

SAFETY DATA SHEET



ACTICHEM VDS

APPLIED PRODUCTS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

Catalogue number: **AP480**

Version No: **1.8**

Issue date: **17/01/2017**

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

Product Identifier

Product	ACTICHEM VDS
Synonym	Not Available
Proper shipping	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ISOPROPANOL)
Other means of	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Carpet cleaning volatile dry spotter
---------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	APPLIED PRODUCTS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
Address	11 Gamma Close, Beresfield 2322 NSW Australia
Telephone	(02) 4966 5516
Fax	(02) 4966 5510
Website	www.actichem.com.au
Email	info@actichem.com.au

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 Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	6
GHS Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, , Flammable Liquid Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Label elements	
-----------------------	--

SIGNAL WORD	WARNING
--------------------	----------------

Hazard statement(s)

AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. NO SMOKING
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves and eye protection.
P261	Avoid breathing vapours / spray.
P263	Avoid contact during pregnancy.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P313+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352+P333+P313	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap. If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention.
P305+P351+P338+P337+P313	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P391	Collect spillage.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before re-use.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P405+P233	Store locked up, in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P410+P235	Protect from sunlight. Keep cool

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in compliance with local government regulations.
------	--

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
111-76-2	30-60	<u>ethylene glycol monobutyl ether</u>
64742-48-9	30-60	<u>naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated</u>
67-63-0	10-30	<u>isopropanol</u>
5989-27-5	<10	<u>d-limonene</u>
872-50-4	<10	<u>N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	If eye contact occurs Wash out immediately with fresh running water for at least 15 minutes. 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 advice; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
Skin Contact	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.
Inhalation	If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. 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. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, 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	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. Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media	Alcohol stable foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only.
---------------------	--

Special hazards arising from the substrate or 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 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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO ₂) carbon monoxide (CO), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Mop up using paper towel or equal and dispose of safely.
Major Spills	Remove all possible sources of ignition. NO SMOKING. Increase ventilation. Absorb on sand, dirt, vermiculite or similar absorbent material. Place into labeled 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.
	Personal protective equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of this SDS

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Contains low boiling substance: Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately. Check for bulging containers. Vent periodically Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin 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, heat or ignition sources.
Other information	Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. Wear personal protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Strong oxidisers. Strong acids and alkalis.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

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	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	96.9 mg/m ³ / 20 ppm	242 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm	Not Available	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	983 mg/m ³ / 400 ppm	1230 mg/m ³ / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	103 mg/m ³ / 25 ppm	309 mg/m ³ / 75 ppm	Not Available	Sk

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Butoxyethanol, 2-; (Glycol ether EB)	20 ppm	20 ppm	700 ppm
Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy;	naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	171 ppm	171 ppm	570 ppm
isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm	400 ppm	12000 ppm
d-limonene	Limonene, d-	20 ppm	20 ppm	160 ppm
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Methyl 2-pyrrolidinone, 1-; (N-Methylpyrrolidone)	10 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	700 [Unch] ppm
Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy;	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	12,000 ppm	2,000 [LEL] ppm
d-limonene	Not Available	Not Available
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. In most circumstances natural ventilation systems are adequate. If ventilation is not adequate, then the use of a local exhaust system is recommended.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles. 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. 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.
Body protection	Not usually needed.
Other protection	Use suitable respiratory equipment if there is inadequate ventilation.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear colourless liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.834
Odour	Solvent/orange	Partition coefficient	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available
Decomposition temperature	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	60	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	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)	Immiscible	pH as a solution	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable.
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 of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. 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.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time.
Eye	There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high watermark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
d-limonene	HIGH	HIGH
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	LOW	LOW

Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
d-limonene	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.8275)
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	LOW (BCF = 16)

Mobility in soil



Ingredient	Mobility
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)
d-limonene	LOW (KOC = 1324)
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	LOW (KOC = 20.94)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / packaging disposal	Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Take care to dispose of product / containers in a manner compliant with local government regulations
-------------------------------------	--

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	*3YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1993				
Packing group	II				
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ISOPROPANOL)				
Environmental hazard	No relevant data				
Transport hazard class	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub risk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	3	Sub risk	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Sub risk	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>274</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>1 L</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	274	Limited quantity	1 L
Special provisions	274				
Limited quantity	1 L				

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (111-76-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	'Australia Exposure Standards', 'International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs', 'Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)', 'Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists'
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin hydrotreated (64742-48-9.) is found on the following regulatory lists	'Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)', 'Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists'
Isopropanol (67-63-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	'Australia Exposure Standards', 'International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs', 'Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)', 'Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists'
d-limonene (5989-27-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	'International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs', 'Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)', 'Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists'
N methyl 2-pyrrolidone (872-50-4) is found on the following regulatory lists	'Australia Exposure Standards', 'Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)', 'Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists'

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/references

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

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

End of SDS