

## KIDDE ABE DRY CHEMICAL POWDER FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Infosafe No.: LQBUS  
ISSUED Date : 01/09/2023  
ISSUED by: KIDDE AUSTRALIA

### Section 1 - Identification

**Product Identifier**

KIDDE ABE DRY CHEMICAL POWDER FIRE EXTINGUISHER

**Company Name**

KIDDE AUSTRALIA

**Address**

Unit 3  
Ground Floor  
10 Ferntree Place Notting Hill  
VIC 3168 AUSTRALIA

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: 1800 654 435

**Emergency Phone Number**

1800 654 435

**E-mail Address**

Website:www.quell.com.au

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

Fire extinguishing agent, Fire fighting.

**Other Names**

Name
24/7 ABE DRY CHEMICAL POWDER EXTINGUISHER
DELTA ABE DRY CHEMICAL POWDER FIRE EXTINGUISHER
QUELL ABE DRY CHEMICAL POWDER EXTINGUISHER

### Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Gases under pressure: Category Compressed gas

**Signal Word (s)**

WARNING

**Hazard Statement (s)**

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

**Pictogram (s)**

Gas cylinder



#### Precautionary Statement – Storage

P410+P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

### Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

#### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Mica	12001-26-2	<10 %
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	<2 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

### Section 4 - First Aid Measures

#### Inhalation

Avoid becoming a casualty - to protect rescuer, use air-viva, oxy-viva or one-way mask. Remove affected person from contaminated area - Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Do not give direct mouth to mouth resuscitation. Resuscitate in a well ventilated area. Seek IMMEDIATE medical attention. Note: in confined space - DO NOT ATTEMPT RESCUE WITHOUT ADEQUATE RESPIRATORY PROTECTION.

#### Ingestion

Not considered a potential route of exposure.

#### Skin

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Clothing frozen to the skin should be thawed before being removed. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. For Frostbite: Flush affected areas with lukewarm water. Do not use hot water. Treat as thermal burns. Seek IMMEDIATE medical attention.

#### Eye

If eye tissue is frozen, seek IMMEDIATE medical attention. If tissue is not frozen, immediately irrigate with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses. Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical attention.

#### First Aid Facilities

Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.

#### Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

#### Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

### Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

#### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Product is a fire extinguishing agent. Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire.

#### Hazards from Combustion Products

Non combustible material. Thermal decomposition may produce toxic and/or irritating fumes and gases including: oxides of nitrogen/phosphorous and ammonia.

#### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated or may become a projectile in a fire. Fire exposed containers may vent contents through pressure relief devices. High concentrations of gas may cause asphyxiation without warning.

### **Decomposition Temperature**

Not available

### **Precautions in connection with Fire**

Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location.

## **Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures**

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### **Emergency Procedures**

Remove all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (S.C.B.A) and full protective clothing to minimise exposure. Allow gas to vent safely to atmosphere, preferably in well ventilated, remote location. Monitor oxygen concentration in confined spaces. Check for leaks using pressure drop test or soapy water on joints and outlets. Shut cylinder valve to stop leak if possible and safe to do so. Check gas concentration to ensure area is safe before removing protective equipment. Damaged gas cylinders should be returned to the supplier.

## **Section 7 - Handling and Storage**

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### **Precautions for Safe Handling**

Use in a well ventilated area. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Use smallest possible amounts in designated areas with adequate ventilation. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene ie. washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities. DO NOT enter confined spaces where gas may have collected. Suck back of water into the container must be prevented. Do not allow back feed into the container. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature. Contact your gas supplier if in doubt. Refer to supplier's container handling instructions.

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

Protect containers against physical damage. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place, low fire risk area. Protect from extremes of temperature and weather. Do not allow any part of a cylinder to be exposed above 45°C. Storage areas should be kept clean and free from flammable materials. Ensure that containers are properly vented to prevent build up of pressure. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS 4332 - The storage and handling of gases in cylinders.

### **Storage Temperatures**

Below 50°C.

## **Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection**

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### **Occupational exposure limit values**

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Mica:

TWA: 2.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

Source: Safe Work Australia

### **Biological Monitoring**

No biological limits allocated.

### **Control Banding**

Not available

### **Engineering Controls**

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

Before entering a confined space where nitrogen is present, check to make sure sufficient Oxygen (19.5%) exists. Refer to relevant

regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Refer to AS 2865 Australian Standard Safe working in a confined space, for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

#### Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable type A-P filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

#### Eye and Face Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

#### Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material such as PVC or rubber. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

#### Thermal Hazards

No further relevant information available.

#### Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

#### Other Information

Nitrogen is an asphyxiant gas which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, lead to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. It is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each simple asphyxiant, rather it should be required that a sufficient oxygen concentration be maintained.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Gas	Appearance	Gray or peach powder with compressed gas
Colour	Gray or peach	Odour	Odourless
Melting Point	>100°C	Boiling Point	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Solubility in Water	Slightly soluble
Specific Gravity	Not available	pH	Not available
Vapour Pressure	Not available	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Volatile Component	Not available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not available	Density	Not available
Flash Point	Not available	Flammability	Not flammable
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available	Flammable Limits - Lower	Not available
Flammable Limits - Upper	Not available	Explosion Properties	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
Oxidising Properties	Not available	Particle Characteristics	Not applicable

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

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### Reactivity

Not available

### Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

### Conditions to Avoid

Exposure to moisture and heat.

### Incompatible Materials

Alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide).

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may produce toxic and/or irritating fumes and gases including: oxides of nitrogen/phosphorous and ammonia.

### Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

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### Toxicology Information

No toxicity data available for this material.

### Ingestion

Ingestion unlikely due to form of product.

### Inhalation

Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system. Nitrogen is an asphyxiant gas which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, lead to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. It is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each simple asphyxiant, rather it should be required that a sufficient oxygen concentration be maintained.

### Skin

May be irritating to skin. The symptoms may include redness, itching and swelling. May cause frostbite injuries to skin due to uncontrolled release of compressed gas resulting in redness, tissue destruction.

### Eye

May cause frostbite injuries to eyes due to uncontrolled release of compressed gas resulting in stinging, tearing, blurred vision and possibly permanent damage to eyes.

### Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

### Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

### Carcinogenicity

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

### Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

### STOT - Single Exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

### STOT - Repeated Exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

**Aspiration Hazard**

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

**Other Information**

This material contains asphyxiant gas, which when present in an atmosphere in high concentrations, lead to a reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. It is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each simple asphyxiant, rather it should be required that a sufficient oxygen concentration be maintained. The minimum oxygen content in air should be 19.5 per cent by volume under normal atmospheric pressure. Unconsciousness and death can rapidly ensue in an environment, which is deficient in oxygen.

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

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**Ecotoxicity**

No ecological data available for this material.

**Persistence and degradability**

Not available

**Mobility**

Not available

**Bioaccumulative Potential**

Not available

**Other Adverse Effects**

Phosphate and ammonium salts are plant and algae nutrients. If excess phosphates or ammonium compounds are released to soil or water, the ecological system may be disturbed causing algal blooms and resultant fish toxicity.

**Environmental Protection**

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

**Hazardous to the Ozone Layer**

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

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**Disposal Considerations**

The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations. To minimise personal exposure to the chemical, refer to Section 8 — Exposure controls and personal protection.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

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**Transport Information**

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Division 2.2 Non-flammable Non-toxic Gases.

Dangerous Goods are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

- Class 1: Explosives
- Division 2.1 Flammable Gas when the Division 2.2 gas has a subsidiary risk 5.1 except when all are packed in cylinders or pressure drums not exceeding 500L capacity.
- Division 2.3 Toxic Gas when the Division 2.2 gas has a subsidiary risk 5.1 except when all are packed in cylinders or pressure drums not exceeding 500L capacity.
- Division 4.2: Spontaneously combustible substances
- Division 5.2: Organic peroxides

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Division: 2.2

UN-No: 1044

Proper Shipping Name: FIRE EXTINGUISHERS with compressed or liquefied gas

EmS: F-C,S-V

Special Provisions: 225

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Division: 2.2

UN-No: 1044

Proper Shipping Name: Fire extinguishers with compressed or liquefied gas

Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 213

Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 213

Hazard label: Non-flammable gas

Special Provisions: A19

**ADG U.N. Number**

1044

**ADG Proper Shipping Name**

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS with compressed or liquefied gas

**ADG Transport Hazard Class**

2.2

**IERG Number**

08

**Special Precautions for User**

Not available

**IMDG Marine pollutant**

No

**Transport in Bulk**

Not available

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

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**Regulatory Information**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

**Poisons Schedule**

Not Scheduled

**Montreal Protocol**

Not listed

**Stockholm Convention**

Not listed

**Rotterdam Convention**

Not listed

**International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)**

Not available

**Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994**

Not available

**Basel Convention**

Not available

## Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

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**Date of Preparation**

SDS Created: September 2023

## Version Number

1.0

## Literature References

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Chemicals Act.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.(7th revised edition).

Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

## END OF SDS

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