

## 400023 TRADEFLAME GAS LEAK DETECTION FOAM

Infosafe No.: LQCMS  
ISSUED Date : 16/10/2025  
ISSUED by: ADVENTURE OPERATIONS  
AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

### Section 1 - Identification

**Product Identifier**

400023 TRADEFLAME GAS LEAK DETECTION FOAM

**Company Name**

ADVENTURE OPERATIONS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ABN 43 622 679 887)

**Address**

71 Charles Ulm Place, Eagle Farm  
QLD 4009 Australia

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: 07 31931110

**Emergency Phone Number**

1800 638 556 (24h)

**E-mail Address**

info@adventureoperations.com

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

To detect leaks in pressure vessels, pipes, seams, and seals.

### 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)

Aerosols: Category 1

Aspiration hazard: Category 1

**Signal Word (s)**

DANGER

**Hazard Statement (s)**

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H229 Pressurized container: may burst if heated.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**Pictogram (s)**

Flame, Health hazard

**Precautionary Statement–Prevention**

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

#### Precautionary Statement–Response

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

#### Precautionary Statement–Storage

P405 Store locked up.

P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

#### 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
Petroleum gases, liquefied	68476-85-7	40-50 %
Ethanol, 2,2',2''-nitritoltris-	102-71-6	1-3 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including water	-	Balance

### Information on Composition

The classification as a carcinogen or mutagen does not apply since the substance contains less than 0.1% w/w 1,3 butadiene, benzene and isoprene.

## Section 4 - First Aid Measures

### Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

### Ingestion

Unlikely due to form of product. If ingestion occurs, do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth and lips with water. Where vomiting occurs naturally have affected person place head below hip level in order to reduce risk of aspiration. Seek immediate medical attention.

### Skin

Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. If symptoms develop seek 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. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

### First Aid Facilities

Eyewash 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

Sand, carbon dioxide, dry powder

### 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 oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

### **Specific hazards arising from the chemical**

Contents under pressure - cans can explode in a fire. This product is extremely flammable. Keep containers and fire-exposed surfaces cool with water spray. Shut off any leak if safe to do so and remove sources of re-ignition. Vapour/air mixtures may ignite explosively. Flashback along the vapour trail may occur. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

### **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. In case of fire the product may be violently or explosively reactive. Use water spray to disperse vapours. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

## **Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures**

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### **Emergency Procedures**

Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapour if any. Place inert, Non-combustible absorbent material onto spillage. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. 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.

As a water based product, if spilt on electrical equipment the product will cause short-circuits.

## **Section 7 - Handling and Storage**

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### **Precautions for Safe Handling**

FLAMMABLE. VAPOUR OR GAS REDUCES OXYGEN FOR BREATHING. IN CONFINED SPACES MAY CAUSE ASPHYXIATION. 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. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. 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.

### **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, corrosive media (such as acids and alkali),(foodstuffs, clothing and out of direct sunlight. Do not expose can to temperatures exceeding 45°C. Protect containers against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Do NOT pressurise, cut or heat aerosol containers. Content is under pressure and can explode violently. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations. Protect from freezing.

The number of stacking layers should not exceed 8 boxes, and should be off the ground, more than 10CM away from the wall. Do not put product upside down.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS 2278.1 Non-refillable metal aerosol dispensers of capacity 50 mL to 1000 mL inclusive.

### **Storage Temperatures**

Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 45°C.

## **Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection**

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### **Occupational exposure limit values**

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

Petroleum gases, liquefied  
TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Note: Carc. 1B

Triethanolamine  
TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Note: Sen

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.

Carc.1B: Presumed to have carcinogenic potential for humans.

Sen: The substance may cause sensitisation by skin contact or by inhalation.

Source: Safe Work Australia

### **Biological Monitoring**

No biological limits allocated.

### **Control Banding**

Not available

### **Engineering Controls**

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. A flame-proof exhaust ventilation system is required. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Refer to relevant regulations 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 (such as AX type) 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 rubber oil-resistant impervious material. 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.

### **Personal Protective Equipment**

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

### **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**

Liquefied petroleum gas is an asphyxiant gas 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.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Aerosol - Liquid	Appearance	Aerosol can (foamy liquid)
Colour	Not available	Odour	Special odour
Melting Point	Not available	Boiling Point	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Solubility in Water	Soluble in water
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Insoluble in organic solvents.	Specific Gravity	Not available
pH	7.8-8.2	Vapour Pressure	Not available
Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available
Odour Threshold	Not available	Viscosity	Not available
Volatile Component	Not available	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not available
Flash Point	Not available	Flammability	Flammable
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available	Flammable Limits - Lower	Not available
Flammable Limits - Upper	Not available	Oxidising Properties	Not available
Particle Size	Not available	Particle Characteristics	Not available

### Other Information

Tank deformation pressure:  $\geq 1.2$ MPa, bursting pressure:  $\geq 1.4$ MPa

Main uses: The products are suitable for refrigeration units, air conditioning systems, exhaust pipes, pipes, valves, screw connections, welded seams and compressors. It can be used for almost all types of gases (compressed air, refrigerants, natural gas, propane, butane, acetylene, oxygen, LPG, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, etc.).

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

### Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts with incompatible materials. Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

### Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flames and other sources of ignition.

### Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidising agents, acids and bases.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including: oxides of nitrogen, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

### Reactivity and Stability

Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

### Hazardous Polymerization

Not available

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

### Toxicology Information

No toxicity data available for this material.

**Ingestion**

Unlikely due to form of product. If ingestion occurs, may cause lung damage if swallowed. Subsequent to ingestion or vomiting, small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system may cause severe pulmonary injury that may lead to death. May also cause irritation to the gastrointestinal system. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal pain.

**Inhalation**

Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.

Liquified petroleum gas is an asphyxiant gas 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**

May be irritating to skin. The symptoms may include redness, itching and swelling.

**Eye**

May be irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching and tearing.

**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**

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Triethanolamine is listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

**Reproductive Toxicity**

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

**STOT - Single Exposure**

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

**STOT - Repeated Exposure**

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

**Aspiration Hazard**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

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**Ecotoxicity**

No ecological data available for this material.

**Persistence and degradability**

Not available

**Mobility**

Not available

**Bioaccumulative Potential**

Not available

**Other Adverse Effects**

Not available

**Environmental Protection**

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

**Hazardous to the Ozone Layer**

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

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### Disposal Considerations

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not pierce, burn, cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Empty the container completely before disposal. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Advise flammable nature. To minimise personal exposure to the chemical, refer to Section 8—Exposure controls and personal protection.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

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### Transport Information

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Division 2.1 Flammable Gases

Division 2.1 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

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

UN No: 1950

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

EMS: F-D,S-U

Special Provisions: 63, 190, 277, 327, 344, 381, 959

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.

Class/Division: 2.1

UN No: 1950

Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols, flammable

Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 203

Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 203

Hazard Label: Flammable Gas

Special Provisions: A145, A167, A802

### UN Number

1950

### Proper Shipping Name

AEROSOLS

### Transport Hazard Class

2.1

### IERG Number

49

### Special Precautions for User

Not available

**IMDG Marine pollutant**

No

**Transport in Bulk**

Not available

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

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**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 listed

**Rotterdam Convention**

Not listed

**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

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**Date of Preparation**

SDS reviewed: October 2025

Supersedes: May 2025

**Version Number**

2.0

**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 (7th revised edition).

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

## END OF SDS

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