

SAFETY DATA SHEET

L12.22

Infosafe No.: LQATD
ISSUED Date : 15/09/2021
ISSUED by: QUIN GLOBAL

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

L12.22

Company Name

QUIN GLOBAL (ABN 30 114 107 381)

Address

63 Hincksman Street Queanbeyan
NSW 2620 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: 61 2 6175 0574

Emergency Phone Number

Poison Information Centre 131 126

Emergency Contact Name

Racheal Green

E-mail Address

sales@quinglobal.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Industrial adhesive

Other Information

Disclaimer: Although the information and recommendations set forth in this SDS are presented in good faith and are believed to be correct as of the date of this SDS, QUIN GLOBAL, makes no representations as to the completeness or accuracy thereof. Information is supplied on the conditions that the persons receiving and using it will make their own determination as to the suitability for their purpose prior to use. In no event will QUIN GLOBAL or any affiliate thereof be responsible for damages of any nature whatsoever resulting from the use or reliance on the information set forth in the SDS.

IMPORTANT ADVICE: An SDS summarizes our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. The information contained in this SDS is believed to be correct but is not guaranteed. Prior to using the product(s) referred to in this SDS, each user should read this SDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace, including its use in conjunction with other products. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact the supplier listed in section 1 of the SDS. Our responsibility for products sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available on request. QUIN GLOBAL does not accept any other liability either directly or indirectly for any losses suffered in connection with the use and application of the product whether or not in accordance with any advice, specification, recommendation or information given by it.

Section 2 - Hazard(s) 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 1A

Gases under pressure: Category Liquefied gas
Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Inhalation
Carcinogenicity: Category 2
Eye damage/irritation: Category 2A
Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic)

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H220 Extremely flammable gas.
H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode 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, Gas cylinder, Exclamation mark, Health hazard



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.
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

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
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.
P377 Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
P381 In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources.

Precautionary Statement – Storage

P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.
P410+P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Precautionary Statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
dichloromethane	75-09-2	50-60 %
Petroleum gases, liquefied	68476-85-7	10-20 %
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	1-10 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

Information on Composition

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)

Preparation Description

Product is a liquid packed in a pressurized container with propellant gas.

Section 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

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.

IF exposed to gas:

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

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.

IF exposed to gas:

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, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

Other Information

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

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

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

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

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

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. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Hazchem Code

2WE

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. Fight fire from safe location.

Cool cylinders or containers exposed to fire by applying water from a protected location. Remove cool cylinders from the path of the fire. Evacuate the area if unable to keep cylinders cool. Do not approach cylinders or containers suspected of being hot.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

Remove all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Do not allow contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe mist/vapour. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Isolate the area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (S.C.B.A) and full protective clothing to minimise exposure. Monitor oxygen concentration in confined spaces. Check for leaks using pressure drop test or soapy water on joints and outlets. Shut valve to stop leak if possible and safe to do so. Use water spray, fog or vapour-suppressing foam to knock down vapours or divert vapour clouds - Do not direct water at source of leak or venting safety devices as icing may occur. Check gas concentration to ensure area is safe before removing protective equipment. Damaged gas containers should be returned to the supplier.

Liquid: Place inert, non-combustible absorbent material onto spillage. 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.

Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing of gas. Post "NO SMOKING" signs in area of use. 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. Avoid release of gas into workplace air. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Use smallest possible amounts in designated areas with adequate ventilation. 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. DO NOT enter confined spaces where gas may have collected. Suck back of water into the container must be prevented. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature. Contact your gas supplier if indoubt. Refer to supplier's container handling instructions.

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

This material is Toxic and flammable and must be stored, handled and maintained according to the appropriate regulations. Limit quantity in storage. Restrict access to storage area. Post appropriate warning signs. Keep storage area separate from populated work areas. Inspect periodically for deficiencies. Consider leak detection and alarm systems, as required. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight, away from heat and ignition sources. Store away from incompatible materials such as oxidizing materials and strong acids. Structural materials and lighting and ventilation systems in storage area should be corrosion resistant. Store cylinders upright on a level, fireproof floor, secured in position. Protect from damage. Keep cylinder valve cover on. Store full cylinders separately from empty ones. Label empty cylinders. 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- The storage and handling of gases in cylinders, Australian Standard AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS/NZS 4452 The storage and handling of toxic substances.

Storage Temperatures

Cylinders should be stored below 50°C

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Dichloromethane

TWA: 50 ppm

TWA: 174 mg/m³

Note: Carc. 2, Sk

Carbon dioxide

TWA: 5000 ppm, 9000 mg/m³

STEL: 30000 ppm, 54000 mg/m³

Liquified petroleum gas

TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m³

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

'Sk' Notice: Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

Source: Safe Work Australia.

Biological Monitoring

Name: Dichloromethane

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

Use with good general ventilation. If mists or vapours are produced, local exhaust ventilation should be used.

Before entering a confined space where asphyxiant is present, check to make sure sufficient Oxygen (19.5%) exists. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

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 such as Leather. 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: 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

Carbon dioxide and components of Liquefied Petroleum Gas ((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

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

Source: Safe Work Australia.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquefied Gas	Appearance	Liquid and gas under pressure
Odour	Not available	Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	Not available	Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Solubility in Water	Not available	Specific Gravity	Not available
pH	Not available	Vapour Pressure	Not available
Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available
Odour Threshold	Not available	Viscosity	Not available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not available	Flash Point	Not applicable
Flammability	Non flammable	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available
Flammable Limits - Lower	Not available	Flammable Limits - Upper	Not available
Explosion Limit - Upper	Not available	Explosion Limit - Lower	Not available

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

Not available

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not available

Conditions to Avoid

Extremes of temperature, direct sunlight. Heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Incompatible Materials

Not available

Hazardous Decomposition 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.

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.

Carbon dioxide, 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.

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 liquified 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 liquified 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).

Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

STOT - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Other Information

This material contains asphyxiant gas, which when present in an atmosphere in high concentrations, lead to a 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. The minimum oxygen content in air should be 19.5 per cent by volume under normal atmospheric pressure. Unconsciousness and death can rapidly ensue in an environment, which is deficient in oxygen.

Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement. Over exposure may result in dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, breathing difficulties and unconsciousness.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

No ecological data available for this product.

Persistence and degradability

Not available

Mobility

Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Not available

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

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

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..

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

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

Class/Division: 2.1, Sub 6.1

UN No: 3504

Proper Shipping Name: CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, N.O.S. - (Contains Dichloromethane & Liquefied petroleum gas)

EmS: F-D, S-U

Special Provisions: 274, 362

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, Sub 6.1

UN-No: 3504

Proper Shipping Name: Chemical under pressure, flammable, toxic, n.o.s. (Contains Dichloromethane & Liquefied petroleum gas)

Packaging Instructions (cargo only): Forbidden

Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): Forbidden

Hazard label: Flammable gas, toxic

Special Provisions: A1, A187

ADG U.N. Number

3504

ADG Proper Shipping Name

CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, N.O.S.(Contains Liquefied petroleum gas + Dichloromethane)

ADG Transport Hazard Class

2.1

ADG Subsidiary Hazard

6.1

Hazchem Code

2WE

Special Precautions for User

Not available

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 available

Rotterdam Convention

Not available

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

Not available

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994

Not available

Basel Convention

Not available

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Date of Preparation

SDS created: September 2021

Version Number

1.0

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.

Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

END OF SDS

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