

**Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet** Issue Date: 22-Mar-2013 9317SP

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# Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT NAME **TENSORGRIP C101**

#### **PROPER SHIPPING NAME** AEROSOLS

# PRODUCT USE

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack. Adhesive remover, degreaser, solvent based cleaning agent.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Quin Global Pty Ltd Address: 30 Faunce Street Queanbeyan NSW, 2620 Australia Telephone: +61 2 6175 0574 Emergency Tel:1800 039 008 (24hrs) Fax: +61 2 6299 3868

# Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R12	Extremely flammable.
R38	Irritating to skin.
R43	May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
R44	<ul> <li>Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.</li> </ul>
R50/53	<ul> <li>Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term</li> </ul>
	adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R67	<ul> <li>Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.</li> </ul>
SAFETY	
Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S16	<ul> <li>Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.</li> </ul>
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S24	Avoid contact with skin.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S29	• Do not empty into drains.
S40	<ul> <li>To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.</li> </ul>
S35	<ul> <li>This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.</li> </ul>
S46	<ul> <li>If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).</li> </ul>
S57	Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.

continued...

S61	<ul> <li>Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.</li> </ul>
S60	This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
d- limonene	5989-27-5	60-70
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	<40
nyurotarbon propenant	00470-00-7.	<b>&lt;+0</b>

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

• 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.

### EYE

- If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye 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.
- · Seek medical attention without delay; 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 skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### 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.

## 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.

### **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.

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

## 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.

#### **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 MSDS.

### Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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.

#### SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

#### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store below 38 deg. C.
- 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.

# Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³
Australia Exposure Standards	TENSORGRIP C101 (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))	1000	1800
The following restariate had as OFL as			

The following materials had no OELs on our records • d- limonene:

CAS:5989-27-5 CAS:138-86-3

### MATERIAL DATA

TENSORGRIP C101:

■ None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

### D-LIMONENE:

■ for d-Limonene:

CEL TWA: 30 ppm, 165.6 mg/m3 (compare WEEL-TWA\*)

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)

A Workplace Environmental Exposure Level\* has been established by AIHA (American Industrial Hygiene Association) who have produced the following rationale:

d-Limonene is not acutely toxic. In its pure form it is not a sensitiser but is irritating to the skin.

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

For butane:

Odour Threshold Value: 2591 ppm (recognition)

Butane in common with other homologues in the straight chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon series is not characterised by its toxicity but by its narcosis-inducing effects at high concentrations. The TLV is based on analogy with pentane by comparing their lower explosive limits in air.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF) OSF=0.22 (n-BUTANE). For propane Odour Safety Factor(OSF) OSF=0.16 (PROPANE).

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

### RESPIRATOR

•Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

### EYE

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

OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:

Safety glasses with side shields.

• NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.

### HANDS/FEET

■ NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- For potentially moderate exposures:
- Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

### OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eyewash unit.
- Do not spray on hot surfaces.
- The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.

• Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.

BRETHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

• 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 effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

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.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE.
Orange to yellow flammable liquid with orange odour; mixes with water.

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Gas.

Mixes with water.

State	COMPRESSED GAS	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (℃)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	M iscible
Flash Point (°C)	- 94	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not A vailable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	18	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.85
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.0	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	>60	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

# Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 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

### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

### SWALLOWED

 Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and diarrhoea.

### EYE

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

### SKIN

This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

### INHALED

■ 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.

Exposure to hydrocarbons may result in irregularity of heart beat. Symptoms of moderate poisoning may include dizziness, headache, nausea. Serious poisoning can result in decreased respiratory function, this may lead to unconsciousness and death. C4 hydrocarbons are especially dangerous to the nervous system. Inhalation of petroleum gases (partly due to olefin impurities) can induce sleep. Serious cases can result in cyanosis due to reduced oxygen concentration and hence asphyxiation, with symptoms of fast breathing, mental dullness, inco- ordination, poor judgment, nausea and vomiting; leading to unconsciousness and death.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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CARCINOGEN d- limonene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3	Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
<b>SKIN</b> d- limonene d- limonene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - Profiles GESAMP/EHS Composite List - Profiles		D1: skin irritation/corrosion D1: skin irritation/corrosion	0

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
d- limonene	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	MED
hydrocarbon propellant	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

# 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.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

### HAZCHEM:

2YE (ADG7)

#### ADG7:

Class or Division	2.1	Subsidiary Risk:	N
UN No.:	1950	Packing Group:	N
Special Provision:	63 190 277 327	Limited Quantity:	S
Portable Tanks & Bulk	None	Portable Tanks & Bulk	N
Containers -		Containers - Special	
Instruction:		Provision:	
Packagings & IBCs -	P003 LP02	Packagings & IBCs -	F
Packing Instruction:		Special Packing	
-		Provision:	

Name and Description: AEROSOLS

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class	
UN/ID Number:	
Special provisions:	

2.1 1950 A145 None None See SP 277 None

PP17 PP87 L2

None -

ICAO/IATA Subrisk:

Packing Group:

continued...

Shipping name: AEROSOLS

#### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class UN Number: EMS Number: Limited Quantities: Shipping name: AEROSOLS 2.1 1950 F- D, S- U See SP277 IMDG Subrisk: Packing Group: Special provisions: Marine Pollutant:

SP63 None 63 190 277 327 344 959 Yes

### Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### Indications of Danger:

F+ Ν

Xi

Extremely flammable Dangerous for the environment Irritant

### POISONS SCHEDULE None

### REGULATIONS

#### **Regulations for ingredients**

### d-limonene (CAS: 5989-27-5,138-86-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II), - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Specification", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - United Kingdom", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

#### hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7,68476-86-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities (and their threshold quantity)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities and their threshold quantity", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

### No data for TENSORGRIP C101 (CW: 4868-90)

# Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name d-limonene hydrocarbon propellant CAS 5989-27-5, 138-86-3 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.

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This is the end of the MSDS.