

Heavy Duty Bug & Tar Remover

Motor Active

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 5301-17

Issue Date: 26/03/2018

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Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Heavy Duty Bug & Tar Remover
Synonyms	Part no: G180515 (15oz/425g)
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Automotive, bug and tar remover.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Motor Active
Address	35 Slough Business Park, Holker Street Silverwater NSW 2128 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9737 9422 1800 350 622
Fax	+61 2 9737 9414
Website	www.motoractive.com.au
Email	andrew.spira@motoractive.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	MotorActive
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9737 9422 (For General Information Monday to Friday 8:30am to 5:pm)
Other emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26 (In Case of Emergency contact: Poison Information Hotline)

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max	
Flammability	1	1	0 = Minimum 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High 4 = Extreme
Toxicity	1	1	
Body Contact	1	1	
Reactivity	1	1	
Chronic	0	0	

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Aerosols Category 1, Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas), Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H370	Causes damage to organs.

AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
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Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

CLP classification (additional)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P307+P311	IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
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Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P410+P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
68476-85-7.	2-10	hydrocarbon propellant

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Not considered a normal route of entry.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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

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	
Fire Fighting	<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/Explosion Hazard	<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).
HAZCHEM	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

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

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.
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Other information

- ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and 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	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	1800 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
hydrocarbon propellant	Liquefied petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)	65,000 ppm	2.30E+05 ppm	4.00E+05 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
hydrocarbon propellant	2,000 [LEL] ppm	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

NOTE K: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.1%w/w 1,3-butadiene (EINECS No 203-450-8). - European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP

Exposure controls

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.

General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

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.


Type of Contaminant:	Speed:
aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

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
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

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 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 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.

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Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. ▶ OTHERWISE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Do not spray on hot surfaces. ▶ The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton. ▶ Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost. BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

Type AX 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 5 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	AX-3	-
10+ 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)

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

Appearance	Light green highly flammable liquid with slight characteristic odour.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.995-1.045
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	8.5-9.8	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>93.33 (PMCC)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	98.9
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	719

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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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	Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system. 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.
Ingestion	Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
Skin Contact	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. Spray mist may produce discomfort 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.
Eye	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).
Chronic	WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.

Heavy Duty Bug & Tar Remover	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (None) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 84.684 mg/l15 min ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: 90.171125 mg/l15 min ^[1]	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

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. for Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases:</p> <p>In many cases, there is more than one potentially toxic constituent in a refinery gas. In those cases, the constituent that is most toxic for a particular endpoint in an individual refinery stream is used to characterize the endpoint hazard for that stream. The hazard potential for each mammalian endpoint for each of the petroleum hydrocarbon gases is dependent upon each petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituent endpoint toxicity values (LC50, LOAEL, etc.) and the relative concentration of the constituent present in that gas. It should also be noted that for an individual petroleum hydrocarbon gas, the constituent characterizing toxicity may be different for different mammalian endpoints, again, being dependent upon the concentration of the different constituents in each, distinct petroleum hydrocarbon gas.</p> <p>All Hydrocarbon Gases Category members contain primarily hydrocarbons (i.e., alkanes and alkenes) and occasionally asphyxiant gases like hydrogen. The inorganic components of the petroleum hydrocarbon gases are less toxic than the C1 - C4 and C5 - C6 hydrocarbon components to both mammalian and aquatic organisms. Unlike other petroleum product categories (e.g. gasoline, diesel fuel, lubricating oils, etc.), the inorganic and hydrocarbon constituents of hydrocarbon gases can be evaluated for hazard individually to then predict the screening level hazard of the Category members</p> <p>Acute toxicity: No acute toxicity LC50 values have been derived for the C1 -C4 and C5- C6 hydrocarbon (HC) fractions because no mortality was observed at the highest exposure levels tested (~ 5 mg/l) for these petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents. The order of acute toxicity of petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents from most to least toxic is: C5-C6 HCs (LC50 > 1063 ppm) > C1-C4 HCs (LC50 > 10,000 ppm) > benzene (LC50 = 13,700 ppm) > butadiene (LC50 = 129,000 ppm) > asphyxiant gases (hydrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen).</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity: With the exception of the asphyxiant gases, repeated dose toxicity has been observed in individual selected petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents. Based upon LOAEL values, the order of order of repeated-dose toxicity of these constituents from most toxic to the least toxic is: Benzene (LOAEL .>=10 ppm) >C1-C4 HCs (LOAEL = 5,000 ppm; assumed to be 100% 2-butene) > C5-C6 HCs (LOAEL = 6,625 ppm) > butadiene (LOAEL = 8,000 ppm) > asphyxiant gases (hydrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen).</p> <p>Genotoxicity: In vitro: The majority of the Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases Category components are negative for <i>in vitro</i> genotoxicity. The exceptions are: benzene and 1,3-butadiene, which are genotoxic in bacterial and mammalian <i>in vitro</i> test systems. In vivo: The majority of the Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases Category components are negative for <i>in vivo</i> genotoxicity. The exceptions are benzene and 1,3-butadiene, which are genotoxic in <i>in vivo</i> test systems</p> <p>Developmental toxicity: Developmental effects were induced by two of the petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents, benzene and the C5 -C6 hydrocarbon fraction. No developmental toxicity was observed at the highest exposure levels tested for the other petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents tested for this</p>
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effect. The asphyxiant gases have not been tested for developmental toxicity. Based on LOAEL and NOAEL values, the order of acute toxicity of these constituents from most to least toxic is:
Benzene (LOAEL = 20 ppm) > butadiene (NOAEL .>=1,000 ppm) > C5-C6 HCs (LOAEL = 3,463 ppm) > C1-C4 HCs (NOAEL >=5,000 ppm; assumed to be 100% 2-butene) > asphyxiant gases (hydrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen).
Reproductive toxicity: Reproductive effects were induced by only two petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents, benzene and isobutane (a constituent of the the C1-C4 hydrocarbon fraction). No reproductive toxicity was observed at the highest exposure levels tested for the other petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents tested for this effect. The asphyxiant gases have not been tested for reproductive toxicity. Based on LOAEL and NOAEL values, the order of reproductive toxicity of these constituents from most to least toxic is:
Benzene (LOAEL = 300 ppm) > butadiene (NOAEL .>=6,000 ppm) > C5-C6 HCs (NOAEL .>=6,521 ppm) > C1-C4 HCs (LOAEL = 9,000 ppm; assumed to be 100% isobutane) > asphyxiant gases (hydrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen)

Acute Toxicity	✘	Carcinogenicity	⊖
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	⊖	Reproductivity	⊖
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	⊖	STOT - Single Exposure	✔
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊖	STOT - Repeated Exposure	⊖
Mutagenicity	⊖	Aspiration Hazard	⊖

Legend: ✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data available to make classification
⊖ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Heavy Duty Bug & Tar Remover	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	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
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

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

Heavy Duty Bug & Tar Remover



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 Limited quantity : 1000ml

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 2.1 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 10L
Packing group	Not Applicable
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : A145 A167 A802; A1 A145 A167 A802 Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 203 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 150 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : 203; Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 75 kg; Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Y203; Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : 30 kg G; Forbidden

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
Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-D, S-U Special provisions : 63 190 277 327 344 381 959 Limited Quantities : 1000ml

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

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT(68476-85-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y

Continued...

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Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (hydrocarbon propellant)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	26/03/2018
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Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7., 68476-86-8.

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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