

# AEROSOL SPECIALTIES CARPET & UPHOLSTERY CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Nov-2007

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4686-74

Version No:2

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

AEROSOL SPECIALTIES CARPET & UPHOLSTERY CLEANER

### SYNONYMS

CU4

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

### PRODUCT USE

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack. Carpet and upholstery cleaner.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Pro- Sales Direct Pty Ltd

Address:

Level 6, 80 Cooper Street

Surry Hills

NSW, 2007

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 8219 7900

Fax: 02 9280 4878

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**DANGEROUS GOODS. NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.** According to the Criteria of the ADG Code and NOHSC.

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

### SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.

Avoid contact with skin.

Wear eye/ face protection.

In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
ingredients nonhazardous		>60
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	7

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

Not considered a normal route of entry.

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

### EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.
- DO NOT use solvents.
- Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
  - Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
  - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
  - Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.
  - Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.
  - Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.
  - May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
  - Decomposes on heating and may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Other decomposition products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

### HAZCHEM:

### Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
- Wipe up.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.
- 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.

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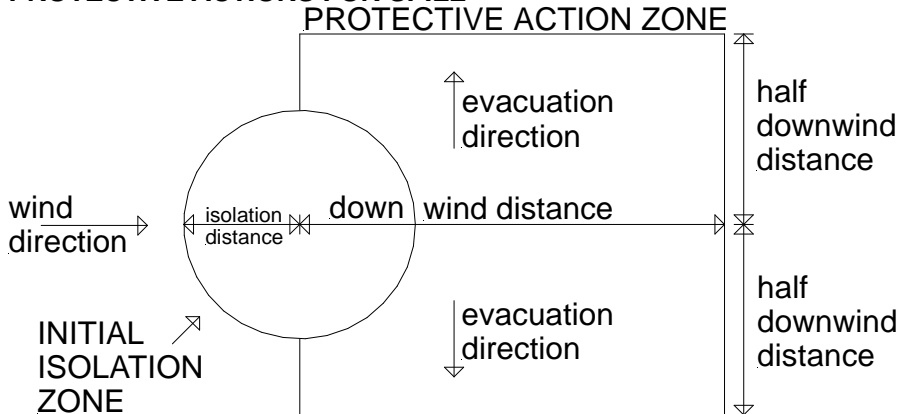
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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

### PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	-
Downwind Protection Distance	8 metres
IERG Number	49

### FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".  
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 126 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid generating and breathing mist.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
  - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
  - Use in a well-ventilated area.
  - Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
  - DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
  - Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
  - Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
  - When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
- DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

## SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.

- Store in original containers.
- Store in an upright position.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Contents under pressure.
- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area; away from incompatible materials.
- Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))	1, 000	1, 800

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
hydrocarbon propellant		2, 000 [LEL]

### NOTES

Values marked LEL indicate that the IDLH was based on 10% of the lower explosive limit for safety considerations even though the relevant toxicological data indicated that irreversible health effects or impairment of escape existed only at higher concentrations.

### MATERIAL DATA

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### INGREDIENT DATA

#### HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EYE

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

- OTHERWISE:

- Safety glasses with side shields.

- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

#### HANDS/FEET

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

#### OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.

- Barrier cream.

- Eyewash unit.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	AX- AUS	-
1000	50	-	AX- AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	AX- 2
10000	100	-	AX- 3
	100+		Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow

\*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.

Translucent liquid with slight odour; mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): 99

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1

Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.9

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): <- 18 to 100

Specific Gravity (water= 1): 0.95

pH (as supplied): Not Available

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available

Evaporation Rate: >1 Ether = 1

Flash Point (°C): - 84 (propellant)

Upper Explosive Limit (%): 9.5

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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- Presence of open flame.
  - Product is considered stable.
  - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

The liquid is discomforting.

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

##### EYE

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

##### SKIN

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

##### INHALED

Mist may be an irritant.

Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

##### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

##### HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

Not available.

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

##### HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

The lower molecular weight hydrocarbons are expected to form a "slick" on the surface of waters after release in calm sea conditions. This is expected to evaporate and enter the atmosphere where it will be degraded through reaction with hydroxy radicals.

Some of the material will become associated with benthic sediments, and it is likely to be spread over a fairly wide area of sea floor. Marine sediments may be either aerobic or

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

anaerobic. The material, in probability, is biodegradable, under aerobic conditions (isomerised olefins and alkenes show variable results). Evidence also suggests that the hydrocarbons may be degradable under anaerobic conditions although such degradation in benthic sediments may be a relatively slow process.

Under aerobic conditions the material will degrade to water and carbon dioxide, while under anaerobic processes it will produce water, methane and carbon dioxide.

Based on test results, as well as theoretical considerations, the potential for bioaccumulation may be high. Toxic effects are often observed in species such as blue mussel, daphnia, freshwater green algae, marine copepods and amphipods.

Drinking Water Standards:

hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
- Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: NON-FLAMMABLE COMPRESSED GAS

### HAZCHEM:

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class: 2.2

UN Number: 1950

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

Subrisk:

None

Packing Group:

None

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 2.2

UN/ID Number: 1950

Special provisions: A98

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, NON-FLAMMABLE

ICAO/IATA Subrisk:

None

Packing Group:

None

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 2.2

UN Number: 1950

EMS Number: F- D, S- U

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

IMDG Subrisk:

SP63

Packing Group:

None

Special provisions:

63 190 277 327 959

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**POISONS SCHEDULE: None**

### REGULATIONS

Aerosol Specialties Carpet & Upholstery Cleaner (CAS: None):  
No regulations applicable

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-86-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

CAS

hydrocarbon propellant

68476- 85- 7, 68476- 86- 8

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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