** 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.

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### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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**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.

## 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/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Butane	SWA [AUS]	800	1900	--	--
Butane	SWA [Proposed]	--	--	1000	2370
Ethane	SWA [AUS]	Asphyxiant			
Isobutane	SWA [AUS]	1000	--	--	--
Propane	SWA [AUS]	Asphyxiant			

### 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.

### 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

Appearance	COLOURLESS GAS (LIQUEFIED UNDER PRESSURE)
Odour	ODOURLESS
Flammability	EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE
Flash point	< 23°C
Boiling point	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
pH	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Relative density	NOT AVAILABLE
Solubility (water)	INSOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	9.5 % (Propane)
Lower explosion limit	2.2 % (Propane)
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

## 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.

## 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
PROPANE	Study not feasible	Study not feasible	> 800000 ppm/15M (rat)
BUTANE	Study not feasible	Study not feasible	658000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /4H (rat)
ETHANE	--	--	658 mg/L/4hrs (rat)

**Skin** Not classified as a skin irritant. Contact with the liquefied material or escaping compressed gas may cause frostbite injury.

**Eye** Not classified as an eye irritant. Contact with the liquefied material or escaping compressed gas may cause frostbite injury.

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<b>Sensitisation</b>	Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	Not classified as a mutagen.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Not classified as a carcinogen.
<b>Reproductive</b>	Not classified as a reproductive toxin.
<b>STOT - single exposure</b>	Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement. Over exposure may result in dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, breathing difficulties and unconsciousness.
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure.
<b>Aspiration</b>	Not classified as causing aspiration.

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****12.1 Toxicity**

No information provided.

**12.2 Persistence and degradability**

No information provided.

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

No information provided.

**12.4 Mobility in soil**

No information provided.

**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 disposal** Cylinders should be returned to the manufacturer or supplier for disposal of contents.**Legislation** Dispose 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)
<b>14.1 UN Number</b>	1075	1075	1075
<b>14.2 Proper Shipping Name</b>	PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED	PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED	PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED
<b>14.3 Transport hazard class</b>	2.1	2.1	2.1
<b>14.4 Packing Group</b>	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.

**14.5 Environmental hazards**

No information provided.

**14.6 Special precautions for user****Hazchem code** 2YE**GTEPG** 2A2**EmS** F-D, S-U

Ensure cylinder is separated from driver and that outlet of relief device is not obstructed.

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

<b>Poison schedule</b>	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).
<b>Classifications</b>	Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).
<b>Inventory listings</b>	<b>AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)</b> All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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**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.

<b>Abbreviations</b>	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/m <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
	OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
	pH	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

**PRODUCT NAME**    **LPG**

**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').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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