

MAP-PRO

Infosafe No.: MTHBJ
ISSUED Date : 02/08/2018
ISSUED by: BROMIC PTY LTD

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

MAP-PRO

Product Code

1811120 CYLINDER MAP-PRO 399.7G YELLOW

Company Name

BROMIC PTY LTD (ABN 88 001 648 979)

Address

10 Phiney Place Ingleburn
NSW 2565 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: 02 9426 5224

Emergency phone number

02 9426 5224 (24/7)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Gas for soldering and brazing applications

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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)

Flammable Gases: Category 1

Gases under Pressure: Compressed Gas

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H220 Extremely flammable gas.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Gas cylinder



Precautionary statement – Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.

Precautionary statement – Response

P377 Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
P381 Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Precautionary statement – Storage

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

Other Information

Simple asphyxiant

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Propylene	115-07-1	99.5-100 %
Propane	74-98-6	0-0.5 %

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Avoid becoming a casualty - to protect rescuer, use air-viva, oxy-viva or one-way mask. Remove affected person from contaminated area - Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Do not give direct mouth to mouth resuscitation. Resuscitate in a well ventilated area. Seek IMMEDIATE medical attention. Note: in confined space - DO NOT ATTEMPT RESCUE WITHOUT ADEQUATE RESPIRATORY PROTECTION.

Ingestion

Not considered a potential route of exposure.

Skin

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Clothing frozen to the skin should be thawed before being removed. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. For Frostbite: Flush affected areas with lukewarm water. Do not use hot water. Treat as thermal burns. Seek IMMEDIATE medical attention.

Eye contact

If eye tissue is frozen, seek IMMEDIATE medical attention. If tissue is not frozen, immediately irrigate with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses. Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically. Exposure may aggravate pre-existing respiratory disorders.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Exposure to rapidly expanding gas or vaporizing liquid may cause frostbite ("cold burn"). Very high exposure can cause suffocation from lack of oxygen. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. Asphyxiation may bring about unconsciousness without warning and so rapidly that victim may be unable to protect themselves.

Other Information

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog or water mist.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet. Direct water jet may spread the fire.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Extremely flammable gas. Explosive gas-air vapour mixtures may form. Flashback along the vapour trail may occur. Keep away from heat, naked flames, and sparks. Cylinders may explode when heated or may become a projectile in a fire. Do not extinguish fires unless gas flow can be stopped safely; explosive re-ignition may occur. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply.

Hazchem Code

2YE

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. In case of fire the product may be violently or explosively reactive. Use water spray to disperse vapours. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures

Remove all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (S.C.B.A) and full protective clothing to minimise exposure. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Allow gas to vent safely to atmosphere, preferably in well ventilated, remote location. Isolate area until gas has dispersed. Monitor oxygen concentration in confined spaces. Check for leaks using pressure drop test or soapy water on joints and outlets. Shut cylinder valve to stop leak if possible and safe to do so. Check gas concentration to ensure area is safe before removing protective equipment. Damaged gas cylinders should be returned to the supplier.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Use in a well ventilated area. Use away from all sources or heat and ignition. Protect against direct sunlight. Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing of gas. Post "NO SMOKING" signs in area of use. Avoid release of gas into workplace air. Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Use smallest possible amounts in designated areas with adequate ventilation. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene i.e. washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities. DO NOT enter confined spaces where gas may have collected. Suck back of water into the container must be prevented. Do not allow back feed into the container. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Contact your gas supplier if in doubt. Refer to supplier's container handling instructions. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product.

The minimum oxygen content in air should be 19.5 per cent by volume under normal atmospheric pressure.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Cylinders shall be stored in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight and away from heat and ignition sources. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Store in original tightly closed container. No part of cylinders shall be exposed to temperatures above 49°C. Cylinders shall be stored upright on a level, fireproof floor, secure in position and protected from damage. Full cylinders shall be stored separately from empties. Keep cylinder valve cover on. Label empty cylinders and store full cylinders separately from empty ones. Consider leak detection and alarm systems, as required. Limit quantity in storage. Restrict access to storage area and post warning signs. Inspect periodically for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. 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 4332 (2004) - The storage and handling of gases in cylinders.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for the mixture. However, over-exposure to some chemicals may result in enhancement of pre-existing adverse medical conditions and/or allergic reactions and should be kept to the least possible levels.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Use with good general ventilation. If mists or vapours are produced, local exhaust ventilation should be used. Before entering a confined space where Propylene and Propane are present, check to make sure sufficient Oxygen (19.5%) exists. Refer to relevant regulations 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 (2009), Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716 (2012), Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye 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 2 & 6 (2012) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material. (Recommended Materials: Nitrile, butyl rubber or neoprene gloves) Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1 (2016): Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Thermal Hazards

Contact with liquefied gas might cause frostbites, in some cases with tissue damage. Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

Body Protection

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

Other Information

Propylene and Propane 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Gas	Appearance	Colourless gas
Colour	Colourless	Odour	Hydrocarbon odour
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Melting Point	-185°C
Boiling Point	-48°C	Solubility in Water	Slight
Specific Gravity	0.52 (liquid)	pH	Not available
Vapour Pressure	1034.21 kPa (20°C)	Vapour Density (Air=1)	1.5 (0°C)
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Volatile Component	100% by weight
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available	Flash Point	-108°C
Flammability	Extremely flammable	Auto-Ignition Temperature	497°C
Flammable Limits - Lower	2%	Flammable Limits - Upper	11%
Explosion Properties	Not available	Oxidising Properties	Not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flames and other sources of ignition. Avoid temperatures exceeding 49°C.

Incompatible materials

Strong oxidising agents. Strong acids. Halogens.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes including: hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

May form explosive mixture with air. Reacts with incompatible materials.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

Toxicity data for material given below.

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

Propylene

LC50 (rat, gas): >65000 ppm/4h

Ingestion

Ingestion unlikely due to form of product.

Inhalation

Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.

Propylene and Propane 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.

Skin

May be irritating to skin. The symptoms may include redness, itching and swelling.

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

Eye

May be irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching and tearing.

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

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Propylene 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

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

STOT-repeated exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Other Information

Chronic effects:

Exposure over a long period of time may cause central nervous system effects.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

No ecological data available for this material.

Persistence and degradability

Readily biodegradable

Mobility

Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Not expected to be bioaccumulative.

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal considerations

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. 'Empty' containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapour) and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to clean since residue is difficult to remove. Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks and other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. All containers should be returned to the supplier. Privately owned containers no longer required, should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner, and in accordance with applicable regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Division 2.1 Flammable Gases

Division 2.1 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

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Division: 2.1

UN No: 1077

Proper Shipping Name: PROPYLENE

Packing Group: -

EmS: F-D,S-U

Special Provisions: -

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Division: 2.1

UN No: 1077

Proper Shipping Name: Propylene

Packing Group: -

Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 200

Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): Forbidden

Hazard Label: Flammable Gas

Special Provisions: A1

U.N. Number

1077

UN proper shipping name

PROPYLENE

Transport hazard class(es)

2.1

Hazchem Code

2YE

IERG Number

04P

IMDG Marine pollutant

No

Transport in Bulk

Not available

Special Precautions for User

Not available

Other Information

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 containers are firmly secured. Ensure cylinder valve is closed and not leaking. Ensure valve outlet cap nut or plug (where provided) is correctly fitted. Ensure valve protection device (where provided) is correctly fitted. Ensure adequate ventilation. Ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

SDS Created: August 2018

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.

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

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.

END OF SDS

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