

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



## PUREGIENE CALVIN KLEIN METERED AIR FRESHENER CAN

### ABCO PRODUCTS

Catalogue number: 120042 & 120090

Version No: 1.2

Issue date: 22/09/2018

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	PUREGIENE CALVIN KLEIN METERED AIR FRESHENER CAN
Synonyms	120042 & 120090
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Air freshener and deodorizer
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ABCO PRODUCTS
Address	PO Box 200, Bentley WA 6982
Telephone	1800 177 399
Fax	1800 892 300
Website	<a href="http://www.abcopro.com.au">www.abcopro.com.au</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:sales@abcopro.com.au">sales@abcopro.com.au</a>

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26
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.

Poisons Schedule	5
GHS 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	<b>DANGER</b>

### Hazard statement(s)

AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.

### 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/122 °F.
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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	10 - <30	<u>ethanol</u>
74-98-6	10 - <30	<u>propane</u>
106-97-8	10 - <30	<u>butane</u>

### SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

#### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	If aerosols come in contact with the eyes: Seek medical advice / attention without delay Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention
<b>Skin Contact</b>	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.
<b>Inhalation</b>	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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

#### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

### SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

#### Extinguishing media

<b>Small fires</b>	Water spray Dry chemical CO2
<b>Large fires</b>	Water spray or fog Foam Dry chemical powder BCF (where regulations permit) CO2

#### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire incompatibilities</b>	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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#### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. May emit acrid smoke. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO2) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <b>WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.</b>

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Check regularly for spills and leaks. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</p>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). Stop leak if safe to do so Absorb on sand, dirt, vermiculite or similar absorbent material. Place into labelled drums and dispose of according to local government regulations. Immediately notify emergency services (Police or Fire Brigade) if the spill is too large for you to safely and effectively handle.</p>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<p>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b> Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. <b>DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</b> <b>DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.</b></p>
<b>Other information</b>	<p>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. <b>DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents.</b></p>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	Store only in original containers.
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	Keep away from strong oxidisers, acetylene, halogens and nitrous oxide.

## 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/m <sup>3</sup> / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	propane	propane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Asphyxiant
Australia Exposure Standards	butane	butane	1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 800 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propane	propane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
butane	butane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethanol	15,000 ppm	3,300 [LEL] ppm
propane	20,000 [LEL] ppm	2,100 [LEL] ppm
butane	Not Available	Not Available

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. In most circumstances natural ventilation systems are adequate. If ventilation is poor, then the use of a local exhaust ventilation system is recommended.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	Safety glasses with unperforated side shields OR Chemical goggles. Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; These afford face protection. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. 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.
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	Elbow length gloves. Butyl or neoprene are recommended for this application.
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	No additional protection is required when handling small quantities.
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Aerosol can		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.85
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature(°C)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	54.4	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	9.87	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Unstable in the presence of high temperatures and open flames Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. <b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b>
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion of this product may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea. It may also cause CNS depression with symptoms including drowsiness, dizziness and headache.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	May be irritating to the skin resulting in redness and itching. Easily absorbed through the skin causing a narcotic effect. If any allergic reaction is detected this may need medical attention
<b>Eye</b>	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
<b>Chronic</b>	Repeated or prolonged exposure may lead to adverse effects on the CNS and cause liver and kidney damage

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.  
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethanol	LOW	LOW
propane	LOW	LOW
butane	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)

### Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.31)
propane	LOW (BCF = 16)
butane	LOW (BCF = 2.51)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
propane	LOW (KOC = 940)
butane	HIGH (KOC = 1)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

Product / packaging disposal	Recycle containers whenever possible. Product residues and containers should be disposed of in accordance with local government regulations
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

	
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	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub risk</td> <td>Not applicable</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Class	2.1	Sub risk	Not applicable
Class	2.1				
Sub risk	Not applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>63 190 277 327 344</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>1000ml</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344	Limited quantity	1000ml
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Limited quantity	1000ml				

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## 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)

#### PROPANE (74-98-6) 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

#### BUTANE (106-97-8.) 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  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### Other information

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](http://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 Government Industrial Hygienists
STEL:	Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL:	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH:	Immediate Danger to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF:	Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL:	No Observed Effects Level
TLV:	Threshold Limit Value
LOD:	Limit Of Detection
OTV:	Odour Threshold Value
BCF:	Bio Concentration Factors
BEI:	Biological Exposure Index

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**End of SDS**