OOMPH ODOUR ELIMINATOR

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
OOMPH ODOUR ELIMINATOR

PRODUCT USE
Odour eliminator.

SUPPLIER
Company: Pascoe' s Pty Ltd
Address:
14 Casino Street
Welshpool
WA, 6016
Australia
Telephone: +61 8 9353 3900
Fax: +61 8 9353 1902
Website: http://www.parkell.com

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

RISK
•None under normal operating conditions.

SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S23	• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S24	• Avoid contact with skin.
S39	• Wear eye/face protection.
S26	• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
isopropanol	67-63-0	<6
ingredients non- hazardous		>93

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
■ - Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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.
- 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 or hair contact occurs:

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- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED
■ - If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
■ Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
■ - There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING
■ - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
■ - Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
May emit poisonous fumes.
May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
■ None known.

HAZCHEM
None

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:	Gloves:	Respirator:
Chemical goggles.	1.PE/EVAL/PE 2.NITRILE+PVC	Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
■ - Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

MAJOR SPILLS
■ Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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.
- Avoid contact with moisture.

SUITABLE CONTAINER
■ - Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
■ Isopropanol (syn: isopropyl alcohol, IPA):
- forms ketones and unstable peroxides on contact with air or oxygen; the presence of ketones especially methyl ethyl ketone (MEK, 2-butanone) will

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accelerate the rate of peroxidation
- reacts violently with strong oxidisers, powdered aluminium (exothermic), crotonaldehyde, diethyl aluminium bromide (ignition), dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate (ignition/ ambient temperature), chromium trioxide (ignition), potassium-tert-butoxide (ignition), nitroform (possible explosion), oleum (pressure increased in closed container), cobalt chloride, aluminium triisopropoxide, hydrogen plus palladium dust (ignition), oxygen gas, phosgene, phosgene plus iron salts (possible explosion), sodium dichromate plus sulfuric acid (exothermic/ incandescence), triisobutyl aluminium
- reacts with phosphorus trichloride forming hydrogen chloride gas
- reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline earth and alkali metals, strong acids, strong caustics, acid anhydrides, halogens,aliphatic amines, aluminium isopropoxide, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, barium perchlorate (forms highly explosive perchloric ester compound), benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide (possible explosion), hexamethylene diisocyanate (possible explosion), hydrogen peroxide (forms explosive compound), hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium aluminium hydride, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitric acid, nitrogen dioxide, nitrogen tetraoxide (possible explosion), pentafluoroguanidine, perchloric acid (especially hot), permonosulfuric acid, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium, trinitromethane.
None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
■ - Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropanol (Isopropyl alcohol)	400	983	500	1230

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR
Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE
■ - Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- 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
■ Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity.
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

OTHER
■ - Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
■ General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
Clear liquid with fragrant odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable

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Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	98 approx.	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	7
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

isopropanol
log Kow (Sangster 1997): 0.05

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
■ - Presence of incompatible materials.
- 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
■ Not applicable.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
■ Not applicable.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
OOMPH ODOUR ELIMINATOR:
■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

ISOPROPANOL:
■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY
Oral (human) LDLo: 3570 mg/kg
Oral (human) TDLo: 223 mg/kg
Oral (man) TDLo: 14432 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 5045 mg/kg
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg
Oral (Human) TDLo: 14432 mg/kg
Oral (Human) LD: 5272 mg/kg
Oral (Human) LD: 3570 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2735 mg/kg
Intravenous (Rat) LD50: 1088 mg/kg
Oral (Mouse) LD50: 3600 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 4477 mg/kg
Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 1509 mg/kg
Oral (Dog) LD: 1537 mg/kg
Intravenous (Dog) LD: 1024 mg/kg
Intravenous (Cat) LD: 1963 mg/kg
Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 6410 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal (Rabbit) LD50: 667 mg/kg
Intravenous (Rabbit) LD50: 1184 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal (Guinea pig) LD50: 2560 mg/kg
Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 53000 mg/m³/4h
Oral (Rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal (Rat) TDLo: 800 mg/kg
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 72600 mg/m³/4h
Oral (Human) TDLo: 286 mg/kg
Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 35 ppm/4h
Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 150 ppm/2h

IRRITATION
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - Mild
Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - Moderate
Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr- Moderate
Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE

■ For isopropanol (IPA):
Acute toxicity: Isopropanol has a low order of acute toxicity. It is irritating to the eyes, but not to the skin.
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.
The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:
NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
isopropanol	LOW	MED	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.
A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:
None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Oomph Odour Eliminator (CW: 25-5571)

Section 16 - 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/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.