AIR RAID MALODOUR CONTROL
(12 x 400gm)

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

DATE OF ISSUE: MARCH 2008

PRODUCT CODE: AR400

U.N NUMBER OF GREATEST INGREDIENT: N/A

DANGEROUS GOODS CLASS: NONE ALLOCATED

SECONDARY RISK: NONE ALLOCATED

HAZCHEM CODE: NONE ALLOCATED

POISONS SCHEDULE: NONE ALLOCATED

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES: FLORAL FRAGRANCE

APPEARANCE: AEROSOL CAN

* BOILING POINT: 143°C

* VAPOUR PRESSURE: 0.13

* FLASH POINT: 67°C

* SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.09 (WATER = 1)

* LOWER EXPLOSION LIMIT: N/A

* UPPER EXPLOSION LIMIT: N/A

* SOLUBILITY IN WATER: MISC G/L (25°C)

OTHER DATA REQUIRED

SEE HEALTH: PRECAUTIONS: HANDLING INFORMATION

SERVICE THAT COUNTS
2. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

2.1 HEALTH EFFECTS:

Acute Effects

SWALLOWED
Unlikely under normal occupational exposures, but swallowing ethanol may cause harmful central nervous system effects. Effects may excitation, euphoria, headache, dizziness, blurred vision, fatigue, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death. Severe acute intoxication may cause hypoglycemia, hypothermia and extensor rigidity. Other effects may include decreased blood pressure, vomiting blood and blood changes. Aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumonitis.

EYE
Vapours may irritate the eyes. Liquid and mists may severely irritate or damage the eyes.

SKIN
Moderately irritating to the skin. Brief contact may cause redness. Repeated or prolonged contact may lead to dermatitis with redness, itching, swelling and possible secondary infection. A small proportion of people exposed to repeated skin contact may develop an allergic skin reaction.

INHALED
Moderately irritating to respiratory tract and mucous membranes. Inhalation of the vapour may result in headaches, nausea and vomiting. High concentrations may cause central nervous system symptoms similar to ‘swallowed’ above.

CHRONIC
Chronic intoxication by swallowing or repeated inhalation, may cause degenerative changes in the liver, kidneys, hair, gastrointestinal tract and heart muscle. Persons with pre-existing liver impairment, skin and respiratory disorders may be at an increased risk from exposure. Ethanol may also cause adverse reproductive effects. Concurrent absorption of ethanol and some drugs may cause adverse health effects.

2.2 FIRST AID

SWALLOWED
Give plenty of water to drink, induce vomiting in conscious person by giving syrup of ipecac. Seek medical advice if necessary.

EYE
Irrigate with water for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention promptly.

SKIN
Wash with water. Remove contaminated clothing.
INHALATION
Remove to fresh air, rest patient and seek medical attention if necessary. Give artificial respiration if breathing stops.

FIRST AID FACILITIES
Ensure an eye bath and safety shower are available and ready to use.

2.3 ADVICE TO DOCTOR
Treat symptomatically. Gastric lavage may be induced if ingested. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. General measures should be taken to control acidosis and maintain urine output.

TOXICITY DATA
Oral LD50 (Ethanol) = 7060mg/kg (Rat)
Oral LDLo (Ethanol) = 1400mg/kg (Human)
Inhalation LC50 (Ethanol) = 21, 900 ppm (Guinea Pig)
Inhalation LC50 (Ethanol) = 20, 000ppm/10hrs (Rat)

3. PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

3.1 EXPOSURE STANDARDS
Worksafe recommends TWA = 1000ppm (1880mg/m3)

3.2 ENGINEERING CONTROLS
Local exhaust and/or mechanical (general) exhaust is recommended, provided these are fitted with flame and explosion proof electrical fittings.

3.3 PERSONAL PROTECTION

SKIN PROTECTION
Use approved chemical resistant gloves and aprons – PVC or neoprene (AS2161)

EYE PROTECTION
Use splash resistant monogoggles or face shield (AS/NZS1336) whenever exposed to vapour or mist or if there is a risk of splashing liquid in the eyes.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
None should be needed under normal conditions. In high vapour concentration such as empty vessels or confined spaces, use air supplied hood, or if ethanol concentration likely to exceed 500 ppm, wear an approved organic vapour respirator (AS/NZS1715 and 1716).
3.4 FLAMMABILITY
Flammable liquid. All electrical equipment, including lighting, used in proximity to storage of this product and all electrical process equipment used in any process involving ethanol should be selected and installed in accordance with local wiring regulations and the following Australian Standards:

AS1020  The control of undesirable static electricity
AS1076  Code of practice for selection, installation and maintenance or electrical apparatus and associated equipment for use in explosive atmospheres (other than mining applications) - Parts 1-13
AS2380  Electric equipment for explosive atmospheres – Explosion Protection Techniques.
AS3000  Electrical Installations – Buildings, Structure and Premises (known as the “SAA Wiring Rules”)

The use of compressed air for filling, discharging, mixing or handling is prohibited due to vapour hazard.

4. SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

4.1 STORAGE / TRANSPORT
Store in tightly closed containers in cool, dry, isolated, well ventilated areas from heat, sources of ignition and incompatibilities. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use and storage. Observe State Regulations concerning the storage and handling of Dangerous Goods. Store with all precautions required for handling flammable liquids. The requirements of AS1940. The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids should be observed.

PACKAGING / LABELLING
No information available

4.2 SPILLS AND DISPOSAL

SPILLS
Clean up personnel should wear full protective clothing including respiratory protection if risk of inhalation of vapours. Eliminate all sources of ignition – no smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Stop and contain the spill for salvage or absorb in inert absorbent material for disposal by an approved method. Wash the cleaned up area with volumes of water to remove any trace of the product; ethanol mixes completely with water. Ventilate area well.
DISPOSAL (After treatment described above)
Incinerate under controlled conditions if permitted by local authorities.
Dispose of in accordance with all Local, State and Federal regulations at an approved
waste disposal facility.

4.3 FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

FIRE / EXPLOSION
Burns with a colourless flame. The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the
ground; distant ignition and flash back is possible. Run off to sewers and drains may
cause explosions. Burning can produce carbon dioxide and/or carbon monoxide.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
Use water, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or alcohol stable foam. Use water to cool fire
exposed containers. Spills and leaks may be washed away with copious amounts of water,
fog or spray. Firefighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus with full face-
mask and protective clothing.

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