



Product Name: Mentholatum Cold Treatment Spray

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SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Manufacturer / Distributor: Mentholatum Australasia Pty Ltd
Address: 12 – 16 Janine Street,
 Scoresby vic 3179
 AUSTRALIA
Emergency Telephone No.: 03 9763 0322
Facsimile Number: 03 9763 2699
Trade Name: Mentholatum Cold Treatment Spray
Chemical Name (s) / Synonyms: Mentholatum Ice Spray
INCI Name (s):

DANGEROUS GOODS INFORMATION

Dangerous Goods Class: None
U.N. No: None **Class:** None **Hazchem Code:** 2YE
Emergency Procedure Guide: None **Poison Schedule:** None

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE: NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Weight (w/w)
Ethanol	1-10%
Hydrocarbon propellant	> 60%

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**EFFECTS AND SYMPTOMS**

Effects of Over-Exposure:
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:
Primary Route(s) of Entry:

EFFECTS OF OVER-EXPOSURE:**EMERGENCY FIRST AID**

- Eye Contact:**
- If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
 - Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with fresh running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
- Skin Contact:**
- Wipe off excess with absorbent tissue or towel.
 - Wash with soap and water.
- Inhalation:**
- If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
 - Remove to fresh air.



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- 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.
 - Not considered a normal route of entry.
- Ingestion:** Treat symptomatically.
- Advise to Doctor:**

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (Closed Cup): Not available

Flammable Limits LEL/UEL %: Not available

Extinguishing Media:

- Small fire:
 - Water spray, dry chemical or CO2
- Large fire:
 - Water spray or fog.

Special Fire and Exposure Hazards:

- 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).

Other combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions: No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eyewash unit.
- Do not spray on hot surfaces.

Environmental Precautions: DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.



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Spill Response:**MINOR SPILLS**

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
- Wipe up.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
- Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

Additional Information:**SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE****Packaging:**

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

Handling:

- None required when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.



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- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
 - Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
 - When handling,
 - DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
 - DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
 - DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.
 - Avoid physical damage to containers.
 - Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
 - Work clothes should be laundered separately.
 - Use good occupational work practice.
 - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
 - Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
- Storage:**
- Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.
 - Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
 - DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
 - No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
 - Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.
 - Store away from incompatible materials.
 - Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
 - Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C.
 - Store in an upright position.
 - Protect containers against physical damage.
 - Check regularly for spills and leaks.
 - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Exposure Levels:** Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.**PERSONAL PROTECTION****Eye Protection:**

- No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
 - Safety glasses with side shields.
 - Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].



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Skin Protection:

HANDS/FEET

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- For potentially moderate exposures:
- Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
- For potentially heavy exposures:
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.

Respiratory Protection:

RESPIRATOR

- Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level Maximum Protection Half- face Respirator Full-Face Respirator

ppm (volume) Factor

1000 10 AX- AUS -

1000 50 - AX- AUS

5000 50 Airline * -

5000 100 - AX- 2

10000 100 - AX- 3

100+ Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

Ventilation:

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State @ 20°C:	Liquid spray	Boiling Point (°C):	Not available
Appearance / Colour:	Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant. Liquid spray with a menthol odour; does not mix with water.	Melting Point (°C):	Not available
Odour:	Menthol odour	Water Solubility:	Not soluble in water
pH:	Not applicable	Specific Gravity (Water=1):	Not available
Viscosity (cps):	Not available		

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**Chemical Stability:**

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.



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Hazardous Polymerisation:	· Presence of open flame.
Conditions to avoid:	· Product is considered stable.
Incompatibility:	· Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. As above.
	• Avoid storage with oxidisers.
	See Section 12 Ecological Information.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Irritation:	Not considered an irritant through normal use.
Eye Irritation:	Spray mist may produce discomfort. The liquid may produce eye discomfort causing smarting, pain and redness.
Acute Oral Toxicity (LD50):	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Sensitisation:	Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice. WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Biodegradability:	Refer to data for ingredients, which follows: ETHANOL:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 13480 • Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l): 1450 • log Kow (Sangster 1997): - 0.3 • BOD5: 63% • ThOD: 2.1 • Half- life Soil - High (hours): 24 • Half- life Soil - Low (hours): 2.6 • Half- life Air - High (hours): 122 • Half- life Air - Low (hours): 12.2 • Half- life Surface water - High (hours): 26 • Half- life Surface water - Low (hours): 6.5 • Half- life Ground water - High (hours): 52 • Half- life Ground water - Low (hours): 13 • Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours): 26 • Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours): 6.5 • Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours): 104 • Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours): 26



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- Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - High (hours): 67%
- Photooxidation half- life water - High (hours): 3.20E+05
- Photooxidation half- life water - Low (hours): 8020
- Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours): 122
- Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours): 12.2

When ethanol is released into the soil it readily and quickly biodegrades but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation. When released into water the material readily evaporates and is biodegradable.

Ethanol does not bioaccumulate to an appreciable extent.

The material is readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxy radicals; release into air will result in photodegradation and wet deposition.

Environmental Fate:

TERRESTRIAL FATE: An estimated Koc value of 1 indicates that ethanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilisation of ethanol from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process given a Henry's Law constant of 5×10^{-6} atm-m³/mole. The potential for volatilization of ethanol from dry soil surfaces may exist based upon an extrapolated vapour pressure of 59.3 mm Hg. Biodegradation is expected to be an important fate process for ethanol based on half-lives on the order of a few days for ethanol in sandy soil/groundwater microcosms

AQUATIC FATE: An estimated Koc value of 1 indicates that ethanol is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment. Volatilisation from water surfaces is expected based upon a Henry's Law constant of 5×10^{-6} atm-m³/mole. Using this Henry's Law constant and an estimation method, volatilisation half-lives for a model river and model lake are 3 and 39 days, respectively. An estimated BCF= 3, from a log Kow of -0.31 suggests bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. Hydrolysis and photolysis in sunlit surface waters is not expected to be an important environmental fate process for ethanol since this compound lacks functional groups that hydrolyse or absorb light under environmentally relevant conditions. Ethanol was degraded with half-lives on the order of a few days in aquatic studies conducted using microcosms constructed with a low organic sandy soil and groundwater, indicating it is unlikely to be persistent in aquatic environments(8).

ATMOSPHERIC FATE: Ethanol, which has an extrapolated vapor pressure of 59.3 mm Hg at 25 deg C, is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase ethanol is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 5 days, calculated from its rate constant of 3.3×10^{-12} m³/molecule-sec at 25 deg C.

Ecotoxicity:

Half-life (hr) air : 144

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water : 144Henry's atm m³ /mol: 6.29E-06

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.93-1.67,63%

COD : 1.99-2.11,97%

ThOD : 2.1.



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- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient : Ethanol

Persistence: Water/Soil : Low

Persistence : Air : Medium

Bioaccumulation : Low

Mobility : High

Cautions:**REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES**

- Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for the reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL).

In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits. Uncertainty factors (UFs) have also been incorporated.

Ingredient : Ethanol

ORG: 1880mg/m³

UF: NA

Endpoint: NA

CR: NA

Adeq TLV: Yes

- These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive

American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).



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SECTION 13: SPILLAGE AND DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Spillage:****MINOR SPILLS**

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
- Wipe up.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
- Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

Method of Disposal:

- This material and its container must be disposed off as hazardous waste.
- 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

Classification:	2		
UN Number:	1950	Dangerous Good Class and Subsidiary Risk:	None
HAZCHEM:	2YE (ADG7)	Packaging Group:	None

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulation:	None
Symbols of Danger:	Flammable gas
Risk phases:	Extremely flammable. Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
Safety phases:	Keep away from sources of ignition.



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SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**MSDS Prepared by:** Mentholatum Australasia Pty Ltd**Date Prepared:** 29/04/2015**Revision Date:** 29/04/2020**CONTACT POINT****Monday – Friday** 8:00 am – 5:00 pm**Quality Manager** 03 9763 0322

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