

# AERIS TECHNOLOGIES

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## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME:** AERIS-GUARD BIOACTIVE COIL TREATMENT AEROSOL

<b>UN No.</b>	1965	<b>CAS No.</b>	mixture
<b>HazChem</b>		<b>Sub Risk</b>	–
<b>Pack Group</b>		<b>SUSDP</b>	
<b>D.G. Class</b>	2.1	<b>Poison Schedule</b>	

**APPLICATION:** COIL TREATMENT

### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES

Appearance: A clear, pink coloured alcoholic liquid  
Boiling Point: 78 – 84 °C  
Flash Point: 18 – 22 °C  
Specific gravity: 0.80 - 0.84 @ 20°C  
Solubility in water: Form a polymer film.  
Reactivity in water/air: Not reactive  
pH: 5.0-7.0

### CHEMICAL NAME:

Triclosan  
Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate  
1-Ethenyl-2-Pyrrolidone, polymer  
with ethenyl acetate  
F D & C Red #40  
Triethanolamine  
Ethyl Alcohol (95SG)  
Hydrocarbon

### CAS NUMBER:

[3380-34-5]  
[55406-53-6]  
[25086-89-9]  
[25956-17-6]  
[102-71-6]  
[64-17-5]

### SECTION 2 - HEALTH INFORMATION

#### HEALTH EFFECTS

##### Acute

swallowed: Unlikely under normal occupational exposures. But swallowing ethanol may cause harmful central nervous system effects. Effects may include excitation, euphoria, headache, Dizziness, drowsiness, blurred vision, fatigue, Tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, Coma, respiratory arrest and death. Severe Acute intoxication may cause hypoglycaemia, Hypothermia, and extensor rigidity. Other Effects may include decreased blood pressure Vomiting blood and blood changes. Aspiration Into the lungs may cause pneumonitis.

eye: Vapours may irritate the eyes. Liquids and mists may severely irritate the eyes.

skin: Brief contact may cause redness. Repeated or prolonged contact may lead to dermatitis with redness, itching, swelling and possible secondary infection. A small proportion of people exposed to repeated skin contact may develop an allergic skin reaction.

Inhaled: Moderately irritating to respiratory tract and mucous membranes. Inhalation of the vapour may result in headache, nausea and vomiting. High concentrations may cause central nervous system symptoms similar to "swallowed" above.

##### Chronic

Chronic intoxication by swallowing or repeated inhalation may cause degenerative changes in the liver, kidneys, hair, and gastrointestinal tract and heart muscle.

##### Special Toxic Effects:

Persons with pre-existing liver impairment, skin and respiratory disorders may be at an increased risk from Exposure. Ethanol may also cause adverse

reproductive effects. Concurrent absorption of ethanol and some drugs may cause adverse health effects. Ingestion of beverages containing ethanol by pregnant women is associated with "fetal alcohol syndrome" in their babies. The International Agency for Research of Cancer (IARC) has evaluated Alcohol drinking as "Group 1 – carcinogenic to humans".

**First Aids:**

swallowed: Give plenty of water to drink induces vomiting in conscious person by giving syrup of Ipecac. Seek medical attention if necessary.  
eye: Irrigate with water for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention promptly.  
skin: Wash thoroughly with plenty of water. Remove any contaminated clothing.  
Inhaled: Remove to fresh air, rest patient and seek Medical attention. Give artificial respiration if breathing stops.  
Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically. Gastric lavage may be indicated if ingested. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. General Measures should be taken to control acidosis and maintain urine output.

**SECTION 3 - PRECAUTIONS FOR USE**

**Exposure standards:** There are guides only and do not represent 'no-effect' levels, which guarantee protection to every worker. Worksafe Australia has established exposure standards for the following ingredients:  
Ethyl alcohol 1,000 ppm (1,880 mg/cubic metre).

**Engineering Controls:** Local exhaust is required. If vapour is to be intense the mechanical exhausts should be fitted with flame and explosion proof electrical fittings.

**Personal Protection:** The use of PVC or Neoprene gloves, safety goggles and aprons is recommended.

**Special Protection:** **When the product applied with a spraying device**, a PVC or Neoprene apron, rubber or PVC boots and a full face shield should be worn. If ventilation is not adequate, an air supplied hood or a full-face mask attached with an organic vapour canister should be used.

**Flammability:** **Class 3-2 Flammable liquid**  
All electrical equipment, including lighting, used in proximity to storage of this product and all electrical process equipment used in any process involving ethanol should be selected and installed in accordance with local wiring rules and Australian Standards.

**Safety Directions:** **NOT TO BE TAKEN**  
**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**  
Read safety directions before opening  
Don't mix with detergents or other chemicals

**SECTION 4 - SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION**

**Precautions to be taken in Handling and Storage** Store in tightly closed containers in cool, dry, isolated, in well ventilated areas away from heat, sources of ignition and incompatibles. Observe State Regulations concerning the storage and handling of Dangerous Goods. Store with all precautions required for handling flammable liquids. Store in a cool place, keep container upright.

**Spill and Waste Disposal** Eliminate all sources of ignition. Stop and contain the spill for salvage or absorb in inert absorbent materials. Wash with copious volumes of water, ethanol mixes completely with water. Ventilate area well and ensure adequate personal protection as above. Incinerate under controlled conditions if permitted by local authorities, otherwise disposal must be in accordance with local waste authority requirements.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard** **Class 3-2 Flammable liquid**  
Use water, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or alcohol stable foam.  
**Special fire fighting procedures:**  
Use water to cool exposed containers.  
Spills and leaks may be washed with copious volumes of Water.  
Firefighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus with full-face mask and protective clothing.  
**Unusual fire and explosion hazards:**  
Burns with a colourless Flame. The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground: distant ignition and flashback are possible. Run off to sewers and drains may cause explosions. Isolate for at least 800 metres in all

directions if tanks or tankers are involved. All vessels must be earthen to avoid generation of static charges when agitating or transferring solvents. Containers previously holding ethanol products must be degassed before entry or subjected to sources of ignition. Refer AS 1940.  
Burning can produce carbon dioxide and/or carbon monoxide.  
All associated areas should be smoke free zones.

## SECTION 5 - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<b>Toxicity Data:</b>	Triclosan Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate:	LD <sub>50</sub> 4300 mg/kg LD <sub>50</sub> 1470 mg/kg
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<b>Person responsible for Preparation:</b>	Steve Kritzler
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<b>Most recent date of issue:</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> October 2003
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**The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified experts. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this MSDS. Since the use of this information and these opinions and the conditions of use of the product are not within the control of Aeris Technologies it is the users obligation to assure safe use of the product.**