

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product identifier : SGS Pro Fuel

Chemical formula : C₃H₆

Synonyms : Propylene,

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : General Industrial

Restrictions on Use : No data available.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet :
SGS Gases Ltd
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Eastertown
Lympsham
Weston-super-Mare
BS24 0HY

Email Address – Technical Information : ealan@sgsgases.co.uk

Telephone : +44(0)1934 751265

Emergency telephone number (24h) : 1. +44(0)7522 234374

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification according to Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP)

Flammable gases - Category 1 H220:Extremely flammable gas.

Gases under pressure - Liquefied gas. H280:Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements: H220:Extremely flammable gas.
 H280:Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention : P210:Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame/hot surface s. - No smoking.

Response : P377 :Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.

P381 :Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Storage : P403:Store in a well-ventilated place.

Classification (Directive)

F+ Extremely flammable

R12 Extremely flammable.

Other hazards:

Can cause rapid suffocation.

Extremely flammable liquefied gas.

May form explosive mixtures in air.

Vapors may spread long distances and ignite.

Immediate fire and explosion hazard exists when mixed with air at concentrations exceeding the lower flammability limit (LFL).

High concentrations that can cause rapid suffocation are within the flammable range and should not be entered.

Avoid breathing gas.

Direct contact with liquid can cause frostbite.

Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance/Mixture : Substance

Components	EINECS/ELINCS Number	CAS Number	Concentration (Volume)
Propene	204-062-1	115-07-1	100%

Components	Classification (Directive)	Classification (CLP)	REACH Reg. #
Propene	F+ R12	Flam. Gas 1 Press. Gas	

If REACH registration numbers do not appear the substance is either exempt from registration, does not meet the minimum volume threshold for registration, or the registration date has not yet come due.

Refer to section 16 for full text of each relevant R-phrase and H-phrases.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice : Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped.

Eye contact : In the case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Seek medical advice.

Skin contact : Wash frost-bitten areas with plenty of water. Do not remove clothing. Cover wound with sterile dressing.

Ingestion : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

Inhalation : Move to fresh air. If breathing has stopped or is laboured, give assisted respirations. Supplemental oxygen may be indicated. If the heart has stopped, trained personnel should begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation immediately. In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : Exposure to oxygen deficient atmospheres may cause the following symptoms: Dizziness. Salivation. Nausea. Vomiting. Loss of mobility/consciousness.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : All known extinguishing media can be used.

Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons. : No data available.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture : Gas is heavier than air and may collect in low areas or travel along the ground where there may be an ignition source present. If flames are accidentally extinguished, explosive re-ignition may occur; therefore, appropriate measures should be taken(e.g. total evacuation to protect persons from cylinder fragments and toxic fumes should a rupture occur). Upon exposure to intense heat or flame, cylinder will vent rapidly and or rupture violently. Combustion by-products may be toxic. Keep containers and surroundings cool with water spray. If possible, shut-off source of gas and allow the fire to burn itself out. Extinguish fire only if gas flow can be stopped. Do not extinguish a leaking gas flame unless absolutely necessary. Spontaneous/explosive re-ignition may occur. Extinguish any other fire. Move away from container and cool with water from a protected position. Keep adjacent cylinders cool by spraying with large amounts of water until fire burns itself out.

Advice for fire-fighters : Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

Further information : No data available.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Remove all sources of ignition. Never enter a confined space or other area where the flammable gas concentration is greater the 10% of its lower flammable limit. Ventilate the area.

Environmental precautions : Should not be released into the environment. Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up : Keep area evacuated and free from ignition source until any spilled liquid has evaporated. (Ground free from frost). Ventilate the area. Approach suspected leak areas with caution.

Additional advice : If possible, stop flow of product. If leak is from cylinder or cylinder valve, call the SGS Gases emergency telephone number. If the leak is in the user's system, close the cylinder valve, safely vent the pressure, and purge with an inert gas before attempting repairs. Increase ventilation to the release area and monitor concentrations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. Do not allow storage area temperature to exceed 50°C (122°F). Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle compressed gases/cryogenic liquids. Before using the product, determine its identity by reading the label. Know and understand the properties and hazards of the product before use. When doubt exists as to the correct handling procedure for a particular gas, contact the supplier. Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the cylinder contents. When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to transport cylinders. Leave valve protection caps in place until the container has been secured against either a wall or bench or placed in a container stand and is ready for use. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Before connecting the container, check the complete gas system for suitability, particularly for pressure rating and materials. Before connecting the container for use, ensure that back feed from the system into the container is prevented. Ensure the complete gas system is compatible for pressure rating and materials of construction. Ensure the complete gas system has been checked for leaks before use. Employ suitable pressure regulating devices on all containers when the gas is being emitted to systems with lower pressure rating than that of the container. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar, etc.) into valve cap openings. Doing so may damage valve, causing a leak to occur. Open valve slowly. If user experiences any difficulty operating cylinder valve discontinue use and contact supplier. Close container valve after each use and when empty, even if still connected to equipment. Never attempt to repair or modify container valves or safety relief devices. Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier. Close valve after each use and when empty. Replace outlet caps or plugs and container caps as soon as container is disconnected from equipment. Do not subject containers to abnormal mechanical shocks which may cause damage to their valve or safety devices. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its valve protection cap or guard. Do not use containers as rollers or supports or for any other purpose than to contain the gas as supplied. Never strike an arc on a compressed gas cylinder or make a cylinder a part of an electrical circuit. Do not smoke while handling product or cylinders. Never re-compress a gas or a gas mixture without first consulting the supplier. Never attempt to transfer gases from one cylinder/container to another. Always use back flow protective device in piping. Purge air from system before introducing gas. When returning cylinder install valve outlet cap or plug leak tight. Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container. Containers should not be subjected to temperatures above 50°C (122°F). Prolonged periods of cold temperature below -30°C (-20°F) should be avoided. Never attempt to increase liquid withdrawal rate by pressurizing the container without first checking with the supplier. Never permit liquefied gas to become trapped in parts of the system as this may result in hydraulic rupture. Ensure equipment is adequately earthed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Containers should be stored in a purpose build compound which should be well ventilated, preferably in the open air. Full containers should be stored so that oldest stock is used first. Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage. Protect containers stored in the open against rusting and extremes of weather. Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion. Containers should be stored in the vertical position and properly secured to prevent toppling. The container valves should be tightly closed and where appropriate valve outlets should be capped or plugged. Container valve guards or caps should be in place. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store containers in location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Do not allow storage temperature to exceed 50°C (122°F). Smoking should be prohibited within storage areas or while handling product or containers. Display "No Smoking or Open Flames" signs in the storage areas. The amounts of flammable or toxic gases in storage should be kept to a minimum. Return empty containers in a timely manner.

Technical measures/Precautions

Containers should be segregated in the storage area according to the various categories (e.g. flammable, toxic, etc.) and in accordance with local regulations. Keep away from combustible material. All electrical equipment in the storage areas should be compatible with flammable materials stored. Containers containing flammable gases should be stored away from other combustible materials. Where necessary containers containing oxygen and oxidants should be separated from flammable gases by a fire resistant partition.

Specific end use(s)

Refer to section 1 or the extended SDS if applicable

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

If applicable, refer to the extended section of the SDS for further information on CSA.

Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Provide natural or explosion-proof ventilation that is adequate to ensure flammable gas does not reach its lower explosive limit.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : High concentrations that can cause rapid suffocation are within the flammable range and should not be entered.

Hand protection : Sturdy work gloves are recommended for handling cylinders.
The breakthrough time of the selected glove(s) must be greater than the intended use period.

Eye protection : Safety glasses recommended when handling cylinders.

Skin and body protection : Safety shoes are recommended when handling cylinders.
Wear as appropriate:
Flame retardant protective clothing.

Special instructions for : Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.
protection and hygiene

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : Liquefied gas. Colorless gas

Odor : Sweet. Poor warning properties at low concentrations. Stenchant often added.

Odor threshold : No data available.

pH : Not applicable.

Melting point/range : -301 °F (-185 °C)

Boiling point/range : -54 °F (-47.7 °C)

Flash point : -162 °F (-108 °C)

Evaporation rate : Not applicable.

Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available.

Upper/lower : 11 %(V) / 2 %(V)
explosion/flammability limit

Vapor pressure : 147.93 psia (10.20 bar) at 68 °F (20 °C)

Water solubility : 0.384 g/l

Relative vapor density : 1.5 (air = 1)

Relative density : 0.6 (water = 1)

Partition coefficient : Not applicable.
(n-octanol/water)

Autoignition temperature : 455 °C

Decomposition temperature : No data available.

Viscosity : Not applicable.

Explosive properties : No data available.

Oxidizing properties : No data available.

Molecular Weight : 42 g/mol

Density : 0.0018 g/cm³ (0.112 lb/ft³) at 21 °C (70 °F)

Note: (as vapor)

Specific Volume : 0.5656 m³/kg (9.06 ft³/lb) at 21 °C (70 °F)

Upper flammability limit : 11 %(V)

Lower flammability limit : 2 %(V)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Refer to possibility of hazardous reactions and/or incompatible materials sections

Chemical Stability : Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous : May occur at high temperatures or in the presence of a catalyst.
reactions

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials : Oxygen.
Oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition : Incomplete combustion may form carbon monoxide products

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Likely routes of exposure

Effects on Eye : Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.

Effects on Skin : Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.

Inhalation Effects : Propylene is a Central Nervous System (CNS) depressant and a mild anaesthetic. In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. 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.

Ingestion Effects : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

Symptoms : Exposure to oxygen deficient atmospheres may cause the following symptoms: Dizziness. Salivation. Nausea. Vomiting. Loss of mobility/consciousness.

Acute toxicity

Acute Oral Toxicity : No data is available on the product itself.

Inhalation : No data is available on the product itself.

Acute Dermal Toxicity : No data is available on the product itself.

Skin corrosion/irritation : No data available.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation : No data available.

Sensitization. : No data available.

Chronic toxicity or effects from long term exposures

Carcinogenicity : No data available.

Reproductive toxicity : No data is available on the product itself.

Germ cell mutagenicity : No data is available on the product itself.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity (single exposure) : No data available.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity (repeated exposure) : No data available.

Aspiration hazard : No data available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Aquatic toxicity : No data is available on the product itself.

Toxicity to other organisms : No data is available on the product itself.

Persistence and degradability
No data available.

Bio accumulative potential
No data is available on the product itself.

Mobility in soil
No data available.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

If applicable, refer to the extended section of the SDS for further information on CSA.

Other adverse effects
This product has no known eco-toxicological effects.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods : Contact supplier if guidance is required. Return unused product in original cylinder to supplier. Do not discharge into areas where there is a risk of forming an explosive mixture with air. Waste gas should be flared through a suitable burner with flash back arrestor.

Contaminated packaging : Return cylinder to supplier.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR

UN/ID No. : UN1077
Proper shipping name : PROPYLENE
Class or Division : 2
Tunnel Code : (B/D)
Label(s) : 2.1
ADR/RID Hazard ID no. : 23

IATA

UN/ID No. : UN1077
Proper shipping name : Propylene
Class or Division : 2.1
Label(s) : 2.1

IMDG

UN/ID No. : UN1077
Proper shipping name : PROPYLENE
Class or Division : 2.1
Label(s) : 2.1

RID

UN/ID No. : UN1077
Proper shipping name : PROPYLENE
Class or Division : 2
Label(s) : 2.1

Further Information

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. The transportation information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory data relating to this material. For complete transportation information, contact a SGS Gases customer service representative.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Country - Regulatory list

USA	TSCA
EU	EINECS
Canada	DSL
Australia	AICS
Japan	ENCS
South Korea	ECL
China	SEPA
Philippines	PICCS

Chemical Safety Assessment

Refer to extended SDS for CSA information

This product is either exempt from REACH, does not meet the minimum volume threshold for a CSA, or the CSA has not yet been completed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

R-phrases- Components
R12 Extremely flammable.

Hazard Statements:
H220 Extremely flammable gas.