

Tork Premium Air Freshener Aerosol - Fruit A1 (NZ)

Essity Australasia

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Chemwatch: 5584-49

Version No: 2.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 29/12/2022

Print Date: 03/01/2023

S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Product name | Tork Premium Air Freshener Aerosol - Fruit A1 (NZ) |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | AEROSOLS |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Fragranced metered aerosol space sprays designed for use in proprietary automated dispensers. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Registered company name | Essity Australasia |
| Address | Level 2, 103 Carlton Gore Road Newmarket Auckland 1023 New Zealand |
| Telephone | 0800 523 565 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | http://www.tork.co.nz/ |
| Email | customerservice.anz@essity.com |

Emergency telephone number

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | Essity Australasia | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 0800 523 565 | +61 1800 951 288 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available | +61 3 9573 3188 |

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification [1] | Aerosols Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |   |
| Signal word | Danger |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AUH044 | Risk of explosion if heated under confinement. |
| H222+H229 | Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

Tork Premium Air Freshener Aerosol - Fruit A1 (NZ)

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| P211 | Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. |
| P251 | Do not pierce or burn, even after use. |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P410+P412 | Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------|
| 64-17-5 | 10-15 | <u>ethanol</u> |
| 67-63-0 | 5-10 | <u>isopropanol</u> |
| 123-68-2 | <1 | <u>allyl caproate</u> |
| 1222-05-5 | <1 | <u>galaxolide</u> |
| 101-86-0 | <1 | <u>alpha-hexylcinnamaldehyde</u> |
| Not Available | balance | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |
| 68476-85-7. | NotSpec | <u>hydrocarbon propellant</u> |

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

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|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Eye Contact | 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 Contact | 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. |
| Inhalation | 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. |
| Ingestion | Not considered a normal route of entry. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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.
- To protect the liver, maintain carbohydrate intake by intravenous infusions of glucose.
- Haemodialysis if coma is deep and persistent. [GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, Ed 5)

BASIC TREATMENT

Continued...

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- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.
- **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- If the patient is hypoglycaemic (decreased or loss of consciousness, tachycardia, pallor, dilated pupils, diaphoresis and/or dextrose strip or glucometer readings below 50 mg), give 50% dextrose.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- Acidosis may respond to hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy.
- Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with severe intoxication.
- Consult a toxicologist as necessary. BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

For C8 alcohols and above.

Symptomatic and supportive therapy is advised in managing patients.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fire Incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
| Advice for firefighters | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► 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. |
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ► 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). <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

Continued...

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See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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

Precautions for safe handling

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| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled. |
| Storage incompatibility | <p>Alcohols</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 tetrahydraluminite, nitrogen dioxide, penttafluoroguanidine, phosphorus halides, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium ▶ should not be heated above 49 deg. C. when in contact with aluminium equipment ▶ Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances ▶ Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates. |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|------|-------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | ethanol | Ethyl alcohol | 1000 ppm / 1880 | Not Available | Not | Not |

Continued...

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| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | mg/m3 | | Available | Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | isopropanol | Isopropyl alcohol | 400 ppm / 983 mg/m3 | 1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | hydrocarbon propellant | LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) | 1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| ethanol | Not Available | Not Available | 15000* ppm |
| isopropanol | 400 ppm | 2000* ppm | 12000** ppm |
| hydrocarbon propellant | 65,000 ppm | 2.30E+05 ppm | 4.00E+05 ppm |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| ethanol | 3,300 ppm | Not Available |
| isopropanol | 2,000 ppm | Not Available |
| allyl caproate | Not Available | Not Available |
| galanolide | Not Available | Not Available |
| alpha-hexylcinnamaldehyde | Not Available | Not Available |
| hydrocarbon propellant | 2,000 ppm | Not Available |

Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| allyl caproate | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| galanolide | D | > 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm |
| alpha-hexylcinnamaldehyde | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| Notes: | Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health. | |

Exposure controls

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|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appropriate 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area. ▶ Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a "glove-box". Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system. ▶ Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within. ▶ Open-vessel systems are prohibited. ▶ Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. ▶ Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system. ▶ For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. ▶ Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas). ▶ Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air. ▶ Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed. |
| Personal protection |      |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 lenses 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] ▶ Close fitting gas tight goggles |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |

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| Hands/feet protection | <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. 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. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. Skin cleansing cream. Eyewash unit. Do not spray on hot surfaces. |

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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| Material | CPI |
|-------------------|-----|
| NEOPRENE | A |
| NITRILE | A |
| NITRILE+PVC | A |
| PE/EVAL/PE | A |
| PVC | B |
| BUTYL | C |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | C |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C |

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or

exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES | Air-line* | AX-2 P2 | AX-PAPR-2 P2 ^ |
| up to 20 x ES | - | AX-3 P2 | - |
| 20+ x ES | - | Air-line** | - |

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appearance | Highly flammable fragranced liquid; partly mixes with water. |
| Physical state | Liquid |
| Odour | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Applicable |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | 19 |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | 1.8 |
| | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) |
| | Volatile Component (%vol) |

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| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | 350-450 @20C | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Partly miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Elevated temperatures. ▶ Presence of open flame. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

| Inhaled | <p>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.</p> <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Animal testing shows that the most common signs of inhalation overdose is inco-ordination and drowsiness.</p> <p>Aliphatic alcohols with more than 3-carbons cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, muscle weakness and delirium, central depression, coma, seizures and behavioural changes. Secondary respiratory depression and failure, as well as low blood pressure and irregular heart rhythms, may follow.</p> <p>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
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| Ingestion | <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Overexposure to non-ring alcohols causes nervous system symptoms. These include headache, muscle weakness and inco-ordination, giddiness, confusion, delirium and coma.</p> <p>Ingestion of ethanol (ethyl alcohol, "alcohol") may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea.</p> <p>Effects on the body:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="380 1224 920 1796"> <thead> <tr> <th>Blood concentration</th> <th>Effects</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><1.5 g/L</td> <td>Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.5-3.0 g/L</td> <td>Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests. Possible double vision, flushing, fast heart rate, sweating and incontinence. Slow breathing may occur rarely and fast breathing may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, low blood sugar and low blood potassium. Central nervous system depression may progress to coma.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3-5 g/L</td> <td>Severe: cold clammy skin, low body temperature and low blood pressure. Atrial fibrillation and heart block have been reported. Depression of breathing may occur, respiratory failure may follow serious poisoning, choking on vomit may result in lung inflammation and swelling. Convulsions due to severe low blood sugar may also occur. Acute liver inflammation may develop.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Blood concentration | Effects | <1.5 g/L | Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability | 1.5-3.0 g/L | Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests. Possible double vision, flushing, fast heart rate, sweating and incontinence. Slow breathing may occur rarely and fast breathing may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, low blood sugar and low blood potassium. Central nervous system depression may progress to coma. | 3-5 g/L | Severe: cold clammy skin, low body temperature and low blood pressure. Atrial fibrillation and heart block have been reported. Depression of breathing may occur, respiratory failure may follow serious poisoning, choking on vomit may result in lung inflammation and swelling. Convulsions due to severe low blood sugar may also occur. Acute liver inflammation may develop. |
| Blood concentration | Effects | | | | | | | | | |
| <1.5 g/L | Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5-3.0 g/L | Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests. Possible double vision, flushing, fast heart rate, sweating and incontinence. Slow breathing may occur rarely and fast breathing may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, low blood sugar and low blood potassium. Central nervous system depression may progress to coma. | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skin Contact | <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p> <p>Swallowing 10 millilitres of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 millilitres may be fatal if not properly treated. The adult single lethal dose is approximately 250 millilitres. Isopropanol is twice as poisonous as ethanol, and the effects caused are similar, except that isopropanol does not cause an initial feeling of well-being. Swallowing may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea; vomiting and stomach inflammation is more prominent with isopropanol than with ethanol. Animals given near-lethal doses also showed inco-ordination, lethargy, inactivity and loss of consciousness.</p> <p>There is evidence that a slight tolerance to isopropanol may be acquired.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

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Tork Premium Air Freshener Aerosol - Fruit A1 (NZ)

| | |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | <p>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.</p> <p>511ipa</p> |
| Eye | <p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Direct contact of the eye with ethanol (alcohol) may cause an immediate stinging and burning sensation, with reflex closure of the lid, and a temporary, tearing injury to the cornea together with redness of the conjunctiva. Discomfort may last 2 days but usually the injury heals without treatment.</p> <p>Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.</p> <p>Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 parts per million. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible burns to the cornea and eye damage. Eye contact may cause tearing and blurring of vision.</p> |
| Chronic | <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.</p> <p>Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause inco-ordination and tiredness.</p> <p>Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce sleepiness, inco-ordination and liver degeneration. Animal data show developmental effects only at exposure levels that produce toxic effects in adult animals. Isopropanol does not cause genetic damage.</p> <p>There are inconclusive reports of human sensitisation from skin contacts with isopropanol. Chronic alcoholics are more tolerant of the whole-body effects of isopropanol.</p> <p>Animal testing showed the chronic exposure did not produce reproductive effects.</p> <p>NOTE: Commercial isopropanol does not contain "isopropyl oil", which caused an excess incidence of sinus and throat cancers in isopropanol production workers in the past. "Isopropyl oil" is no longer formed during production of isopropanol.</p> <p>WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.</p> |

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Tork Premium Air Freshener Aerosol - Fruit A1 (NZ) | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethanol | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h ^[2] | Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50; 7060 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate |
| | | Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| isopropanol | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate |
| | Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 53 mg/L4h ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE |
| | Oral (Mouse) LD50; 3600 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild |
| allyl caproate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 300 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (human): 20 mg/48h - mild |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 124 ppm4h ^[1] | |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50; 218 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| galaxolide | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mod |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50; >3250 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| alpha-hexylcinnamaldehyde | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (g.pig): 100 mg/24h-SEVERE |
| | Oral (Mouse) LD50; 2300 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 100 mg/24h -SEVERE |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mod |
| hydrocarbon propellant | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 658 mg/l4h ^[2] | Not Available |

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ISOPROPANOL | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The |
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Continued...

Tork Premium Air Freshener Aerosol - Fruit A1 (NZ)

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| | <p>disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irritation. It can be absorbed from the skin or when inhaled. Intentional swallowing is common particularly among alcoholics or suicide victims and also leads to fainting, breathing difficulty, nausea, vomiting and headache. In the absence of unconsciousness, recovery usually occurred. Repeated doses may damage the kidneys. A decrease in the frequency of mating has been found in among animals, and newborns have been found to have a greater incidence of low birth weight. Tumours of the testes have been observed in the male rat.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p>NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p> |
| ALLYL CAPROATE | <p>NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.</p> |
| GALAXOLIDE | <p>Changes in liver weight, maternal effects, foetotoxicity reported.</p> <p>There is increasing evidence emerging that some nitromusks and polycyclic musks, including those commonly used in perfumes, may be capable (either as parent compounds or as metabolites) of interfering with hormone communication systems in fish, amphibians and mammals, and may exacerbate the effects of exposure to other toxic chemicals.</p> |
| ALPHA-HEXYLCINNAMALDEHYDE | <p>Animal testing suggests that the toxicity through swallowing cinnamyl aldehyde derivatives is very low. The potential for toxicity through skin exposure is similarly low.</p> <p>Cinnamaldehyde and its alkyl-substituted derivatives do not directly cause mutations or genetic damage. However, animal testing suggests that they may result in poor development of the skull and kidney in the foetus.</p> <p>These substances are generally regarded as safe. Cinnamyl derivatives are natural components of certain foods, and are found in greater amounts there than in flavouring substances. They are rapidly absorbed, broken down and eliminated in the human body, and do not have significant potential to cause genetic toxicity and mutations.</p> <p>The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p> |
| HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Inhalation of the gas |
| ETHANOL & ISOPROPANOL & ALLYL CAPROATE & GALAXOLIDE | The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. |
| GALAXOLIDE & ALPHA-HEXYLCINNAMALDEHYDE | <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> <p>Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, sensitivity to light, immediate contact reactions, and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and connubial contact dermatitis occurs. Contact allergy is a lifelong condition, so symptoms may occur on re-exposure. Allergic contact dermatitis can be severe and widespread, with significant impairment of quality of life and potential consequences for fitness for work.</p> <p>If the perfume contains a sensitizing component, intolerance to perfumes by inhalation may occur. Symptoms may include general unwellness, coughing, phlegm, wheezing, chest tightness, headache, shortness of breath with exertion, acute respiratory illness, hayfever, asthma and other respiratory diseases. Perfumes can induce excess reactivity of the airway without producing allergy or airway obstruction. Breathing through a carbon filter mask had no protective effect.</p> <p>Occupational asthma caused by perfume substances, such as isoamyl acetate, limonene, cinnamaldehyde and benzaldehyde, tend to give persistent symptoms, even though the exposure is below occupational exposure limits. Prevention of contact sensitization to fragrances is an important objective of public health risk management.</p> <p>Hands: Contact sensitization may be the primary cause of hand eczema or a complication of irritant or atopic hand eczema. However hand eczema is a disease involving many factors, and the clinical significance of fragrance contact allergy in severe, chronic hand eczema may not be clear.</p> <p>Underarm: Skin inflammation of the armpits may be caused by perfume in deodorants and, if the reaction is severe, it may spread down the arms and to other areas of the body. In individuals who consulted a skin specialist, a history of such first-time symptoms was significantly related to the later diagnosis of perfume allergy.</p> <p>Face: An important manifestation of fragrance allergy from the use of cosmetic products is eczema of the face. In men, after-shave products can cause eczema around the beard area and the adjacent part of the neck. Men using wet shaving as opposed to dry have been shown to have an increased risk of allergic to fragrances.</p> <p>Irritant reactions: Some individual fragrance ingredients, such as citral, are known to be irritant. Fragrances may cause a dose-related contact urticaria (hives) which is not allergic; cinnamal, cinnamic alcohol and Myroxylon pereirae are known to cause hives, but others, including menthol, vanillin and benzaldehyde have also been reported.</p> <p>Pigmentary anomalies: Type IV allergy is responsible for "pigmented cosmetic dermatitis", referring to increased pigmentation on the face and neck. Testing showed a number of fragrance ingredients were associated, including jasmine absolute, ylang-ylang oil, cananga oil, benzyl salicylate, hydroxycitronellal, sandalwood oil, geraniol and geranium oil.</p> <p>Light reactions: Musk ambrette produced a number of allergic reactions mediated by light and was later banned from use in Europe.</p> <p>Furocoumarins (psoralens) in some plant-derived fragrances have caused phototoxic reactions, with redness. There are now limits for the amount of furocoumarins in fragrances. Phototoxic reactions still occur, but are rare.</p> <p>General/respiratory: Fragrances are volatile, and therefore, in addition to skin exposure, a perfume also exposes the eyes and the nose / airway. It is estimated that 2-4% of the adult population is affected by respiratory or eye symptoms by such an exposure. It is known that exposure to fragrances may exacerbate pre-existing asthma. Asthma-like symptoms can be provoked by sensory mechanisms. A significant association was found between respiratory complaints related to fragrances and contact allergy to fragrance ingredients and hand eczema.</p> <p>Fragrance allergens act as haptens, low molecular weight chemicals that cause an immune response only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but require previous activation. A prehapten is a chemical that itself causes little or no sensitization, but is transformed into a hapten in the skin (bioactivation), usually via enzyme catalysis. It is not always possible to know whether a particular allergen that is not directly reactive acts as a prehapten or a prohapten, or both.</p> <p>Prohaptens: Compounds that are bioactivated in the skin and thereby form haptens are referred to prohaptens. The possibility of a prohapten being activated cannot be avoided by outside measures. Activation processes increase the risk for cross-reactivity between fragrance substances. Various enzymes play roles in both activating and deactivating prohaptens. Skin-sensitizing prohaptens can be recognized and grouped into chemical classes based on knowledge of xenobiotic bioactivation reactions, clinical observations and/or studies of sensitization.</p> <p>QSAR prediction: Prediction of sensitization activity of these substances is complex, especially for those substances that can act both as pre- and prohaptens.</p> |

Acute Toxicity

X

Carcinogenicity

X

Continued...

Tork Premium Air Freshener Aerosol - Fruit A1 (NZ)

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✗ | Reproductivity | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✗ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard | ✗ |

Legend: ✗ - Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ - Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethanol | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50(ECx) | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.001mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 275mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >79mg/L | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >100mg/l | 2 |
| isopropanol | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50(ECx) | 24h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.011mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 7550mg/l | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 4200mg/l | 4 |
| allyl caproate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.778mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 2mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.158mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.117mg/l | 2 |
| galaxolide | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.678-0.778mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.3mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 72h | Fish | <0.02-4.8mg/l | 4 |
| alpha-hexylcinnamaldehyde | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >0.065mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >0.36<0.59mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.065mg/l | 2 |
| hydrocarbon propellant | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >0.065mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >0.36<0.59mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.065mg/l | 2 |
| Legend: | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data | | | | |

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ethanol | LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days) | LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days) |

Continued...

Tork Premium Air Freshener Aerosol - Fruit A1 (NZ)

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| isopropanol | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | LOW (Half-life = 3 days) |
| allyl caproate | LOW | LOW |
| galaxolide | HIGH | HIGH |
| alpha-hexylcinnamaldehyde | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| ethanol | LOW (LogKOW = -0.31) |
| isopropanol | LOW (LogKOW = 0.05) |
| allyl caproate | LOW (LogKOW = 3.1833) |
| galaxolide | HIGH (LogKOW = 5.9183) |
| alpha-hexylcinnamaldehyde | HIGH (LogKOW = 4.8208) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| ethanol | HIGH (KOC = 1) |
| isopropanol | HIGH (KOC = 1.06) |
| allyl caproate | LOW (KOC = 137.1) |
| galaxolide | LOW (KOC = 10380) |
| alpha-hexylcinnamaldehyde | LOW (KOC = 4025) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods**

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► 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. ► 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**

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

Land transport (ADG)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| UN number | 1950 | |
| UN proper shipping name | AEROSOLS | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | Class | 2.1 |
| | Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 381 |
| | Limited quantity | 1000ml |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| UN number | 1950 | |
| UN proper shipping name | Aerosols, flammable | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 2.1 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable |

Continued...

Tork Premium Air Freshener Aerosol - Fruit A1 (NZ)

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| | ERG Code | 10L |
| Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| | Special provisions | A145 A167 A802 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 203 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 150 kg |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 203 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 75 kg |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y203 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 30 kg G |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| UN number | 1950 | |
| UN proper shipping name | AEROSOLS | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 2.1 |
| | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| | EMS Number | F-D, S-U |
| | Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 381 959 |
| | Limited Quantities | 1000 ml |

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name | Group |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| ethanol | Not Available |
| isopropanol | Not Available |
| allyl caproate | Not Available |
| galaxolide | Not Available |
| alpha-hexylcinnamaldehyde | Not Available |
| hydrocarbon propellant | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| ethanol | Not Available |
| isopropanol | Not Available |
| allyl caproate | Not Available |
| galaxolide | Not Available |
| alpha-hexylcinnamaldehyde | Not Available |
| hydrocarbon propellant | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****ethanol is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

isopropanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

allyl caproate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

galaxolide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

alpha-hexylcinnamaldehyde is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

Tork Premium Air Freshener Aerosol - Fruit A1 (NZ)

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

hydrocarbon propellant is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (ethanol; isopropanol; allyl caproate; galaxolide; alpha-hexylcinnamaldehyde; hydrocarbon propellant) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECL | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (allyl caproate; alpha-hexylcinnamaldehyde) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 29/12/2022 |
| Initial Date | 29/12/2022 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 2.1 | 29/12/2022 | Acute Health (inhaled), Chronic Health, Classification |

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.

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 KECL: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory
 FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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Tork Premium Air Freshener Aerosol - Fruit A1 (NZ)

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