

NO-VAC FOR FRESH CARPETS

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 11-Apr-2003

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IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not classified as hazardous according to Worksafe Australia criteria.

SUPPLIER

Company: WD-40 Company (Australia P/L)
Address: 41 Rawson Street
Epping NSW 2121
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9868 2200
Fax: +61 2 9869 7512



Product Name:	No-Vac Carpet Fresh
CAS RN No(s):	None
UN Number:	1950
Packing Group:	None
Dangerous Goods Class:	2.1
Subsidiary Risk:	None
Hazchem Code:	2Y
Poisons Schedule Number:	None

USE

Rug and room deodoriser.
Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Perfumed liquid; partly mixes with water.
Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.

Boiling Point (°C):	Not available
Melting Point (°C):	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	Not available
Specific Gravity:	Not available
Flash Point (°C):	-93.33 approx.
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available

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IDENTIFICATION...

Solubility in Water (g/L): Partly miscible

INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
Ethanol	64-17-5	1-2
Triethanolamine	102-71-6	0-0.09
other nonhazardous ingredients		2-4
fragrance		<1
water	7732-18-5	60-80
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	20-30

HEALTH HAZARD

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

The material is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract
Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments

EYE

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

The material may be discomforting to the skin if exposure is prolonged

INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Primary route of exposure is usually by skin contact
WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.

FIRST AID

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.

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HEALTH HAZARD...

Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
Seek medical advice.

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.
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 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.

INHALED

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.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR

Treat symptomatically.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE...

literature search for reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits.

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	TLV Adeq
Ethanol	1880 mg/m ³	NA	NA	NA	Yes

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive

American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996)

INGREDIENT DATA

ETHANOL:

TLV TWA: 1000 ppm A4 [ACGIH]

PEL TWA: 1000 ppm, 1900 mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]

TLV TWA: 1000 ppm, 1880 mg/m³ A4

NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4 NOT classifiable as causing Cancer in humans

ES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1880 mg/m³

OES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1920 mg/m³

MAK value: 500 ppm, 960 mg/m³

MAK Category II Peak Limitation: For substances with systemic effects and with a half-life in humans of less than two hours.

Allows excursions of 2 times the MAK value, for 30 minutes (on average), four times per shift.

MAK Group C: There is no reason to fear risk of damage to the developing embryo when MAK and BAT values are observed.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany

Odour Threshold Value: 49-716 ppm (detection), 101 ppm (recognition)

IDLH Level: 3300 ppm (lower explosive limit)

Eye and respiratory tract irritation do not appear to occur at exposure levels of less than 5000 ppm and the TLV-TWA is thought to provide an adequate margin of safety against such effects.

Experiments in man show that inhalation of 1000 ppm caused slight symptoms of poisoning and 5000 ppm caused strong stupor and morbid sleepiness.

Subjects exposed to 5000 ppm to 10000 ppm experienced smarting of the eyes and nose and coughing. Symptoms disappeared within minutes.

Inhalation also causes local irritating effects to the eyes and upper respiratory tract, headaches, sensation of heat intraocular tension, stupor, fatigue and a need to sleep.

At 15000 ppm there was continuous lachrymation and coughing.

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE...

TRIETHANOLAMINE:

TLV TWA: 5 mg/m³ [ACGIH]

TLV TWA: 5 mg/m³ ES

TWA: 5 mg/m³ sensitiser

Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA is thought to minimise the potential for skin and eye irritation, and acute effects (including liver, kidney and nerve damage) and chronic effects (including cancer and allergic contact dermatitis).

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

hydrocarbon propellant, as liquified petroleum gas

TLV TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m³

ES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m³

OES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1750 mg/m³; STEL: 1250 ppm, 2180 mg/m³

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

None under normal operating conditions.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

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

OTHERWISE: Safety glasses with side shields.

Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. Or as required: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

Overalls.

Skin cleansing cream.

Eyewash unit.

Do not spray on hot surfaces.

RESPIRATOR

Respiratory protection may be required when ANY "Worst Case" vapour-phase concentration is exceeded (see Computer Prediction in "Exposure Standards").

Protection Factor

Half-Face Respirator

Full-Face Respirator

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE...

5 x ES	Air-line*	AK-2
	-	AK-PAPR-2
10 x ES	-	AK-3
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**

* -Continuous Flow; ** -Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
^Full-face

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

SAFE HANDLING

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Aerosol dispenser. Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Store in original containers.

Store in an upright position.

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.

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area; away from incompatible materials.

Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C.

Protect containers against physical damage.

Check regularly for leaks.

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

TRANSPORTATION

Class 2.1 - Flammable gases shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with:

Class 1 - Explosives;

Class 3 - Flammable liquids (where both flammable liquids and flammable gases are in bulk);

Class 4.1 - Flammable solids;

Class 4.2 - Spontaneously combustible substances;

Class 4.3 - Dangerous when wet substances;

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SAFE HANDLING...

Class 5.1 - Oxidising agents;
Class 5.2 - Organic peroxides;
Class 7 - Radioactive substances.

SPILLS AND DISPOSAL

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.
Wipe up.
If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

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.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses
No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Increase ventilation.
Stop leak if safe to do so.
Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.
If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

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.
Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

FIRE FIGHTERS' REPORT

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Water spray or fog.
Foam.
Dry chemical powder.
BCF (where regulations permit).
Carbon dioxide.

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SAFE HANDLING...

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.
If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Non combustible.
Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.
Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.
Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.
May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
Decomposes on heating and may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
Other combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO₂)

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result

HAZCHEM

2Y

CONTACT POINT

COMPANY CONTACT
+61 2 9868 2200

AUSTRALIAN POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
24 HOUR SERVICE: 13 11 26
POLICE, FIRE BRIGADE OR AMBULANCE: 000

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
24 HOUR SERVICE: (03) 4747 000
NZ EMERGENCYSERVICES: 111

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CONTACT POINT

End of Report

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