Safety Data Sheet
according to WHS Regulations

Printing date 14.07.2022 Revision: 14.07.2022

1 Identification

Product Name: HANDY CAN

Other Means of Identification: Mixture

Product Code: HC215

Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restriction on Use: Recharging gas burners

Details of Manufacturer or Importer:
Australian Dental Manufacturing
25 Billabong Street
Kenmore Hills, QLD, 4069

Phone Number: 07 3878 1901

Emergency telephone number: National Poisons Information Centre: 13 11 26

2 Hazard(s) Identification

Hazardous Nature:
Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th edition).
Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and Safe Work Australia criteria.


Flame

Aerosol 1 H222-H229 Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: May burst if heated.

Signal Word Danger

Hazard Statements
H222-H229 Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: May burst if heated.

Precautionary Statements
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251 Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

3 Composition and Information on Ingredients

Chemical Characterization: Mixtures
Description: Mixture of substances listed below with nonhazardous additions.

Hazardous Components:		
CAS: 74-98-6	Propane Flammable Gases 1, H220; Press. Gas L, H280	>70%
CAS: 115-07-1	1-Propene Flammable Gases 1, H220; Press. Gas L, H280	<30%
CAS: 106-97-8	Butane Flammable Gases 1, H220; Press. Gas C, H280	<2.5%
CAS: 74-84-0	Ethane Flammable Gases 1, H220; Press. Gas C, H280	<2%
CAS: 75-08-1	Ethanethiol Flammable Liquids 2, H225; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410; Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) 4, H332	0.1%

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4 First Aid Measures

Inhalation:
If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek medical attention if breathing problems develop.

Skin Contact:
In case of skin contact, immediately remove contaminated clothing. Can cause burns similar to frostbite. Frozen tissue should be flushed with plenty of warm water. Do not use hot water. Cryogenic (low temperature) burns which result in blistering or deeper tissue freezing should be promptly treated by a physician.

Eye Contact:
In case of eye contact, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion:
Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure. Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek immediate medical attention.

Symptoms Caused by Exposure:
Inhalation: Asphyxiant gas. At very high concentrations can displace the normal air and cause suffocation from lack of oxygen. Symptoms of lack of oxygen include increase depth and frequency of breathing, dizziness, headache, nausea or loss of consciousness.
Skin Contact: Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite. Cryogenic burns may cause blistering or deeper tissue freezing.
Eye Contact: Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.
Ingestion: Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

5 Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media:
For small fires use dry chemical or carbon dioxide. For large fires use water spray or fog.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical:
Hazardous decomposition products include carbon oxides.
Extremely flammable gas. Mixed with air can produce an explosive mixture if in contact with a source of ignition. Violent chemical reaction may happen in contact with oxidisers. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel along the ground and collect in low or confined areas and be exposed to a source of ignition (pilot light, heater, electric motor) some distance away.
Shut off gas source and allow the fire to burn itself out. Gas fires should not be extinguished unless the gas flow can be stopped immediately. If gas source cannot be shut off immediately, fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool container with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out to prevent container from exploding. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire Fighters:
When fighting a major fire wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective equipment.

6 Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:
Wear approved respiratory protection, chemical resistant gloves, protective clothing and safety boots.
Evacuate all non-essential personnel from affected area. Do not breathe vapours. Ensure adequate ventilation. Extinguish all sources of ignition. Avoid sparks and open flames. No smoking.

Environmental Precautions:
In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses.

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Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:
Eliminate all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. In case of a leak or of an emergency disposal, secure the cylinder and slowly discharge the gas to the atmosphere in a well-ventilated area or outdoors. Vapour can be dispersed with sustained water spray. Use only non-sparking tools.

7 Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling:
Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation of vapours. Use only in a well-ventilated area.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Food, beverages and tobacco products should not be stored or consumed where this material is in use. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use. Provide eyewash fountains and safety showers in close proximity to points of potential exposure.

Conditions for Safe Storage:
Store in a cool, dry and well ventilated area. Cylinders should be segregated from oxidisers such as oxygen and chlorine, away from areas of heavy traffic and emergency exits. Keep away from strong acids and alkalis. Valve caps should remain on cylinders. The most common hazard is leakage due to faulty pressure control regulators. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

8 Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Exposure Standards:	
CAS: 74-98-6 Propane	
WES	Asphyxiant
CAS: 115-07-1 1-Propene	
WES	Asphyxiant
CAS: 106-97-8 Butane	
WES	TWA: 1900 mg/m³, 800 ppm
CAS: 74-84-0 Ethane	
WES	Asphyxiant
CAS: 75-08-1 Ethanethiol	
WES	TWA: 1.3 mg/m³, 0.5 ppm

Engineering Controls:
Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapour below occupational exposure standards. Provide special ventilation in sumps and confined spaces. Use explosion-proof ventilating equipment.

Respiratory Protection:
Use approved full face supplied air respirator if high airborne concentrations of the material are present. See Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715 and 1716 for more information.

Skin Protection:
Leather/pigskin, neoprene or nitrile gloves. See Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161 for more information.
When selecting gloves for use against certain chemicals, the degradation resistance, permeation rate and permeation breakthrough time should be considered.
Occupational protective clothing (depending on conditions in which it has to be used, in particular as regards the period for which it is worn, which shall be determined on the basis of the seriousness of the risk, the frequency of exposure to the risk, the characteristics of the workstation of each worker and the performance of the protective clothing). See Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4501 for more information.

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Eye and Face Protection:
Eye and face protectors for protection against gas. See Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 for more information.

9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	
Form:	Compressed gas
Colour:	Colourless
Odour:	Strong distinctive sulfurous odourant added to assist with early detection
Odour Threshold:	No information available
pH-Value:	
Melting point/freezing point:	-189.7 °C (propane)
Initial Boiling Point/Boiling Range:	-42.1 °C (propane)
Flash Point:	-104 °C
Flammability:	Extremely flammable
Auto-ignition Temperature:	450 - 549 °C
Decomposition Temperature:	No information available
Explosion Limits:	
Lower:	2.2 Vol %
Upper:	9.6 Vol %
Vapour Pressure at 20 °C:	1200 kPa
Density:	No information available
Relative Density:	No information available
Vapour Density:	No information available
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Solubility in Solvents:	Soluble

10 Stability and Reactivity

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Chemical Stability: Stable at ambient temperature and under normal conditions of storage and use.

Conditions to Avoid: Heat, sparks, open flames and other sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, alkalis and oxidisers such as chlorine (gas or liquid) and oxygen.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Oxides of carbon.

11 Toxicological Information

Toxicity:

LD50/LC50 Values:		
CAS: 74-98-6 Propane		
Inhalation	LC50/4 h	658 mg/l (rat)
CAS: 106-97-8 Butane		
Inhalation	LC50/4 h	658 mg/l (rat)
CAS: 75-08-1 Ethanethiol		
Oral	LD50	682 mg/kg (rat)
Inhalation	LC50/4 h	4,420 mg/l (rat)

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Acute Health Effects
Inhalation:
Asphyxiant gas. At very high concentrations can displace the normal air and cause suffocation from lack of oxygen. Symptoms of lack of oxygen include increase depth and frequency of breathing, dizziness, headache, nausea or loss of consciousness.
Skin:
Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite. Cryogenic burns may cause blistering or deeper tissue freezing.
Eye: Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.
Ingestion: Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

Skin Corrosion / Irritation: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious Eye Damage / Irritation: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity:
Not expected to be a hazard.
Propylene is classified by IARC as Group 3 - Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Reproductive Toxicity: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - Single Exposure:
Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - Repeated Exposure:
Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration Hazard: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Chronic Health Effects: No information available

Existing Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:
Persons with significant pre-existing heart, lung, or blood diseases may have increased susceptibility to symptoms of asphyxia.

12 Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:

Aquatic toxicity:
No adverse ecological effects are expected. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

CAS: 106-97-8 Butane	
EC50/96 h	7.71 mg/l (algae)
LC50/96 h	24.11 mg/l (fish)

Persistence and Degradability: No data available on finished product.

Bioaccumulative Potential: No data available on finished product.

Mobility in Soil: No data available on finished product.

Other adverse effects: No further relevant information available.

13 Disposal Considerations

Disposal Methods and Containers: Dispose according to applicable local and state government regulations.

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Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration:
Please consult your state Land Waste Management Authority for more information.

14 Transport Information

UN Number
ADG, IMDG, IATA UN2037

Proper Shipping Name
ADG, IMDG, IATA RECEPTACLES, SMALL, CONTAINING GAS (GAS CARTRIDGES) without a release device, non-refillable

Dangerous Goods Class
ADG Class: 2.1

Packing Group:
ADG, IMDG, IATA None

Marine pollutant: No

EMS Number: F-D,S-U

Hazchem Code: None

Special Provisions: 191, 277, 303, 327, 344
Excepted quantities (EQ): E0

Limited Quantities: 1L

Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction: P003, LP200

Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provisions: PP17, PP96, L2

15 Regulatory Information

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals:
All ingredients are listed.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Poison Schedule:
Not Scheduled.

16 Other Information

Date of Preparation or Last Revision: 14.07.2022

Prepared by: MSDS.COM.AU Pty Ltd www.msds.com.au

Abbreviations and acronyms:
ADG: Australian Dangerous Goods
IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
IATA: International Air Transport Association
GHS: Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)
LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent
LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA: Time Weighted Average
NES: National Exposure Standard (Safe Work Australia - Workplace Exposure Standards For Airborne Contaminants)
Flammable Gases 1: Flammable gases – Category 1
Aerosol 1: Aerosols – Category 1
Press. Gas C: Gases under pressure – Compressed gas
Press. Gas L: Gases under pressure – Liquefied gas
Flammable Liquids 2: Flammable liquids – Category 2

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Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) 4: Acute toxicity – Category 4
Aquatic Chronic 1: Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic). Category 1

Disclaimer
This SDS is prepared in accord with the Safe Work Australia document “Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - July 2020”
The information contained in this safety data sheet is provided in good faith and is believed to be accurate at the date of issuance. Australian Dental Manufacturing makes no representation of the accuracy or comprehensiveness of the information and to the full extent allowed by law excludes all liability for any loss or damage related to the supply or use of the information in this material safety data sheet. MSDS.COM.AU Pty Ltd is not in a position to warrant the accuracy of the data herein. The user is cautioned to make their own determinations as to the suitability of the information provided to the particular circumstances in which the product is used.