

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Aerosols: Category 1

Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Inhalation

Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2

Eye damage/irritation: Category 2A

Carcinogenicity: Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic)

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H229 Pressurized container: may burst if heated.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Health hazard, Exclamation mark



Precautionary Statement – Prevention

- P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
 P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
 P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
 P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
 P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
 P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
 P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

Precautionary Statement – Response

- P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
 P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
 P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
 P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
 P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
 P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
 P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary Statement – Storage

- P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
 P405 Store locked up.
 P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Precautionary Statement – Disposal

- P501 Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with national regulations.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	40-50 %
Liquified petroleum gas (LPG)	68476-85-7	35-45 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

Other Information

Liquefied petroleum gas
 Contains: Propane, propene, butane, isobutane, ethane (CAS 74-98-6, 115-07-1, 106-97-8, 75-28-5, 74-84-0)

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Unlikely due to form of product. However, if ingested, do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

Skin

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.

Eye

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. Seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. (131 126)

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including chlorine compounds, hydrogen chloride gas, phosgene, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Contents under pressure - cans can explode in a fire. This product is extremely flammable. Keep containers and fire-exposed surfaces cool with water spray. Shut off any leak if safe to do so and remove sources of re-ignition. Vapour/air mixtures may ignite explosively. Flashback along the vapour trail may occur. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Warning: Odourless gas

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Do not allow contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe mist/vapour. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapour if any. Place inert, non-combustible absorbent material onto spillage. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. VAPOUR OR GAS REDUCES OXYGEN FOR BREATHING. IN CONFINED SPACES MAY CAUSE ASPHYXIATION. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Handle and use the material in a well-ventilated area, away from sparks, flames and other ignition sources. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Do NOT cut or heat containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Do not smoke. Flameproof equipment is necessary in areas where the product is being used. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Earth or bond all equipment. Do not empty into drains. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product, that is, always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities.

Avoid exposure. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, foodstuffs, clothing and out of direct sunlight. Do not expose can to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Protect containers against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Do NOT pressurise, cut or heat aerosol containers. Content is under pressure and can explode violently. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS 2278.1 Non-refillable metal aerosol dispensers of capacity 50 mL to 1000 mL inclusive.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS/NZS 4452 The storage and handling of toxic substances.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

Substance	Regulations	Exposure Duration	Exposure Limit	Units	Notes
Dichloromethane	Safe Work Australia	TWA	50	ppm	Sk
Dichloromethane	Safe Work Australia	TWA	174	mg/m ³	Sk
Liquified petroleum gas (LPG)	Safe Work Australia	TWA	1000	ppm	
Liquified petroleum gas (LPG)	Safe Work Australia	TWA	1800	mg/m ³	

Biological Monitoring

Name: Dichloromethane [75-09-2]

Determinant: Dichloromethane in urine

Value: 0.3 mg/L

Sampling time: End of shift.

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

Control Banding

Not available

Engineering Controls

This substance is toxic and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits or as low as possible. Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flameproof exhaust ventilation system is required. Alternatively, a process enclosure system such as a fume cupboard should be employed.

Refer to AS 2865 Australian Standard Safe working in a confined space, for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye and Face Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Thermal Hazards

No further relevant information available.

Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Other Information

Butane, ethane, propane and propene are asphyxiant gases which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, lead to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. It is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each simple asphyxiant, rather it should be required that a sufficient oxygen concentration be maintained.

Butane

TWA: 800 ppm, 1900 mg/m³

Ethane

Note: Asphyxiant

Propane

Note: Asphyxiant

Propene

Note: Asphyxiant

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Aerosol - Liquid	Appearance	Gas: Colourless gas Liquid: Viscous liquid
Colour	Gas: Colourless Liquid: Not available	Odour	Gas: Odourless Liquid: Not available
Melting Point	-97 °C*	Boiling Point	40 °C* (100 kPa) -0.5 °C** -42 °C***
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Solubility in Water	1.3%* (25 °C) 0.07 cm ³ /cm ³ ** ***
Specific Gravity	1.32*	pH	Not available
Vapour Pressure	46.86 kPa* (20 °C) 69.82 kPa* (30 °C) 520 kPa** (40 °C) (maximum) 1530 kPa*** (40 °C) (maximum)	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	2.93* 2.00** (15 °C, 101 kPa) 1.53*** (15 °C, 101 kPa)
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Odour Threshold	20 ppm* (approximate)
Viscosity	Refer to Section 9: Kinematic Viscosity and Dynamic Viscosity	Volatile Component	Completely volatile* (100 °C)
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not available	Density	2.47 kg/m ³ ** (15 °C, 101 kPa) 1.86 kg/m ³ *** (15 °C, 101 kPa)
Flash Point	-60 °C** (15 °C, 101 kPa) -104 °C** (15 °C, 101 kPa)	Flammability	Extremely Flammable.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	482 - 538 °C** (15 °C, 101 kPa) 493 - 549 °C*** (15 °C, 101 kPa)	Flammable Limits - Lower	18.8%* (25 °C) 1.9%** by volume 2.4%*** by volume
Flammable Limits - Upper	19.5%* (25 °C) 8.6%** by volume 9.6%*** by volume	Explosion Properties	Not available
Oxidising Properties	Not available	Kinematic Viscosity	Not available
Dynamic Viscosity	Not available		

Other Information

Heat of Combustion

49.47 MJ/kg**

50.1 MJ/kg***

Maximum flame temperature

1990 °C**

1970 °C***

*Dichloromethane

**Butane (Gas)

***Propane (Gas)

This information may be derived from the components of the preparation. Indicated numbers are average values.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

Based on the composition not expected to be reactive.

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Gas: Reacts violently with oxidising agents.

Liquid: Reacts with nitric acid to form explosive mixture. May react with amines such as polyurethane catalyst.

Prolonged storage: May react with aluminium or light alloy and can form hydrogen chloride gas and heat.

Conditions to Avoid

Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, ignition sources, hot surfaces. Keep container tightly closed. Use in a well ventilated area. Do not allow vapour to accumulate in low or confined areas.

Incompatible Materials

Gas: Acids, strong oxidising agents. Oxygen, halogens, metal halides.

Liquid: Strong oxidising agents. Aluminium, light alloy. Amines.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes including: chlorine compounds, hydrogen chloride gas, phosgene, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization

Not available

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

No toxicity data available for this material.

Ingestion

Ingestion unlikely due to form of product.

Inhalation

Harmful if inhaled. Inhalation of product vapours can cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system. May cause irritation to the mucous membrane and upper airways, especially where vapours or mists are generated. Symptoms include sneezing, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting.

Butane, ethane, propane and propene are asphyxiant gases which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, leads to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. Symptoms include decreased visual acuity, decreased coordination and judgment, headache, dizziness, confusion, drowsiness, fatigue, shortness of breath, muscular weakness, convulsions, unconsciousness, coma and eventually death.

Overexposure by inhalation may cause: cardiac arrhythmia

Dichloromethane

High vapour concentrations are irritating to the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anaesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects. Inhalation may cause headaches, impairment of judgement and in extreme cases can lead to unconsciousness or death.

Skin

Causes skin irritation. Skin contact will cause redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis.

May cause frostbite injuries to skin due to uncontrolled release of compressed gas resulting in redness, tissue destruction.

Eye

Causes serious eye irritation. On eye contact this product will cause tearing, stinging, blurred vision, and redness.

May cause frostbite injuries to eyes due to uncontrolled release of compressed gas resulting in stinging, tearing, blurred vision and possibly permanent damage to eyes

Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer. Classified as a suspected human carcinogen.

Dichloromethane is listed as a Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Propene is listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

STOT - Single Exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Dichloromethane

May have chronic harmful effects as the product contains materials which cause damage to the following organs: Liver, kidney.

Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

No ecological data available for this material.

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Not available

Dichloromethane:

Slowly biodegradable.

Not expected to persist in the environment.

Mobility

Product:

Not available

Liquefied petroleum gas:

Disperses rapidly in air.

Bioaccumulative Potential

Product:

Not available

Dichloromethane:

Low bioaccumulation potential.

Liquefied petroleum gas:

Not expected to be bioaccumulative.

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Empty containers may contain flammable residues. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Advise flammable nature.

To minimise personal exposure, refer to Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information

This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Division 2.1 – Flammable Gases and subsidiary Division 6.1 Toxic.

Dangerous Goods are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

Class 1: Explosives

Division 2.2 Non-flammable Non-toxic Gas that have a subsidiary risk 5.1 except when all are packed in cylinders or pressure drums not exceeding 500L capacity.

Class 3, Flammable Liquids, if both the Division 2.1 and Class 3 dangerous goods are in tanks or other receptacles with a capacity individually exceeding 500L.

Division 4.1: Flammable Solids

Division 4.2: Spontaneously combustible substances

Division 4.3: Dangerous when wet substances

Division 5.1: Oxidising substances

Division 5.2: Organic peroxides

Class 7: Radioactive materials unless specifically exempted

Class 8: Corrosive Substances (if the dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8 dangerous goods are acids)

And are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.

ADG U.N. Number

1950

ADG Proper Shipping Name

AEROSOLS

ADG Transport Hazard Class

2.1

ADG Subsidiary Hazard

6.1

IERG Number

49

Special Precautions for User

Not available

IATA UN Number

1950

IATA Proper Shipping Name

Aerosols, flammable, containing substances in Division 6.1, Packing Group III

IATA/ICAO Symbol

Flammable Gas, Toxic

IATA Transport Hazard Class

2.1

IATA Subsidiary Hazard

6.1

IMDG UN Number

1950

IMDG Proper Shipping Name

AEROSOLS

IMDG Transport Hazard Class

2.1

IMDG Subsidiary Hazard

6.1

IMDG Marine pollutant

No

Transport in Bulk

Not available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Poisons Schedule

Not Scheduled

Montreal Protocol

Not Listed

Stockholm Convention

Not Listed

Rotterdam Convention

Not Listed

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

Not available

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994

Not applicable

Basel Convention

Not available

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Date of Preparation

SDS Created: July 2021

Literature References

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Chemicals Act.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

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End of SDS.