


# GREENFREEZE NEW AC32

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 1. Identification

<b>Trade Names</b> GreenFreeze NEW AC 32  <b>Chemical Name</b> propylene  <b>Synonyms</b> C3-H6; CH <sub>3</sub> CH=CH <sub>3</sub> ; propene; 1-propene; 1-propylene; methylethylene; methylethene;	<b>Supplier:</b> <b>GREENFREEZE Europe</b> 375 route de Villenouvelle 34370 Maraussan FRANCE TEL : +33 (0) 6 71 26 41 26 / Email : contact@greenfreeze.eu  <b>Poison Control Center – Centre Anti Poison :</b> France : +33(0) 1 45 42 59 59 UK.Royaume-Uni : +44 870 600 6266 Pays-Bas : +31 30 274 8888 Belgique : +32 70 245 245 Suisse : 145 (de l'étranger : +41 44 251 51 51) Hongrie : + 36 1 321 52 15
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### 2. Hazards identification

<b>Hazard Category</b>	Flammable Gases Category 1A, Gases Under Pressure (Compressed Gas)
<b>GHS Label Elements</b>	
<b>Signal Word</b>	DANGER
<b>Hazard statement(s)</b>	Extremely flammable gas. Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
<b>Precautionary statement(s)</b>	<b>Prevention:</b> Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. <b>Response:</b> Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources. <b>Storage:</b> Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place. <b>Disposal:</b> Dispose of waste and residues in accordance with local authority requirements.
<b>Other hazards</b>	None known.

### 3. Composition and information on ingredients

Main Component:	CAS Number	%
Propylene	115-07-1	<99
Minor Component:		
Ethane	74-84-0	> 1

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

### 4. First-aid measures

*In all cases seek medical attention.*

<b>Eye Contact</b>	Not likely, due to the form of the product. If frostbite occurs, immediately flush eyes with plenty of warm water (not exceeding 105°F/41°C) for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lenses. Get medical attention promptly if symptoms persist or occur after washing.
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<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory tract irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Not likely, due to the form of the product. If frostbite occurs, immerse the affected area in warm water (not exceeding 105°F/41°C). Keep immersed for 20 to 40 minutes. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Ingestion</b>	This material is a gas under normal atmospheric conditions and ingestion is unlikely.
<b>Personal protection for first-aid responders</b>	First aid personnel must be aware of their own risk during rescue. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.
<b>Symptoms caused by exposure</b>	Exposure to rapidly expanding gas or vaporising liquid may cause frostbite ("cold burn"). Very high exposure can cause suffocation from lack of oxygen. 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 the victim may be unable to protect themselves.
<b>Advice to Doctor</b>	Exposure may aggravate pre-existing respiratory disorders. Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

DO NOT EXTINGUISH BURNING GAS UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED SAFELY: OTHERWISE: LEAVE GAS TO BURN.

### FOR SMALL FIRE:

Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub> or water spray to extinguish gas (only if absolutely necessary and safe to do so).  
DO NOT use water jets.

### FOR LARGE FIRE:

Cool cylinder by direct flooding quantities of water onto upper surface until well after fire is out.

<b>Flammability</b>	Extremely flammable gas. Contents under pressure. Pressurised containers may explode when exposed to heat or flame.
<b>Fire and Explosion</b>	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out.
<b>Extinguishing</b>	Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ). Water fog. Foam. Do not use a water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

## 6. Accidental release measures

<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b>	Evacuate the area promptly. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. In the event of a leak evacuate all personnel until ventilation can restore oxygen concentrations to safe levels. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, fires, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (See Section 8).
<b>Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up</b>	Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, fires, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. If possible, turn leaking containers so that gas escapes rather than liquid. Isolate area until gas has dispersed. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

**Environmental precautions** Should not be released into the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

## 7. Handling and storage

**Precautions for safe handling** Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Do not handle, store or open near an open flame, sources of heat or sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not breathe gas. Avoid prolonged exposure. Do not enter storage areas or confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Oxygen concentration should not fall below 19.5 % at sea level (pO<sub>2</sub> = 135 mmHg). Mechanical ventilation or local exhaust ventilation may be required. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Observe good industrial hygiene practises.

**Conditions for Safe Storage** Store at temperatures not exceeding 49°C/120°F. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Prevent electrostatic charge build-up by using common bonding and grounding techniques. Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight. Cylinders should be stored upright, with valve protection cap in place, and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Protect cylinders from damage. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage. Store in original tightly closed container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Use care in handling/storage. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).

**Other information**

## 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

**Ventilation**

**Exposure**

**PPE**



**Eye and face protection**

Safety glasses with side shields.  
Chemical goggles.  
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.

**Other protection**

The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton. Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.

BREITHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards. Protective overalls, closely fitted at neck and wrist. Eye-wash unit.

IN CONFINED SPACES:

Non-sparking protective boots

Static-free clothing.

Ensure availability of lifeline.

Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).

Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.

**Respiratory protection** Positive pressure, full face, air-supplied breathing apparatus should be used for work in enclosed spaces if a leak is suspected or the primary containment is to be opened (e.g. for a cylinder change). Air-supplied breathing apparatus is required where release of gas from primary containment is either suspected or demonstrated.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Liquefed compressed gas with a mild odour. Floats and boils on water. Forms a dense vapour cloud at standard atmospheric conditions. Soluble in alcohol and ether. Slightly soluble in water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Compressed Gas	<b>Solubility (water)</b>	Immiscible
<b>Odour</b>	Naturally Occuring	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	100
<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	42.08	<b>Flammability</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.
<b>Evaporation</b>	Not Available	<b>Lower Explosion Limit</b>	2.0
<b>Upper Explosion Limit</b>	11.1	<b>Flash Point °C</b>	-72
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	1043 @ 21.1 C	<b>Autoignition Temperature °C</b>	499
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	-185.2	<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	-47.4

## 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use. Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. Presence of an ignition source Presence of heat source
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Polymerization will not occur. May form explosive mixture with air. This product may react with oxidising agents.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Avoid temperatures exceeding the flash point. Contact with incompatible materials.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Strong oxidising agents. Strong acids. Halogens.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Thermal decomposition of this product can generate carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Hydrocarbons.

## 11. Toxicological information

<b>Health Hazard Summary</b>	Exposure to rapidly expanding gas or vaporising liquid may cause frostbite ("cold burn"). Very high exposure can cause suffocation from lack of oxygen. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. Asphyxiation may bring about unconsciousness without warning and so rapidly that the victim may be unable to protect themself.
<b>Eye</b>	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Direct contact with the eye may not cause irritation because of the extreme volatility of the gas; however concentrated atmospheres may produce irritation after brief exposures.
<b>Inhalation</b>	High concentrations: Suffocation (asphyxiant) hazard - if allowed to accumulate to concentrations that reduce oxygen below safe breathing levels. Breathing of high concentrations may cause dizziness,

light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness.

<b>Skin</b>	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, faking or drying following normal handling and use. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
<b>Ingestion</b>	This material is a gas under normal atmospheric conditions and ingestion is unlikely.
<b>Toxicity Data</b>	Not expected to be acutely toxic.

## 12. Ecological information

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment.
<b>Degradability</b>	The product is readily biodegradable.
<b>Mobility</b>	Not relevant, due to the form of the product.
<b>Other</b>	The product contains volatile organic compounds which have a photochemical ozone creation potential.

## 13. Disposal considerations

<b>Waste Disposal</b>	Use the container until empty. Do not dispose of any non-empty container. Empty containers have residual vapour that is flammable and explosive. Cylinders should be emptied and returned to a hazardous waste collection point. Do not puncture or incinerate even when empty. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
<b>Legislation</b>	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

## 14. Transport information

Transport of these gas mixtures is controlled in accordance with the requirements of the ADG Code and the Load Restraint Guide.

**NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO NOHSC CRITERIA.  
CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE**

<b>UN No.</b>	1077	<b>DG Class</b>	2.1	<b>Subsidiary Risk</b>	None Allocated
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	2YE	<b>EPG</b>		<b>Pkg Group</b>	None Allocated

## 15. Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations	
National regulations	No poison schedule number allocated. This Safety Data Sheet was prepared in accordance with Australia Model Code of Practice for the preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals

## 16. Other information

The information and recommendations contained herein are, to the best of GreenFreeze's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date issued. You can contact GreenFreeze to insure that this document is the most current available. The information and recommendations are offered for the user's consideration and examination. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy itself that the product is suitable for the intended use. If buyer repackages this product, it is the user's responsibility to insure proper health, safety and other necessary information is included with and/or on the container. Appropriate warnings and safe-handling procedures should be provided to handlers and users. Alteration of this document is strictly prohibited. Except to the extent required by law, re-publication or retransmission of this document, in whole or in part, is not permitted.

**Prepared by:**

*GREENFREEZE Europe*  
375 Route de Villenouvette  
34370 MARAUSSAN  
FRANCE

- Contact Point See Section 1 for Local Contact number
- Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements
- <https://greenfreeze.eu/sds>

End of SDS

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