

SAFETY DATA SHEET - Red Back Boot Grip

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Non Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

IDENTIFICATION:

Product Code	RED407
Product Name	Red Back Boot Grip
Other Names:	Red Back Boot Grip
Barcode Number	9326415004077
Dangerous Goods Class	2.1
Hazchem Code	24
Poisons Schedule	S5
Product Use	Creates a non-slip grip for work boots

PHYSICAL DATA:

Appearance	aerosol spray - clear spray
Melting Point	N/A
Boiling Point	N/A
Vapour Pressure (kPa)	379
Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.85
Volatile Component (%vol)	90 approx
Flash Point °C	-30
Flammable Limit LEL	1.2%

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

HEALTH EFFECTS AND FIRST AID:

Swallowed	If swallowed 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.
Eye	If aerosols come in contact with the eyes immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from the eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. 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.

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Inhaled

If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove to fresh air. Lay the patient down and 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.

First Aid Facilities

Eye wash fountains and safety showers and normal washroom facilities should be available for emergency use.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR:

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure. Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be incubated.

Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.

A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

For intoxication due to Freons/Halons maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary. Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV.

There is no specific antidote. Treat symptomatically.

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Limits None established.

Engineering Controls None required.

PERSONAL PROTECTION:

Eyes: 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: No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate exposures wear general protective gloves, eg. Light weight rubber gloves.

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

Clothing: DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin. Avoid personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps

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. BREITHERICK: 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.

FLAMMABILITY

Flammable

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SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Dangerous Goods Class	Class 2.1
Storage requirements	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.
Suitable container	DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers. Aerosol dispenser. Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	Segregate from: powdered metals such as aluminium, zinc and alkali metals such as sodium, potassium and lithium. Segregate from alcohol, water. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents. Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
Transport	Class 2.1 not to be loaded or packed with in the same vehicle or freight as: Class 1,3,4.1,4.2,4.3,5.1,5.2,7
Packaging Group	none
UN Number	UN1950
ICAO/IATA subrisk	6.1
	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.
Major spills	DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve. 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. Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.
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. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. 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.
	FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD:
Extinguishing Media	Small fire: water spray, dry chemical or CO2 Large fire: water spray or fog

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Hazchem Code	2YE
Fire/explosion hazard	Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO ₂). 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, carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure building under fire conditions. May emit clouds of acrid smoke.
Fire incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. Nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.
Fire-Fighting Recommendations:	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.

OTHER INFORMATION

Ingredients with Multiple CAS numbers

Ingredient Name	Hydrocarbon propellant
CAS	68476- 85- 7, 68476- 86- 8

Toxicological Information

Potential Health Effects

Acute Health Effects

Swallowed

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.

Nor normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result (ICSC13733)

Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions. Damage to the heart muscle can produce heart beat irregularities, ventricular fibrillation (fatal) and ECG changes. The central nervous system can be depressed. Light species can cause a sharp tingling of the tongue and cause loss of sensation there. Aspiration can cause cough, gagging, pneumonia with swelling and bleeding.

Eye

There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas. Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

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Skin

The material may cause severe inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Spray mist may produce discomfort. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Aromatic hydrocarbons may produce sensitivity and redness of the skin. They are not likely to be absorbed into the body through the skin but branched species are more likely to.

Inhaled

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduce 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 inhalation of toxic gases may cause:

Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures; respiratory arrest; heart

respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest;

heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest;

gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. 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.

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Chronic Health Effects

There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Base on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in reduced fertility. Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Chronic exposure to lighter hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage in animals, peripheral neuropathy, bone marrow dysfunction and psychiatric disorders as well as damage the liver and kidneys. Dichloromethane exposures cause liver and kidney damage in animals and this justifies consideration before exposing persons with a history of impaired liver function and/or renal disorders.

Toxicity and Irritation

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the product of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

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