



# Wormald Water Extinguisher

Wormald

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 5391-74

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 19/02/2020

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L.GHS.AUS.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

Product name	Wormald Water Extinguisher
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS with compressed or liquefied gas
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Fire extinguishing agent.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Wormald
Address	91 Derby Street Silverwater NSW 2128 Australia
Telephone	133 166
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.wormald.com.au
Email	admin@wormaldaus.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Wormald
Emergency telephone numbers	133 166
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Gas under Pressure
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)	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	<b>NOT APPLICABLE</b>

### Hazard statement(s)

H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Continued...

Wormald Water Extinguisher

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7732-18-5	>60	<u>water</u>
Not Available		propellant as
7727-37-9.	NotSpec	<u>nitrogen</u>

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If product comes in contact with eyes remove the patient from gas source or contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Take the patient to the nearest eye wash, shower or other source of clean water.</li> <li>▶ Open the eyelid(s) wide to allow the material to evaporate.</li> <li>▶ Gently rinse the affected eye(s) with clean, cool water for at least 15 minutes. Have the patient lie or sit down and tilt the head back. Hold the eyelid(s) open and pour water slowly over the eyeball(s) at the inner corners, letting the water run out of the outer corners.</li> <li>▶ The patient may be in great pain and wish to keep the eyes closed. It is important that the material is rinsed from the eyes to prevent further damage.</li> <li>▶ Ensure that the patient looks up, and side to side as the eye is rinsed in order to better reach all parts of the eye(s)</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor.</li> <li>▶ Even when no pain persists and vision is good, a doctor should examine the eye as delayed damage may occur.</li> <li>▶ If the patient cannot tolerate light, protect the eyes with a clean, loosely tied bandage.</li> <li>▶ Ensure verbal communication and physical contact with the patient.</li> </ul> <p><b>DO NOT</b> allow the patient to rub the eyes  <b>DO NOT</b> allow the patient to tightly shut the eyes  <b>DO NOT</b> introduce oil or ointment into the eye(s) without medical advice  <b>DO NOT</b> use hot or tepid water.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Following exposure to gas, remove the patient from the gas source or contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ NOTE: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus may be required to assure the safety of the rescuer.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block the airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ If the patient is not breathing spontaneously, administer rescue breathing.</li> <li>▶ If the patient does not have a pulse, administer CPR.</li> <li>▶ If medical oxygen and appropriately trained personnel are available, administer 100% oxygen.</li> <li>▶ Summon an emergency ambulance. If an ambulance is not available, contact a physician, hospital, or Poison Control Centre for further instruction.</li> <li>▶ Keep the patient warm, comfortable and at rest while awaiting medical care.</li> <li>▶ <b>MONITOR THE BREATHING AND PULSE, CONTINUOUSLY.</b></li> <li>▶ Administer rescue breathing (preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask-device, or pocket mask as trained) or CPR if necessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Not considered a normal route of entry.</li> </ul>

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

For gas exposures:

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BASIC TREATMENT

## Wormald Water Extinguisher

- 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 pulmonary oedema .
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.

### 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.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

**SMALL FIRE:** Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire.

**LARGE FIRE:** Cool cylinder.

**DO NOT** direct water at source of leak or venting safety devices as icing may occur.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▸ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Containers may explode when heated - Ruptured cylinders may rocket</li> <li>▸ Fire exposed containers may vent contents through pressure relief devices.</li> <li>▸ High concentrations of gas may cause asphyxiation without warning.</li> <li>▸ May decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire.</li> <li>▸ Contact with gas may cause burns, severe injury and/ or frostbite.</li> </ul>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Avoid breathing vapour and any contact with liquid or gas. Protective equipment including respirator should be used.</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT</b> enter confined spaces where gas may have accumulated.</li> <li>▸ Increase ventilation.</li> <li>▸ Clear area of personnel.</li> <li>▸ Stop leak only if safe to so do.</li> <li>▸ Remove leaking cylinders to safe place. Release pressure under safe controlled conditions by opening valve.</li> <li>▸ Do not exert excessive pressure on the valve; do not attempt to operate a damaged valve</li> <li>▸ Orientate cylinder so that the leak is gas, not liquid, to minimise rate of leakage</li> <li>▸ Keep area clear of personnel until gas has dispersed.</li> </ul>
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## Wormald Water Extinguisher

### Major Spills

- ▶ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves.
- ▶ Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses.
- ▶ Consider evacuation.
- ▶ Increase ventilation.
- ▶ No smoking or naked lights within area.
- ▶ Stop leak only if safe to so do.
- ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour.
- ▶ **DO NOT enter confined space where gas may have collected.**
- ▶ Keep area clear until gas has dispersed.

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

#### Safe handling

- Consider use in closed pressurised systems, fitted with temperature, pressure and safety relief valves which are vented for safe dispersal. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature
  - The tubing network design connecting gas cylinders to the delivery system should include appropriate pressure indicators and vacuum or suction lines.
  - Fully-welded types of pressure gauges, where the bourdon tube sensing element is welded to the gauge body, are recommended.
  - Before connecting gas cylinders, ensure manifold is mechanically secure and does not containing another gas. Before disconnecting gas cylinder, isolate supply line segment proximal to cylinder, remove trapped gas in supply line with aid of vacuum pump
  - When connecting or replacing cylinders take care to avoid airborne particulates violently ejected when system pressurises.
  - Consider the use of doubly-contained piping; diaphragm or bellows sealed, soft seat valves; backflow prevention devices; flash arrestors; and flow monitoring or limiting devices. Gas cabinets, with appropriate exhaust treatment, are recommended, as is automatic monitoring of the secondary enclosures and work areas for release.
  - Use a pressure reducing regulator when connecting cylinder to lower pressure (<100 psig) piping or systems
  - Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous back-flow into the cylinder
  - Check regularly for spills or leaks. Keep valves tightly closed but do not apply extra leverage to hand wheels or cylinder keys.
  - Open valve slowly. If valve is resistant to opening then contact your supervisor
  - Valve protection caps must remain in place unless container is secured with valve outlet piped to use point.
  - Never insert a pointed object (e.g hooks) into cylinder cap openings as a means to open cap or move cylinder. Such action can inadvertently turn the valve and gas a gas leak. Use an adjustable strap instead of wrench to free an over-tight or rusted cap.
  - A bubble of gas may buildup behind the outlet dust cap during transportation, after prolonged storage, due to defective cylinder valve or if a dust cap is inserted without adequate evacuation of gas from the line. When loosening dust cap, preferably stand cylinder in a suitable enclosure and take cap off slowly. Never face the dust cap directly when removing it; point cap away from any personnel or any object that may pose a hazard. under negative pressure (relative to atmospheric gas)
  - Suck back of water into the container must be prevented. Do not allow backfeed into the container.
  - Do NOT drag, slide or roll cylinders - use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement
  - Test for leakage with brush and detergent - **NEVER use a naked flame.**
  - **Do NOT heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of product from cylinder.**
  - Leaking gland nuts may be tightened if necessary.
  - If a cylinder valve will not close completely, remove the cylinder to a well ventilated location (e.g. outside) and, when empty, tag as FAULTY and return to supplier.
  - Obtain a work permit before attempting any repairs.
  - **DO NOT attempt repair work on lines, vessels under pressure.**
  - Atmospheres must be tested and O.K. before work resumes after leakage.
- ▶ **DO NOT transfer gas from one cylinder to another.**

#### Other information

- ▶ Cylinders should be stored in a purpose-built compound with good ventilation, preferably in the open.
- ▶ Such compounds should be sited and built in accordance with statutory requirements.
- ▶ The storage compound should be kept clear and access restricted to authorised personnel only.
- ▶ Cylinders stored in the open should be protected against rust and extremes of weather.
- ▶ Cylinders in storage should be properly secured to prevent toppling or rolling.
- ▶ Cylinder valves should be closed when not in use.
- ▶ Where cylinders are fitted with valve protection this should be in place and properly secured.
- ▶ Gas cylinders should be segregated according to the requirements of the Dangerous Goods Act.
- ▶ Preferably store full and empty cylinders separately.
- ▶ Check storage areas for hazardous concentrations of gases prior to entry.
- ▶ Full cylinders should be arranged so that the oldest stock is used first.
- ▶ Cylinders in storage should be checked periodically for general condition and leakage.

**Wormald Water Extinguisher**

- ▶ Protect cylinders against physical damage. Move and store cylinders correctly as instructed for their manual handling.
- NOTE:** A 'G' size cylinder is usually too heavy for an inexperienced operator to raise or lower.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Cylinder:</li> <li>▶ Ensure the use of equipment rated for cylinder pressure.</li> <li>▶ Ensure the use of compatible materials of construction.</li> <li>▶ Valve protection cap to be in place until cylinder is secured, connected.</li> <li>▶ Cylinder must be properly secured either in use or in storage.</li> <li>▶ Cylinder valve must be closed when not in use or when empty.</li> <li>▶ Segregate full from empty cylinders.</li> </ul> <p><b>WARNING:</b> Suckback into cylinder may result in rupture. Use back-flow preventive device in piping.</p>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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</li> </ul>

**SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Control parameters**

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
nitrogen	Nitrogen	7.96E+05 ppm	8.32E+05 ppm	8.69E+05 ppm


Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
water	Not Available	Not Available
nitrogen	Not Available	Not Available

**MATERIAL DATA**

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Areas where cylinders are stored require good ventilation and, if enclosed, need discrete/controlled exhaust ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Secondary containment and exhaust gas treatment may be required by certain jurisdictions.</li> <li>▶ Local exhaust ventilation may be required in work areas.</li> <li>▶ Consideration should be given to the use of diaphragm or bellows-sealed, soft-seat valves; backflow prevention devices and flow-monitoring or limiting devices.</li> <li>▶ Automated alerting systems with automatic shutdown of gas-flow may be appropriate and may in fact be mandatory in certain jurisdictions.</li> <li>▶ Respiratory protection in the form of air-supplied or self-contained breathing equipment must be worn if the oxygen concentration in the workplace air is less than 19%.</li> <li>▶ Cartridge respirators do NOT give protection and may result in rapid suffocation.</li> </ul> <p>Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Type of Contaminant:</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Air Speed:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Lower end of the range</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Upper end of the range</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> </table>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
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## Wormald Water Extinguisher

	<p>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</p> <p>4: Small hood-local control only</p> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) for extraction of gases discharged 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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]</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>- chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>- glove thickness and</li> <li>- dexterity</li> </ul> <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> <li>- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</li> </ul> <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excellent when breakthrough time &gt; 480 min</li> <li>- Good when breakthrough time &gt; 20 min</li> <li>- Fair when breakthrough time &lt; 20 min</li> <li>- Poor when glove material degrades</li> </ul> <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.</li> <li>- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential</li> </ul> <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ When handling sealed and suitably insulated cylinders wear cloth or leather gloves.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Protective overalls, closely fitted at neck and wrist.</li> <li>▶ Eye-wash unit.</li> <li>▶ Ensure availability of lifeline in confined spaces.</li> <li>▶ Staff should be trained in all aspects of rescue work.</li> <li>▶ Rescue gear: Two sets of SCBA breathing apparatus Rescue Harness, lines etc.</li> </ul>

**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:

Wormald Water Extinguisher

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
PVA	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**

Full face respirator with supplied air.

- ▶ Positive pressure, full face, air-supplied breathing apparatus should be used for work in enclosed spaces if a leak is suspected or the primary containment is to be opened (e.g. for a cylinder change)
- ▶ Air-supplied breathing apparatus is required where release of gas from primary containment is either suspected or demonstrated.

**SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES****Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear liquid with no odour; mixes with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	100	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7

Wormald Water Extinguisher

<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

**SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Information on toxicological effects**

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Common, generalised symptoms associated with non-toxic gas inhalation include : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ central nervous system effects such as headache, confusion, dizziness, progressive stupor, coma and seizures;</li> <li>▸ respiratory system complications may include tachypnoea and dyspnoea;</li> <li>▸ cardiovascular effects may include circulatory collapse and arrhythmias;</li> <li>▸ gastrointestinal effects may also be present and may include mucous membrane irritation and nausea and vomiting.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
<b>Skin Contact</b>	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.
<b>Eye</b>	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
<b>Chronic</b>	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

<b>Wormald Water Extinguisher</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>water</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>nitrogen</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	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	

<b>WATER &amp; NITROGEN</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
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<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✗	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✗
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✗	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

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

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity**

<b>Wormald Water Extinguisher</b>	<b>ENDPOINT</b>	<b>TEST DURATION (HR)</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...



Wormald Water Extinguisher

water	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3

nitrogen	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)


**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Evaporate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Return empty containers to supplier. If containers are marked non-returnable establish means of disposal with manufacturer prior to purchase.</li> <li>▶ Ensure damaged or non-returnable cylinders are gas-free before disposal.</li> </ul>
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**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

**Land transport (ADG)**

<b>UN number</b>	1044				
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS with compressed or liquefied gas				
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	2.2	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	2.2				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable				

Wormald Water Extinguisher

<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	225
	Limited quantity	120 ml

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

<b>UN number</b>	1044	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Fire extinguishers with compressed or liquefied gas	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	2.2
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	2L
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	A19
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	213
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	213
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

<b>UN number</b>	1044	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS with compressed or liquefied gas	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	2.2
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-C , S-V
	Special provisions	225
	Limited Quantities	120 mL

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

Not Applicable

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

**WATER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply

**NITROGEN IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Packing Instruction - Compressed Gases

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes

Continued...

## Wormald Water Extinguisher

Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (nitrogen; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (nitrogen)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (nitrogen)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Revision Date</b>	19/02/2020
<b>Initial Date</b>	19/02/2020

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1.1.1	19/02/2020	Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard)

## 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  
 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

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