

Issue Date: 30/06/2014
Last Revision Date: 31/10/2019
Superseded Date: 23/11/2017
Version Number: 03

SAFETY DATA SHEET



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PERSONAL PROTECTION	H

Product Code: PERIFOAML

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SECTION 1 PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME PERI FOAM SKIN CLEANSER

PRODUCT USE Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.
Foaming skin cleanser.

Emergency Phone Number Poisons Information Centre: 131 126

SECTION 2 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

Classification of the substance or mixture

Hazard Class and Category Code Regulation EC 1272/2008 (CLP)

- Physical Hazards Flammable gases - Category 1 - Danger - (CLP : Flam. Gas 1) - H220
Gases under pressure - H280

Classification EC 67/548 or EC1 1999/45

: F ; R12

Label elements

Labelling Regulation EC 1272/2008 (CLP)

- Hazard pictograms



Flame



Gas Cylinder

- Hazard pictograms code
- Signal word
- Hazard statements
- Precautionary statement

GHS02 - GHS04

Danger

- Prevention P210 - Keep away from heat sparks, open flames or hot surfaces. - No smoking.
- Response P377 - Leaking gas fire; Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
P381 - Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
- Storage P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.

Other hazards None

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME Ingredients determined to be non- hazardous
Hydrocarbon propellant

CASRN 684 76-85-7.

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SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Not considered a normal route of entry.
- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye 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 or hair contact occurs :

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

SMALL FIRE:

Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂.

LARGE FIRE:

Water spray or fog.

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.
- 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.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
- However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.

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FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

2YE

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Cleanup 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.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

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.
- 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.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- No Special handling procedures required.
- Protective clothing required due to physical form of product.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source
Australia Exposure Standards

Material
Peri- Foam (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))

TWA ppm
1000

TWA mg/m³
1800

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material
hydrocarbon propellant

Revised IDLH Value (mg/m³)
0

Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
2,000 [LEL]

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189 O'Riordan Street Mascot NSW 2020 AUSTRALIA
Branches in Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth

NEW Website: www.livingstone.com.au

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NOTES:

Values marked LEL indicate that the IDLH was based on 10% of the lower explosive limit for safety considerations even though the relevant toxicological data indicated that irreversible health effects or impairment of escape existed only at higher concentrations.

MATERIAL DATA

PERI-FOAM: Not available

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

- For butane:

Odour Threshold Value: 2591 ppm (recognition)

Butane in common with other homologues in the straight chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon series is not characterised by its toxicity but by its narcosis-inducing effects at high concentrations. The TLV is based on analogy with pentane by comparing their lower explosive limits in air. It is concluded that this limit will protect workers against the significant risk of drowsiness and other narcotic effects.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.22 (n-BUTANE).

- For propane

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.16 (PROPANE).

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE None under normal operating conditions.

HANDS/FEET None under normal operating conditions.

OTHER None under normal operating conditions.

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

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS None under normal operating conditions.

SECTION 9

PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant. Fragrant foam; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	pH (1 % solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	6.3
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit(%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit(%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

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SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.
- Presence of open flame.
- 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

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Ingestion of large quantities may result in nausea and vomiting.

EYE

SKIN

INHALED

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

PERI-FOAM

Not available . Refer to individual constituents.

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT

Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Inhalation of the gas.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

• For Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases :

Environmental Fate: Petroleum hydrocarbon gases are primarily produced in petroleum refineries , or in gas plants that separate natural gas and natural gas liquids. This category contains 99 petroleum hydrocarbon gas substances, the majority of which never reach the consumer. Petroleum hydrocarbon gases do not contain inorganic compounds , (e.g. hydrogen sulfide, ammonia , and carbon monoxide), other than asphyxiant gases; the low molecular weight hydrocarbon molecules are primarily responsible for the hazard associated with these gases.

Atmospheric Fate: All components of these gases will evaporate to the air where interaction with hydroxyl radicals is an important fate process. Substances in refinery gases that evaporate to air may undergo indirect, gas-phase oxidation reaction with hydroxyl radicals and this is an important fate process for these substances. Half-lives for refinery gases range from 960 days , (methane) , to 0.16 days, (butadiene). The constituents of the C5- C6 hydrocarbon gases have light breakdown half-lives of approximately two days. The inorganic gases are chemically stable and may be lost to the atmosphere or simply become involved in the environmental recycling of their atoms.

Terrestrial Fate: Biological breakdown of these organisms is not expected to be an important fate process since they tend to evaporate to the air, however; some of the higher weight components may become available for microbial attack. Naphtha gases are also considered to be inherently biodegradable.



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Aquatic Fate: The solubilities of these substances in water vary, ranging from approximately 22 parts per million to several hundred parts per million. Some of these gasses have substantial water solubility, but they will eventually evaporate to the atmosphere. Refinery gases are not broken down by water but, they will be broken down by microbes. Gaseous hydrocarbons are widespread in nature and numerous types of microbes have evolved which are capable of oxidizing these substances as their sole energy source.

Ecotoxicity: These substances vary in their toxicities to aquatic organisms from slightly toxic to moderately toxic. They are not expected to persist long enough in the environment to elicit toxicity. Emissions of petroleum hydrocarbon gases to the atmosphere would not likely result in acutely toxic concentrations in adjacent water bodies because such emissions will tend to remain in the atmosphere. Several of the constituents in refinery gases were shown to be highly hazardous to aquatic organisms in laboratory toxicity tests where exposure concentrations can be maintained over time. Hydrogen sulfide was shown to be the most toxic constituent to fish, and invertebrates.

For Isobutene (Refrigerant Gas): Koc: 35, (estimated); Henry's Law Constant: 4.08 atm-cu m/mole; Vapor

Pressure: 2611 mm Hg @ 25 deg C; BCF: 74, (estimated).

Atmospheric Fate: Isobutane is a gas at ordinary temperatures. The substance is highly flammable and explosive. It is degraded in the atmosphere by reactions with hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is 6.9 days. The loss of these substances via wet/dry deposition is thought to be of minor importance. It is thought that the substance will evaporate upon leaving the atmosphere in precipitation then reemitted to the atmosphere after deposition to the land. Isobutane is a contributor to the production of PAN, (peroxyacyl nitrates), under photochemical smog conditions.

Terrestrial Fate: Isobutane will have very high mobility in soil and low adsorption potential. Evaporation from dry/moist soil surfaces is an important fate process for this substance. Isobutane is biodegradable, especially under acclimated conditions, and may biodegrade in soil. The substance is not expected to contaminate the soil.

Aquatic Fate: Isobutane is not expected to not adsorb to sediment/particulate matter in the water column. Isobutane will readily evaporate from water with an estimated half-life of 2.2 hours, for a model river and 3.0 days. If the gas is introduced to water, it will float and boil, producing a flammable, and visible, vapor cloud. Isobutane will not concentrate in aquatic organisms and will be broken down by microorganisms in water, however; the substance will not contaminate the water.

Ecotoxicity: Isobutane has slight acute toxicity to aquatic life. Short-term effects include death of animals, fish, and birds and low growth rate in plants. Long term, (chronic), effects include shortened life-spans, reproductive problems, lowered fertility, and appearance/behavioral changes in animals.

For Propane: Koc 460. log

Kow 2.36.

Henry's Law constant of 7.07x10⁻¹ atm-cu m/mole, derived from its vapour pressure, 7150 mm Hg, and water solubility, 62.4 mg/L. Estimated BCF: 13.1.

Terrestrial Fate: Propane is expected to have moderate mobility in soil. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process. Volatilization from dry soil surfaces is based vapor pressure. Biodegradation may be an important fate process in soil and sediment.

Aquatic Fate: Propane is expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected and half-lives for a model river and model lake are estimated to be 41 minutes and 2.6 days, respectively. Biodegradation may not be an important fate process in water.

Ecotoxicity: The potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

Atmospheric Fate: Propane is expected to exist solely as a gas in the ambient atmosphere. Gas-phase propane is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 14 days and is not expected to be susceptible to direct photolysis by sunlight.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence :	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
hydrocarbon propellant	Water/Soil			
	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
	Available	Available	Available	Available

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SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

ADG7:

Class or Division	2.1	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special Provision :	63 190 277 327	Limited Quantity:	See SP 277
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	None	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	None
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	P003 LP02	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	PP17 PP87 L2

Name and Description: AEROSOLS

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division	2.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None
Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS		

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IA TA Class	2.1	ICAO/IA TA Su brisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A145		
Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS		

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class	2.1	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F- D, S- U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 344 959
Limited Quantities :	See SP277		
Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS		

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

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hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7, 68476-86-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities and their threshold quantity", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Peri-Foam (CW: 4519-80)

SECTION 16

OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

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

Reason for Revision:	To bring to date
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END OF SDS