## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME**
CAT MEDIA ZIT ZAPPER

**SYNONYMS**
Manufacturer's Code: 2212

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME**
FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains ethanol)

**PRODUCT USE**
For the relief of the symptoms of acne.

**SUPPLIER**
Company: Cat Media Pty Ltd (ABN 50 077 817 522)
Address:
GPO Box 7054
Sydney
NSW 2001
AUSTRALIA
Telephone: +61 2 8295 3333
Fax: +61 2 8295 3444

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE**
**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.**

**POISONS SCHEDULE**
None

**RISK**
Flammable.
Irritating to eyes.

**SAFETY**
Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
Wear eye/face protection.
To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

**continued...**

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME | CAS RN | % |
|---|---|---|
| ethanol | 64-17-5 | 20-40 |
| additives | | 10-30 |
| water | 7732-18-5 | 30-60 |

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

## 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.
- 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:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**SKIN**

Wipe off excess with absorbent tissue or towel.
Seek medical attention if swelling/redness/blistering or irritation occurs.

**INHALED**

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

**NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**

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 pyrodoxine, Vitamins C 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

**continued...**

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.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

**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.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- 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.

**FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD**
- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include
carbon dioxide ($CO_2$)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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

**HAZCHEM**
3[Y]

**Personal Protective Equipment**
PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT
Breathing apparatus - high vapour/dust levels only.
Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).

**continued...**

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

**MINOR SPILLS**

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

**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 course.
- 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.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

None required when handling small quantities.

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure 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 generation of static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth all lines and equipment.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.

**continued...**

- 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.

**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.

**STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**

Incompatible with aluminium. DO NOT heat above 49 deg. C. in aluminium equipment.
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**

- 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.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

**EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

| Source | Material | TWA ppm | TWA mg/m³ | STEL ppm | STEL mg/m³ | Peak ppm | Peak mg/m³ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australian Exposure Standards | Ethyl alcohol | 1,000 | 1,880 | | | | |

No data available for water as (CAS: 7732-18-5)
Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

**INGREDIENT DATA**

ETHANOL:

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.

**continued...**

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

WATER:
No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

**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.

**OTHER**

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

None under normal operating conditions.
For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**APPEARANCE**

Slightly hazy brown liquid with tea tree oil odour; slightly mixes with water.

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Partly Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: LIQUID

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.928-0.958
pH (as supplied): 2.1-2.8
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): >23
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

**CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

**continued...**

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

**SWALLOWED**

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**

Not considered an irritant through normal use.
Irritation and skin reactions are possible with sensitive skin.

**INHALED**

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.
Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

**CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

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

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

ETHANOL:
Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 13480
Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l): 1450
log Kow (Sangster 1997): -0.3
BOD5: 63%
ThOD: 2.1
Half-life Soil - High (hours): 24
Half-life Soil - Low (hours): 2.6
Half-life Air - High (hours): 122
Half-life Air - Low (hours): 12.2
Half-life Surface water - High (hours): 26
Half-life Surface water - Low (hours): 6.5
Half-life Ground water - High (hours): 52
Half-life Ground water - Low (hours): 13
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours): 26
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours): 6.5
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours): 104
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours): 26
Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - High (hours): 67%
Photooxidation half-life water - High (hours): 3.20E+05
Photooxidation half-life water - Low (hours): 8020
Photooxidation half-life air - High (hours): 122

**continued...**

Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours): 12.2

log Kow : -0.31- -0.32
Half-life (hr) air : 144
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 144
Henry's atm m3 /mol: 6.29E-06
BOD 5 if unstated: 0.93-1.67,63%
COD : 1.99-2.11,97%
ThOD : 2.1
When ethanol is released into the soil it readily and quickly biodegrades but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation. When released into water the material readily evaporates and is biodegradable.
Ethanol does not bioaccumulate to an appreciable extent.
The material is readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxy radicals; release into air will result in photodegradation and wet deposition.

WATER:

No data for water.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION


Shipping Name:
FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
(contains ethanol)
Dangerous Goods Class: 3, None
UN/NA Number: 1993
ADR Number: 30
Packing Group: III
Labels Required: flammable liquid
Additional Shipping Information:
International Transport Regulations:
IMO: 1993

**HAZCHEM**

3[Y]

**continued...**

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**POISONS SCHEDULE**

None

**REGULATIONS**

No data available for ethanol as CAS: 64-17-5.
No data available for water as CAS: 7732-18-5.

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION



Issue Date: Mon 4-Jul-2005
Print Date: Mon 4-Jul-2005