MSDS
Material Safety Data Sheet

800 Toorak Road
Hawthorn East VIC 3123
Customer Care: 1800 061 562
https://www.coles.com.au/customer-service/contact-us

Date of Issue: 08 April 2010
Revision No:1.0

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Title:	Coles Disinfectant Surface Spray 175gm
Sub Title:	Spring Fresh
APN's/PLU's:	9300601413867
Item Code:	7518324
Brand:	Coles
Manuf. Product Code:	FGSGH62
Recommended Use:	Disinfectant spray. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.
States Supplied:	National
Supplier Vendor ID:	14401

In a medical emergency customers should seek medical attention or advice before contacting the numbers below.
For first aid advice customers can contact the 24 hour Poisons Information Centre (phone 13 11 26) or
Coles Customer Care: Free Call 1800 061 562
Business Hours Weekdays 8:30am-6:00pm AEST
Saturday 8:00am-4:30pm AEST

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification:	DANGEROUS GOODS, HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE
Risk Phrase(s):	R12 Extremely flammable, R36 Irritating to eyes, R44 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement
Safety Phrase(s):	S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek S39 Wear eye/face protection S40 To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use ... (to be specified by the manufacturer) S46 If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label S56 Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.

3. COMPOSITIONS/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Name	Proportion	CAS No	INCI Name
Ethanol	30-60%	64-17-5	Ethanol
Butane	10-30%	106-97-8	Butane

coles
800 Toorak Road
Hawthorn East VIC 3123
Customer Care: 1800 061 562
https://www.coles.com.au/customer-service/contact-us

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed:

Not considered a normal route of entry.
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.

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 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.

Inhaled:

If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
Remove to fresh air.
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.
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.
Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Facilities:

N/A

Advice To Doctor:

Treat symptomatically.
For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:
Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).
Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.
Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).
Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.
Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.

5. FIRE FIGHTING FIRST AID MEASURES

Flammability:

Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.

Explosion Hazard:

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.
Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture.
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.
On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

SMALL FIRE:
• Water spray, dry chemical or CO2
LARGE FIRE:
• Water spray or fog.

Precautions for fire fighters and special protective equipment:

Personal Protective Equipment
Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures:

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.
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.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleanup:

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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling:

None required when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
• 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 or ignition sources.
• Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
• When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
• DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
• DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.
• Avoid physical damage to containers.
• Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
• Work clothes should be laundered separately.
• Use good occupational work practice.
• Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
• Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Conditions for Safe Storage Including Any Incompatibilities:

SUITABLE CONTAINER
• Aerosol dispenser.
• Check that containers are clearly labelled.
STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
• Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.
• Avoid strong bases.
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.
• Store away from incompatible materials.
• Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
• Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C.
• Store in an upright position.
• Protect containers against physical damage.
• Check regularly for spills and leaks.
• Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards:

EXPOSURE CONTROLS
Source Material TWA ppm TWA mg/m³

_____ _____ _____ _____
Australia Exposure Standards ethanol (Ethyl alcohol) 1000 1880

Biological Limit Values:

N/A

Engineering Controls:

General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.
Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Personal Protective Equipment:

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].
HANDS/FEET
• No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
• OTHERWISE:
• For potentially moderate exposures:
• Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
• For potentially heavy exposures:
• Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.
OTHER
■ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
• Overalls.
• Skin cleansing cream.
• Eyewash unit.
• Do not spray on hot surfaces.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

coles
800 Toorak Road
Hawthorn East VIC 3123
Customer Care: 1800 061 562
https://www.coles.com.au/customer-service/contact-us

Appearance:	Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant. Clear liquid spray with a perfumed odour; partly mixes with water.
Odour:	Perfumed odour
pH:	N/A
Vapour Pressure:	N/A
Vapour Density:	N/A
Boiling Point/Range:	N/A
Freezing Point:	N/A
Melting Point:	N/A
Solubility:	Partly Miscible
Specific Gravity:	N/A
Other Properties:	Liquid, Gas.

Information for Flammable Materials

Flash Point:	- 60 (butane)
Flammable Limits in Air:	N/A
Ignition temperature:	N/A

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:
Product is considered stable.

Conditions to Avoid:
Elevated temperatures.
Presence of open flame.

Incompatible Materials:
N/A

Hazardous Decomposition Materials:
N/A

Hazardous Reactions:
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Health Effects:

Swallowed:

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

Eye:

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Skin:

Spray mist may produce discomfort.
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

Inhaled:

The vapour is discomforting.
WARNING:Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
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.

Other Toxicological Information:

Chronic Health Effects:

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work lace atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.
WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.

Possible Routes of Exposure:

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially a higher temperatures.

Dose, Concentration or Conditions of Exposure Likely to Cause Injury:

N/A

Delayed Effects:

N/A

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:
COLES SURFACE SPRAY DISINFECTANT:
■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and Degradability:

N/A

Mobility:

N/A

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

coles
800 Toorak Road
Hawthorn East VIC 3123
Customer Care: 1800 061 562
https://www.coles.com.au/customer-service/contact-us

Disposal Methods, Including Disposal of Containers:

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.

Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration:

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number:	1950
UN Proper Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS
Class and Subsidiary Risks:	2
Packing Group:	None
Special Precautions for User:	N/A
Hazchem Code:	2YE (ADG7)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule No:	None
Other Regulations:	No data for Coles Surface Spray Disinfectant (CW: 23-3892)

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 etermine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined y reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering ontrols must be considered.

Issue Date: 1-Apr-2010
Print Date: 1-Apr-2010