

FUDGE MEMBRANE GAS

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 1-Mar-2010

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4719-65

Version No:4

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

FUDGE MEMBRANE GAS

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE

■ MSDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels.
Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.
Hair care product.

SUPPLIER

Company: Sabre Corporation Pty Ltd

Address:

75 South Creek Road

Dee Why

NSW, 2099

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9982 0100

Telephone: 1300 764 437

Fax: +61 2 9972 0689

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

- Extremely flammable.
- Irritating to eyes.
- Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

SAFETY

- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Wear eye/ face protection.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
- In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show this container or label).
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ethanol	64-17-5	30-60^
dimethyl ether	115-10-6	10-<30^
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	1-<20^

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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 aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- Not considered to cause discomfort through normal use.
- Wipe off excess with absorbent tissue or towel.
Wash with soap and water.

INHALED

- If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
- Remove to fresh air.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, 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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- SMALL FIRE:
 - Water spray, dry chemical or CO2
- LARGE FIRE:
- Water spray or fog.

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.
- 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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- 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

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.

- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.

- Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.

- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.

- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture.

- 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.

- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Other combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

2YE

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
- Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- None required when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- 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.
- 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

- Avoid storage with oxidisers.

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 in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- 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 away from incompatible materials.
- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
- Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C.
- Store in an upright position.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)	1000	1880		
Australia Exposure Standards	dimethyl ether (Dimethyl ether)	400	760	500	950
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))	1000	1800		

MATERIAL DATA

FUDGE MEMBRANE GAS:

Not available

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:
- For potentially moderate exposures:
- Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
- For potentially heavy exposures:
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.

OTHER

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eyewash unit.
- Do not spray on hot surfaces.

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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

■ None required when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

General exhaust is adequate under normal 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. Liquid spray with a perfumed odour; partly mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.
- Presence of open flame.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

EYE

■ Spray mist may produce discomfort.
The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

■ Not considered an irritant through normal use.
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

■ Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
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

■ Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.
As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.
WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

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.
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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

HAZCHEM:

2YE (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or division: 2
UN No.: 1950
Special provisions: 63; 190; 277; 327; 344
Limited quantities: See SP 277

Subsidiary risk: None
UN packing group: None
Packing Instructions: None
Portable tanks and bulk containers - None

Portable tanks and bulk containers - Special provisions: None

Packagings and IBCs - Special packing provisions: PP17, PP87, L2

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

Instructions: Packaging and IBCs - P003; LP02
Packing instruction:

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division: 2
UN No.: 1950
Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

Subsidiary risk: None
UN packing group: None

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 2.1
Packing Group: -

UN/ID Number: 1950
Special provisions: A145

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 2.1
UN Number: 1950
EMS Number: F- D, S- U
Limited Quantities: See SP277
Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

IMDG Subrisk: SP63
Packing Group: None
Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 959

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

No data for Fudge Membrane Gas (CW: 4719-65)

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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.

■ 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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This is the end of the MSDS.