Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
PROFESSIONAL RHAPSODIE AIRCARE REFILL #100-074, 321-792

SYNONYMS
"Manufacturer's Code: 100-074, 321-792", "Kimberly-Clark Professional Rhapsodie Aircare Refill"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
ALCOHOLS, N.O.S.(contains isopropanol)

PRODUCT USE
Air freshener.

SUPPLIER

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd
Address:
Units 30 & 31, 761 Great South Road
Penrose
Auckland, 1006
New Zealand
Telephone: +64 9 526 1600
Fax: +64 9 579 1700
Website: www.rsnewzealand.com

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd
Address:
25 Pavesi Street
Smithfield
NSW, 2164
Australia
Telephone: +1 300 656 636
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008 (24 hours)
Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112
Fax: +1 300 656 696

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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



RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R11	• Highly flammable.
R19	• May form explosive peroxides.
R67	• Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S16	• Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
S18	• Handle and open container with care.
S51	• Use only in well ventilated areas.
S09	• Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S29	• Do not empty into drains.
S60	• This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
isopropanol	67-63-0	10-15
perfume oil		1-5
water	7732-18-5	Not Spec

continued...

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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.

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 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.

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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
■ Treat symptomatically.
To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols (up to C7):
- Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water.
- It may be beneficial to instill 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach.
- Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed.
- Electrolyte balance: it may be useful to start 500 ml. M/6 sodium bicarbonate intravenously but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte replacement unless shock or severe acidosis threatens.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
■ - Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

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.

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), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
■ - Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

continued...

HAZCHEM
•3YE

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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.

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.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR 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.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example.
Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised.
- A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation. An expiration date should be determined. The chemical should either be treated to remove peroxides or disposed of before this date.
- 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER
■ - 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.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
■ - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
Alcohols
- are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents.
- reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline metals and alkaline earth metals to produce hydrogen
- react with strong acids, strong caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, chromium oxide, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitrogen dioxide, pentafluoroguanidine, phosphorus halides, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium
- should not be heated above 49 deg. C. when in contact with aluminium equipment.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
■ - Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

continued...

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³
Australia Exposure Standards	Professional Rhapsodie Aircare Refill #100-074, 321- 792 (Isopropyl alcohol)	400	983	500	1230

The following materials had no OELs on our records
• water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

MATERIAL DATA
ISOPROPANOL:
PROFESSIONAL RHAPSODIE AIRCARE REFILL #100-074, 321-792:
■ Odour Threshold Value: 3.3 ppm (detection), 7.6 ppm (recognition)
Exposure at or below the recommended isopropanol TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the potential for inducing narcotic effects or significant irritation of the eyes or upper respiratory tract. It is believed, in the absence of hard evidence, that this limit also provides protection against the development of chronic health effects.

WATER:
■ No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR
•Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET
■ - Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.
The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

OTHER
■ - Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

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.

continued...

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
Pale yellow clear highly flammable liquid with a characteristic odour; partly mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	12 +/- 1 (CC)	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	19	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.873 +/- 0.0006
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.8	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

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

SWALLOWED
■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Following ingestion, a single exposure to isopropyl alcohol produced lethargy and non-specific effects such as weight loss and irritation. Ingestion of near-lethal doses of isopropanol produces histopathological changes of the stomach, lungs and kidneys, incoordination, lethargy, gastrointestinal tract irritation, and inactivity or anaesthesia.<</>.

EYE
■ There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 ppm. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible corneal burns and eye damage.

SKIN
■ Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
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.

INHALED
■ 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.
Inhalation of vapours or 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 irritation can cause further lung damage.
The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odour fatigue may occur. Inhalation of isopropanol may produce irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat and runny nose.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
■ Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
Long term or repeated ingestion exposure of isopropanol may produce incoordination, lethargy and reduced weight gain.

continued...

Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce narcosis, incoordination and liver degeneration.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

CARCINOGEN

isopropanol	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3	Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
isopropanol	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	1	Carcinogenic to humans

SKIN

isopropanol	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

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



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:
•3YE (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division:	3	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1987	Packing Group:	II
Special Provision:	274	Limited Quantity:	1 L

continued...

Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	T7	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	TP1 TP8 TP28
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	P001 IBC02	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	None

Name and Description: ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (contains isopropanol)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1987	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping name:ALCOHOLS, N.O.S.(contains isopropanol)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1987	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E, S- D	Special provisions:	274
Limited Quantities:	1 L		

Shipping name:ALCOHOLS, N.O.S.(contains isopropanol)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

F Highly Flammable

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Acros Transport Information","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Australia Quarantine and Inspection Service List of chemical compounds that are accepted solely for use at establishments registered to prepare meat and meat products for the purpose of the Export Control Act 1982","FisherTransport Information","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","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 List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

No data for Professional Rhapsodie Aircare Refill #100-074, 321-792 (CW: 35-7120)

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.

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.

Issue Date: 20-May-2013
Print Date: 20-May-2013

continued...

This is the end of the MSDS.