1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)
GHS Product Identifier	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
Chemical Name	Liquefied Petroleum Gas — mixture of propane, butane and propylene
Synonyms	LPG, Propane, Butane, Autogas, LP Gas
Recommended Use	Fuel gas. Industrial, commercial and domestic heating applications.
Uses Advised Against	Any use inconsistent with this SDS or supplier instruction.

Details of the supplier

Supplier Name	Puregas Aust Pty Ltd
Address	15-17 Distribution Drive, Mickleham VIC 3064, Australia
Telephone	1300 733 097
Email / Web	sales@puregas.com.au

Emergency telephone number(s)

24 hr Emergency	1300 733 097 (24 hours)
Fire / Ambulance / Police	000 (within Australia)
Poisons Information Centre	13 11 26 (Australia)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA.

CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS GOODS BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE.

GHS Classification	Flammable Gases: Category 1A Gases Under Pressure: Liquefied Gas
Signal Word	DANGER

Pictograms: GHS02 (Flame — Flammable) + GHS04 (Gas Cylinder — gas under pressure)

Hazard statements

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

Precautionary statements

Prevention — P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Response — P377	Leaking gas fire: do not extinguish unless leak can be stopped safely.
Response — P381	Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
Storage — P410+P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
Disposal	No specific disposal precautions. Return cylinders to supplier — see Section 13.

Other hazards

Asphyxiant — may displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation in poorly ventilated areas. Liquid contact may cause cold burns / frostbite.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
Propane	74-98-6	200-827-9	Remainder
Butane	106-97-8	203-448-7	0.1 – 10%
Ethane	74-84-0	200-814-8	0.1 – 10%
Isobutane	75-28-5	200-857-2	0.1 – 10%
Ethyl Mercaptan (odorant)	75-08-1	200-837-3	≈ 25 ppm

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye contact	In case of cold-burn from liquid contact, flush eyes with copious tepid water or sterile saline for at least 15 minutes holding eyelids open. Seek immediate medical attention.
Inhalation	Remove casualty to fresh air, avoiding becoming a casualty yourself. If not breathing, apply artificial respiration — preferably with an automated oxygen resuscitator. Rest and keep warm. Obtain medical attention. Call Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26.
Skin contact	Cold burns: remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with warm water (≈30 °C) for 15 minutes. Apply a sterile dressing and treat as a thermal burn. Do not apply direct heat. Seek immediate medical attention for large or deep burns.
Ingestion	Not a likely route of exposure (gas at room temperature). Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention if any symptoms develop.
First aid facilities	Eye-wash facilities and a safety shower should be available where this product is handled.
Most important symptoms	Headache, dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, breathing difficulties and loss of consciousness in high concentrations (asphyxiation). Liquid or escaping compressed-gas contact may cause frostbite.
Medical attention	Treat symptomatically. No specific antidote.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media	Stop the flow of gas if it can be done safely (e.g. by slowly closing the cylinder valve). Use water fog or spray to cool cylinders and surrounding structures. Dry chemical or CO■ may be used on small fires once the fuel source is isolated.
Unsuitable media	None known if used in conjunction with cylinder isolation.
Special hazards	Extremely flammable. Vapour is heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to an ignition source and flash back. Forms explosive mixtures with air. Cylinders heated in a fire may rupture and BLEVE — release internal pressure relief device(s).
Advice for firefighters	Wear full bunker gear and self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool cylinders and surrounding containers with water from a protected location until well after the fire is out. Do not extinguish a leaking-gas fire unless the leak can be stopped safely. Evacuate personnel from the immediate vicinity.
Hazchem Code	2YE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions	Evacuate the area. Eliminate ignition sources (no smoking, no naked flames, no spark-producing equipment). Use PPE as specified in Section 8. Approach from upwind. Do not enter confined or low-lying areas where vapour may accumulate without atmospheric monitoring and a rescue plan in place.

Environmental precautions	Prevent gas from entering sewers, basements, work pits or any confined space where it may accumulate to dangerous levels.
Methods of cleanup	Stop the leak at source if it can be done safely. If the leak is irreparable, carefully move the cylinder to a safe, open, well-ventilated location and allow the gas to dissipate to atmosphere. Keep all ignition sources away until the area is gas-free.
Reference to other sections	See Section 8 for exposure controls and PPE; Section 13 for disposal considerations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe handling	Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing gas. Protect cylinders from physical damage — do not drag, roll, slide or drop. Use a purpose-built hand truck for cylinder movement. Use only equipment, fittings and hoses rated for LPG service pressure. Close cylinder valves after each use and when empty. Earth/bond transfer equipment to prevent static discharge.
Safe storage	Store cylinders upright in a secure, well-ventilated enclosure, preferably outside and out of direct sunlight, at temperatures below 45 °C. Floor should be firm, level and constructed of non-combustible material (preferably concrete). Secure cylinders with chains or restraints to prevent toppling. Keep away from oxidisers, flammable / combustible materials, ignition sources, and vehicular thoroughfares. Comply with AS/NZS 1596.
Specific end uses	Fuel gas for industrial, commercial and domestic use.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure standards (Safe Work Australia)

Ingredient	TWA (ppm)	TWA (mg/m³)	STEL (ppm)	Notes
Butane	800	1900	—	
Isobutane	1000	—	—	
Propane	—	—	—	Simple Asphyxiant
Ethane	—	—	—	Simple Asphyxiant

Biological limits

No biological limit values established for this product.

Engineering controls

Use only with adequate general or local exhaust ventilation. Where an inhalation risk exists, use mechanical, explosion-proof extraction ventilation to maintain vapour concentration below the exposure standard and well below the lower explosive limit. Provide gas leak detection in confined or low-lying installations.

Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye / Face	Safety glasses with side shields. Face shield when making/breaking connections.
Hands	Insulated, chemical-resistant gloves (e.g. leather over cotton) for protection against cold burns when handling cylinders or liquid LPG.
Body	Cotton or fire-retardant overalls. Anti-static footwear in transfer / decant areas.
Respiratory	Not normally required with adequate ventilation. For rescue or work in oxygen-deficient atmospheres, use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) — air-purifying respirators do not protect against asphyxiation.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Colourless gas, liquefied under pressure.

Odour	Odourless; ethyl mercaptan added at prescribed levels to give a distinctive odour for leak detection.
pH	Not applicable.
Melting / Freezing Point	≈ –190 °C
Initial Boiling Point	≈ –42 °C (propane)
Flash Point	≈ –105 °C
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable (gas at room temperature).
Flammability	Extremely flammable gas.
Lower Explosive Limit	≈ 2.1 % v/v in air
Upper Explosive Limit	≈ 9.5 % v/v in air
Vapour Pressure	≈ 871 kPa at 20 °C
Vapour Density	≈ 1.55 (air = 1) — heavier than air
Relative Density	≈ 0.51 (liquid, at 20 °C)
Solubility in Water	Slightly soluble.
Partition Coefficient	Not available.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	≈ 450 °C
Decomposition Temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not applicable (gas).
Explosive Properties	Forms explosive mixtures with air.
Oxidising Properties	Not oxidising.
Volatiles	100 %

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	No specific reactivity hazards under recommended conditions of use and storage.
Chemical stability	Stable under normal conditions of storage and use.
Hazardous reactions	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces and any other ignition sources. Avoid temperatures above 45 °C in storage.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites, concentrated nitric acid), oxygen, halogens, metal halides. Do not use natural-rubber flexible hoses.
Hazardous decomposition products	On combustion: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and water vapour.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity — inhalation	Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement. High concentrations may cause dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, breathing difficulty and loss of consciousness.
Acute toxicity — skin	Not irritating to skin in normal contact. Liquid or escaping compressed gas may cause cold burns / frostbite.
Acute toxicity — eye	Not irritating to the eye. Liquid contact may cause cold burns.
Acute toxicity — oral	Not a relevant route of exposure (gas).
Skin / Respiratory sensitisation	Not classified as a sensitiser.

Mutagenicity	Not classified as a mutagen.
Carcinogenicity	Not classified as a carcinogen.
Reproductive toxicity	Not classified as a reproductive toxin.
STOT — single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness; asphyxiation in extreme cases.
STOT — repeated exposure	Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard	Not classified as causing aspiration.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Not classified as harmful to aquatic life. Rapid evaporation from water and soil to atmosphere.
Persistence and degradability	Will dissipate rapidly in air; no significant accumulation.
Bioaccumulative potential	Low — not expected to bioaccumulate.
Mobility in soil	Volatile — will evaporate from soil and water surfaces.
Other adverse effects	When released to atmosphere may contribute to ground-level ozone formation. Not classified as an ozone-depleting substance.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal	Return cylinders to Puregas or an authorised gas reseller for safe discharge and disposal of residual product. Do not dispose of cylinders to general or scrap-metal waste.
Legislation	Disposal of this product and any by-products must comply with Commonwealth, State and local environmental-protection and waste management legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS GOODS BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE.

	Land (ADG)	Sea (IMDG/IMO)	Air (IATA/ICAO)
UN Number	1075	1075	1075
Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED	PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED	PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED
Transport Hazard Class	2.1	2.1	2.1
Packing Group	Not allocated	Not allocated	Not allocated
Hazchem / EmS	2YE	F-D, S-U	—

Pictogram: Class 2.1 — Flammable Gas (transport label)

Special precautions: ensure cylinders are secured upright with valves protected; outlet relief devices must not be obstructed; segregate from oxidisers and ignition sources. Comply with the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG 7.x) for road and rail transport.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safe Work Australia	Classified hazardous according to Safe Work Australia criteria (Globally Harmonised System — GHS).

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP)	No poisons schedule number allocated.
Inventory listings	AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances): all components listed or exempt.
Other Australian legislation	AS/NZS 1596 (Storage and handling of LP Gas); Work Health and Safety (WHS) Regulations; ADG Code; State environmental-protection legislation.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information	Storage of significant quantities of gas cylinders must comply with AS/NZS 1596 and the relevant State / Territory Dangerous Goods legislation. When using LPG for welding, cutting or associated processes additional hazards (radiation, noise, fume) may be generated by the process — perform a separate risk assessment.
Application method	Pressure-regulator of suitable rating fitted to cylinder or manifold, with low-pressure gas distribution to appliances and equipment.
PPE guidance	PPE recommendations above are a guide only. Final selection should consider method of application, working environment, quantities handled, concentration, and the effectiveness of engineering controls.
Health effects from exposure	Effects depend on frequency and duration of use, quantity, control measures, PPE used, and method of application. Users should assess risks for their specific application and apply appropriate controls.

Abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADG	Australian Dangerous Goods Code
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS #	Chemical Abstracts Service registry number
EC No.	European Community Number
GHS	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
IMDG/IMO	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code / International Maritime Organisation
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TWA	Time-Weighted Average

Issued: 17 May 2026 **Revision:** 1.0 **Prepared by:** Puregas Aust Pty Ltd

End of Safety Data Sheet. The information in this SDS is provided in good faith and is believed to be accurate at the date of issue. No warranty is given as to its completeness or accuracy. The user is responsible for satisfying themselves as to the suitability and completeness of this information for their own particular use.