PZ Cussons (PZ Cussons Beauty Australia)

Chemwatch: 02-0846 Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 0 Issue Date: 01/05/2016

Print Date: 04/05/2016 Initial Date: Not Available S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Fudge Head Shine
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	

Delevent identified were	SDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels.
Relevant identified uses	Application is by spray atomisation from a nano neid aerosol pack
	Hair care product.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	PZ Cussons (PZ Cussons Beauty Australia)	
Address	Building A, Level 1, 13-15 Compark Circuit Mulgrave VIC 3170 Australia	
Telephone	+61 3 8545 2700	
Fax	+61 3 8545 2799	
Website	www.pzcussons.com	
Email	Not Available	

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 809 282
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max	
Flammability	0	1	
Toxicity	0	0 = Minimu	m
Body Contact	0	1 = Low	to
Reactivity	0	3 = High	le
Chronic	0	4 = Extreme)

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable	
Classification ^[1]	Aerosols Category 1	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI	

Label elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
Hazard statement(s)	
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

CLP classification (additional)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/1
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64-17-5	30-60	ethanol
	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
68476-85-7.	30-60	hydrocarbon propellant

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	 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 Contact	Not considered an irritant through normal use. Wipe off excess with absorbent tissue or towel. Wash with soap and water.
Inhalation	 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.
Ingestion	 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 casuality can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE: • Water spray, dry chemical or CO2 LARGE FIRE:

Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Special nazarus arising nom the substrate of mixture	
Fire Incompatibility + Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result	
Advice for firefighters	
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.
	▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
	Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
	Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.
	Other combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and 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.
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.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe 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.	
Other information	 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. 	
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities		

Suitable container	Aerosol dispenser. Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid storage with oxidisers

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1880 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (liquified petroleum gas)	1800 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1		TEEL-2	TEEL-3	
ethanol	Ethyl alcohol; (Ethanol)	Not Available		Not Available	Not Available	
hydrocarbon propellant	Liquified petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)	3,000 ppm		3200 ppm	19000 ppm	
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised ID	Revised IDLH		
ethanol	15,000 ppm		3,300 [LEL] p	3,300 [LEL] ppm		
hydrocarbon propellant	19,000 [LEL] ppm		2,000 [LEL] ppm			

Exposure controls

	None required when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE:
	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly
Appropriate engineering	effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
controls	The basic types of engineering controls are:
	Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
	Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and
	"removes" air in the work environment.

Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: • Overalls. • Skin cleansing cream. • Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:

Fudge Head Shine

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NITRILE	A
NITRILE+PVC	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVC	В
NATURAL RUBBER	С
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	С

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	e Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE . Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant. Liquid spray with a perfumed odour; partly mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Elevated temperatures. Presence of open flame. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

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.
Ingestion	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
Skin Contact	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.
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.
Chronic	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.

Fudge Head Shine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
ethanol	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: >1187-2769 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: >15.6-<17.9 mm/l2 h mm/l2=""> ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: >15.6-<17.9 mm/l2 h mm/l2="">[1]	
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 410000 ppm2 h ^[1]	
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 410000 ppm2 h ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm15 min ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm15 min ^[1]	
hydrocarbon propellant	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1354.944 mg/L15 min ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1355 mg/l15 min ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1442.738 mg/L15 min ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1442.738 mg/L15 min ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1443 mg/l15 min ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1443 mg/l15 min ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 570000 ppm15 min ^[1]	

extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, ETHANOL scaling and thickening of the skin. HYDROCARBON No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. PROPELLANT inhalation of the gas Acute Toxicity \odot Carcinogenicity \odot \bigcirc 0 Skin Irritation/Corrosion Reproductivity Serious Eye \bigcirc \bigcirc STOT - Single Exposure Damage/Irritation Respiratory or Skin \odot STOT - Repeated Exposure \odot sensitisation Mutagenicity \odot Aspiration Hazard \odot X – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification Legend:

— Data required to make classification available

🚫 – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
ethanol	EC50	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0129024mg/L	4
ethanol	EC50	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
ethanol	LC50	96	Fish	42mg/L	4
ethanol	NOEC	2016	Fish	0.000375mg/L	4
ethanol	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	275mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	LC50	96	Fish	24.11mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8.57mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	LC50	96	Fish	24.11mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8.57mg/L	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCL Aquatic Toxicity Data (Bioconcentration Data	ID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA I Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox data 7. METL (Japan) - Bioconcentration	Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological II base - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC A 0 Data 8. Vendor Data	nformation - Aquatic Toxicity 3. quatic Hazard Assessment Da	EPIWIN Suite V3.12 ta 6. NITE (Japan) -

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)

Mobility in soil

mobility in con	
Ingredient	Mobility
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	 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.
Product / Packaging disposal	 Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. Allow small quantities to evaporate. DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	1		
	PLANMAGLE CAS 2		
Marine Pollutant	NO		
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable		
Land transport (ADG)			
UN number	1950		
Packing group	Not Applicable		
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 2.1 Subrisk Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 63 190 277 327 344 Limited quantity 1000ml		
Air transport (ICAO-IATA / D	DGR)		
UN number	1950		
Packing group	Not Applicable		
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class 2.1 ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable ERG Code 10L		
	Special provisions	A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg	
Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203; Forbidden	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg; Forbidden	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203; Forbidden	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G; Forbidden	
See trenenert (INDC Code	 / CC//See)		

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Applicable
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 2.1 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS NumberF-D, S-USpecial provisions63 190 277 327 344 959Limited Quantities1000ml

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

ETHANOL(64-17-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT(68476-85-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (ethanol; hydrocarbon propellant)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
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

The 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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit, IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations OSF: Odour Safety Factor NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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