



# MAX GS738 FUEL CELL

Melbourne Nails Australia P/L

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Chemwatch: 4918-6

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.AUS.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name                  | MAX GS738 FUEL CELL   |
| Chemical Name                 | Not Applicable  |
| Proper shipping name          | PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries) |
| Chemical formula              | Not Applicable  |
| Other means of identification | Not Available   |
| CAS number                    | Not Applicable  |

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Fuel cell. |
|--------------------------|------------|

### Details of the manufacturer/importer

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Melbourne Nails Australia P/L           |
| Address                 | 65 Banbury Road 3073 Victoria Australia |
| Telephone               | +61394621907                            |
| Fax                     | Not Available                           |
| Website                 | www.melbnails.com.au/                   |
| Email                   | sales@melbnails.com.au                  |

### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |                           |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Melbourne Nails Australia |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | +61394605322              |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +61394605322              |

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.



### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

|              | Min | Max |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| Flammability | 4   | 4   |
| Toxicity     | 2   | 2   |
| Body Contact | 1   | 1   |
| Reactivity   | 1   | 1   |
| Chronic      | 2   | 2   |

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Poisons Schedule       | Not Applicable  |
| GHS Classification [1] | Flammable Gas Category 1, Gas under Pressure (Liquefied gas)  |
| Legend:                | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

### Label elements

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| GHS label elements |   |
|--------------------|---|

SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Continued...

**Hazard statement(s)**

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>H220</b>   | Extremely flammable gas                            |
| <b>H280</b>   | Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated |
| <b>AUH044</b> | Risk of explosion if heated under confinement      |

**Precautionary statement(s): Prevention**

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>P210</b> | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
|-------------|--|

**Precautionary statement(s): Response**

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

**Precautionary statement(s): Storage**

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>P410+P403</b> | Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place. |
|------------------|--|

**Precautionary statement(s): Disposal**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No  | %[weight] | Name                       |
|---------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 75-28-5 | 76        | <a href="#">iso-butane</a> |
| 74-98-6 | 24        | <a href="#">propane</a>    |

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If product comes in contact with eyes remove the patient from gas source or contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Take the patient to the nearest eye wash, shower or other source of clean water.</li> <li>▶ Open the eyelid(s) wide to allow the material to evaporate.</li> <li>▶ Gently rinse the affected eye(s) with clean, cool water for at least 15 minutes. Have the patient lie or sit down and tilt the head back. Hold the eyelid(s) open and pour water slowly over the eyeball(s) at the inner corners, letting the water run out of the outer corners.</li> <li>▶ The patient may be in great pain and wish to keep the eyes closed. It is important that the material is rinsed from the eyes to prevent further damage.</li> <li>▶ Ensure that the patient looks up, and side to side as the eye is rinsed in order to better reach all parts of the eye(s)</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor.</li> <li>▶ Even when no pain persists and vision is good, a doctor should examine the eye as delayed damage may occur.</li> <li>▶ If the patient cannot tolerate light, protect the eyes with a clean, loosely tied bandage.</li> <li>▶ Ensure verbal communication and physical contact with the patient.</li> </ul> <p><b>DO NOT</b> allow the patient to rub the eyes<br/> <b>DO NOT</b> allow the patient to tightly shut the eyes<br/> <b>DO NOT</b> introduce oil or ointment into the eye(s) without medical advice<br/> <b>DO NOT</b> use hot or tepid water.</p> |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>In case of cold burns (frost-bite):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Move casualty into warmth before thawing the affected part; if feet are affected carry if possible</li> <li>▶ Bathe the affected area immediately in luke-warm water (not more than 35 deg C) for 10 to 15 minutes, immersing if possible and without rubbing</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> apply hot water or radiant heat.</li> <li>▶ Apply a clean, dry, light dressing of "fluffed-up" dry gauze bandage</li> <li>▶ If a limb is involved, raise and support this to reduce swelling</li> <li>▶ If an adult is involved and where intense pain occurs provide pain killers such as paracetamol</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor</li> <li>▶ Subsequent blackening of the exposed tissue indicates potential of necrosis, which may require amputation.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> </ul>   |

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

For frost-bite caused by liquefied petroleum gas:

- ▶ If part has not thawed, place in warm water bath (41-46 C) for 15-20 minutes, until the skin turns pink or red.
- ▶ Analgesia may be necessary while thawing.
- ▶ If there has been a massive exposure, the general body temperature must be depressed, and the patient must be immediately rewarmed by whole-body immersion, in a bath at the above temperature.

Continued...

- ▶ Shock may occur during rewarming.
- ▶ Administer tetanus toxoid booster after hospitalization.
- ▶ Prophylactic antibiotics may be useful.
- ▶ The patient may require anticoagulants and oxygen.

[Shell Australia 22/12/87]

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

### Advice for firefighters

#### Fire Fighting

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.
  - ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
  - ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

#### Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ **HIGHLY FLAMMABLE:** will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.
- ▶ Will form explosive mixtures with air
- ▶ Fire exposed containers may vent contents through pressure relief valves thereby increasing fire intensity and/ or vapour concentration.
- ▶ Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- ▶ Containers may explode when heated - Ruptured cylinders may rocket
- ▶ Fire may produce irritating, poisonous or corrosive gases.

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### Minor Spills

- ▶ Avoid breathing vapour and any contact with liquid or gas. Protective equipment including respirator should be used.
- ▶ **DO NOT enter confined spaces where gas may have accumulated.**
- ▶ Shut off all sources of possible ignition and increase ventilation.

#### Major Spills

- ▶ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.
- ▶ Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

#### Safe handling

- ▶ Consider use in closed pressurised systems, fitted with temperature, pressure and safety relief valves which are vented for safe dispersal.
  - ▶ The tubing network design connecting gas cylinders to the delivery system should include appropriate pressure indicators and vacuum or suction lines.
  - ▶ Fully-welded types of pressure gauges, where the bourdon tube sensing element is welded to the gauge body, are recommended.
  - ▶ Before connecting gas cylinders, ensure manifold is mechanically secure and does not contain another gas.
- If possible, use outdoors.

#### Other information

- ▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- ▶ **DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.**
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

#### Suitable container

- ▶ Cylinder:
- ▶ Ensure the use of equipment rated for cylinder pressure.
- ▶ Ensure the use of compatible materials of construction.
- ▶ Valve protection cap to be in place until cylinder is secured, connected.
- ▶ Cylinder must be properly secured either in use or in storage.

#### Storage incompatibility

Avoid storage with oxidisers

### PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

### INGREDIENT DATA

| Source                       | Ingredient | Material name | TWA           | STEL          | Peak          | Notes         |
|------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | propane    | Propane       | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Continued...


## MAX GS738 FUEL CELL

| Ingredient          | TEEL-0        | TEEL-1        | TEEL-2        | TEEL-3        |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| MAX GS738 FUEL CELL | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH    | Revised IDLH    |
|------------|------------------|-----------------|
| iso-butane | Not Available    | Not Available   |
| propane    | 20,000 [LEL] ppm | 2,100 [LEL] ppm |

## Exposure controls

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | Air supplied breathing apparatus.<br>In confined spaces, the following protective equipment should be worn:<br>Local exhaust ventilation may be required for safe working, i.e. to keep exposures below required standards, otherwise PPE is required.<br>or<br>Use in a well-ventilated area  |
| <b>Personal protection</b>              |   |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Skin protection</b>                  | See Hand protection below  |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>            | Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.<br>Wear safety footwear. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ When handling sealed and suitably insulated cylinders wear cloth or leather gloves.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Body protection</b>                  | See Other protection below   |
| <b>Other protection</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Protective overalls, closely fitted at neck and wrist.</li> <li>▶ Eye-wash unit.</li> </ul> <b>IN CONFINED SPACES:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non-sparking protective boots</li> <li>▶ Static-free clothing.</li> <li>▶ Ensure availability of lifeline.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Thermal hazards</b>                  | Not Available  |

## Recommended material(s)

## GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

MAX GS738 FUEL CELL Not Available

| Material | CPI |
|----------|-----|
|          |     |

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## Respiratory protection

Type GAX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES                      | GAX-AUS              | -                    | GAX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 |
| up to 50 x ES                      | -                    | GAX-AUS / Class 1    | -                      |
| up to 100 x ES                     | -                    | GAX-2                | GAX-PAPR-2 ^           |

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|  |  |  |                |
|--|--|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                          | Packed as liquid under pressure and remains liquid only under pressure. Sudden release of pressure or leakage may result in rapid vapourisation with generation of large volumes of gas. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                      | Liquified Gas  | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | 0.5501         |
| <b>Odour</b>                               | Not Available  | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                     | Not Available  | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available  |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                    | Not Applicable   | <b>Decomposition temperature</b>               | Not Applicable |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b> | -102.8   | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Applicable |

## MAX GS738 FUEL CELL

|  |                 |                                  |                |
|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | -6.5            | Molecular weight (g/mol)         | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C)                             | -68             | Taste                            | Not Available  |
| Evaporation rate                             | Not Applicable  | Explosive properties             | Not Available  |
| Flammability                                 | Flammable.      | Oxidising properties             | Not Available  |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%)                    | 9.5             | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available  |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%)                    | 1.8             | Volatile Component (%vol)        | 100            |
| Vapour pressure (kPa)                        | Not Available   | Gas group                        | Not Available  |
| Solubility in water (g/L)                    | Partly Miscible | pH as a solution(1%)             | Not Applicable |
| Vapour density (Air = 1)                     | >1.5            | VOC g/L                          | Not Available  |

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Reactivity                         | See section 7   |
| Chemical stability                 | Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.<br>Stable under normal storage conditions<br>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials<br>Presence of oxygen. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Presence of an ignition source</li> <li>▶ Presence of heat source</li> </ul> |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7   |
| Conditions to avoid                | See section 7   |
| Incompatible materials             | See section 7   |
| Hazardous decomposition products   | See section 5   |

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Inhaled      | Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.<br>Symptoms of asphyxia (suffocation) may include headache, dizziness, shortness of breath, muscular weakness, drowsiness and ringing in the ears.  |
| Ingestion    | Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments  |
| Skin Contact | Vapourising liquid causes rapid cooling and contact may cause cold burns, frostbite, even through normal gloves. Frozen skin tissues are painless and appear waxy and yellow. Signs and symptoms of frost-bite may include "pins and needles", paleness followed by numbness, a hardening and stiffening of the skin, a progression of colour changes in the affected area, (first white, then mottled and blue and eventually black; on recovery, red, hot, painful and blistered).   |
| Eye          | The gas is non-irritating to the eyes.   |
| Chronic      | Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement. Chronic dermal exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons may result in defatting which produces localised dermatoses. Surface cracking and erosion may also increase susceptibility to infection by microorganisms. |

|                     |   |               |
|---------------------|---|---------------|
| MAX GS738 FUEL CELL | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION    |
|                     | Not Available   | Not Available |
| iso-butane          | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION    |
|                     | Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 52 mg/kg/1h *<br>Not Available | Not Available |
| propane             | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION    |
|                     | Not Available   | Not Available |

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| ISO-BUTANE | *WISER   |
| PROPANE    | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |

|                               |   |                        |   |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity                | ☹ | Carcinogenicity        | ☹ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion     | ☹ | Reproductivity         | ☹ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ☹ | STOT - Single Exposure | ☹ |

Continued...

## MAX GS738 FUEL CELL

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ☉ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ☉ |
| Mutagenicity                      | ☉ | Aspiration Hazard        | ☉ |

Legend:   
 ✓ – Data required to make classification available   
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification   
 ☉ – Data Not Available to make classification

## CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| iso-butane | LOW                     | LOW              |
| propane    | HIGH                    | HIGH             |

## Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation   |
|------------|-------------------|
| iso-butane | LOW (BCF = 26.62) |
| propane    | LOW (BCF = 13.1)  |

## Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility          |
|------------|-------------------|
| iso-butane | LOW (KOC = 35.04) |
| propane    | LOW (KOC = 23.74) |


## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

| Product / Packaging disposal |  |
|------------------------------|--|
|                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Evaporate or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Return empty containers to supplier.</li> <li>▶ Ensure damaged or non-returnable cylinders are gas-free before disposal.</li> </ul> |

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
|                  |  |
| Marine Pollutant | NO  |
| HAZCHEM          | 2YE   |

## Land transport (ADG)

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| UN number                    | 1075  |
| Packing group                | Not Applicable  |
| UN proper shipping name      | PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries) |
| Environmental hazard         | No relevant data  |
| Transport hazard class(es)   | Class : 2.1<br>Subrisk : Not Applicable                             |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions : AU03<br>Limited quantity : 0                   |

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

|                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| UN number               | 1075                       |
| Packing group           | Not Applicable             |
| UN proper shipping name | Petroleum gases, liquefied |
| Environmental hazard    | No relevant data           |

## MAX GS738 FUEL CELL

|                                     |   |                |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | ICAO/IATA Class   | 2.1            |
|                                     | ICAO / IATA Subrisk                                       | Not Applicable |
|                                     | ERG Code  | 10L            |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | Special provisions  | A1             |
|                                     | Cargo Only Packing Instructions                           | 200            |
|                                     | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack                             | 150 kg         |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions                  | Forbidden      |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack                    | Forbidden      |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Forbidden      |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack            | Forbidden      |

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

|                                     |                            |                |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 1075                       |                |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | Not Applicable             |                |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED |                |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | No relevant data           |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | IMDG Class                 | 2.1            |
|                                     | IMDG Subrisk               | Not Applicable |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | EMS Number                 | F-D , S-U      |
|                                     | Special provisions         | Not Applicable |
|                                     | Limited Quantities         | 0              |

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>iso-butane(75-28-5) is found on the following regulatory lists</b> | "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"                                 |
| <b>propane(74-98-6) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>    | "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists" |

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION****Other information**

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references)

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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