

Wynn's W29879 - Petrol EGR3 (Aerosol)

Autoserv NZ Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 4847-72

Issue Date: 27/06/2017

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Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Product name | Wynn's W29879 - Petrol EGR3 (Aerosol) |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| 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 | Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack SDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels. Cleaning and maintenance product.. |
|---------------------------------|--|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Registered company name | Autoserv NZ Ltd | ITW AAMTech Australia |
| Address | Unit 2/38 Trugood Drv, East Tamaki AUCK 2013 New Zealand | 1-9 Nina Link, Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia |
| Telephone | 0800 438 996 | 1800 177 989 |
| Fax | 09 272 1949 | 1800 308 556 |
| Website | www.autoserv.co.nz | www.aamtech.com.au |
| Email | warehouse@autoserv.co.nz | info@aamtech.com.au |

Emergency telephone number

| | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Association / Organisation | Not Available | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 0800 2436 2255 | 1800 039 008 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 0800 764 766 | 0800 2436 2255 |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

| | |
|--|---|
| Classification [1] | Aerosols Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2B |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI |
| Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria | 2.1.2A, 6.1D (dermal), 6.1D (inhalation), 6.1E (oral), 6.3A, 6.4A (mild) |

Label elements

Wynn's W29879 - Petrol EGR3 (Aerosol)

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |   |
|----------------------------|---|

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | DANGER |
|--------------------|---------------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| H222 | Extremely flammable aerosol. |
| H303 | May be harmful if swallowed. |
| H312 | Harmful in contact with skin. |
| H332 | Harmful if inhaled. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H320 | Causes eye irritation. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|-------------|---|
| P101 | If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. |
| P102 | Keep out of reach of children. |
| P103 | Read label before use. |
| P210 | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| P312 | Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. |
| P362 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|-------------|---|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
|-------------|---|

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 1330-20-7 | 50-75 | <u>xylene</u> |
| 67-64-1 | 10-20 | <u>acetone</u> |
| 108-11-2 | 2.5-5 | <u>methyl isobutyl carbinol</u> |
| 74-98-6 | 20-25 | <u>propane</u> |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

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 continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. |
|--------------------|--|

Continued...

Wynn's W29879 - Petrol EGR3 (Aerosol)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in 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 | <p>Not considered a normal route of entry. If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- ▶ Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- ▶ Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- ▶ Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ < 50 mm Hg or pCO₂ > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

| Determinant | Index | Sampling Time | Comments |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Methylhippu-ric acids in urine | 1.5 gm/gm creatinine 2 mg/min | End of shift Last 4 hrs of shift | |

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. |
| 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. |

Continued...

Wynn's W29879 - Petrol EGR3 (Aerosol)

Combustion products include:

- ,
- carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ,
- other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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. |
| 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. |

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. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. |

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 |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|--|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--|
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | acetone | Acetone | 1,185 mg/m3 / 500 ppm | 2,375 mg/m3 / 1,000 ppm | Not Available | (bio) - Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring. |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | methyl isobutyl carbinol | Methyl isobutyl carbinol (Methyl amyl alcohol) | 104 mg/m3 / 25 ppm | 167 mg/m3 / 40 ppm | Not Available | (skin) - Skin absorption |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | propane | Propane | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Simple asphyxiant - may present an explosion hazard |


Wynn's W29879 - Petrol EGR3 (Aerosol)

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| xylene | Xylenes | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| acetone | Acetone | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| propane | Propane | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| xylene | 1,000 ppm | 900 ppm |
| acetone | 20,000 ppm | 2,500 [LEL] ppm |
| methyl isobutyl carbinol | 2,000 ppm | 400 ppm |
| propane | 20,000 [LEL] ppm | 2,100 [LEL] ppm |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Nitrile gloves |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. Skin cleansing cream. Eyewash unit. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|---------------|
| Appearance | Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE . Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant. Highly flammable liquid with characteristic solvent odour; partly mixes with water. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.854 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | 460 |

Wynn's W29879 - Petrol EGR3 (Aerosol)

| | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|----------------|
| pH (as supplied) | Not Applicable | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | 56.5-142 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | -18 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. | 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) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | 2.33 @ 20C | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Partly miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Applicable |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | >1 | VOC g/L | Not Available |

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 | Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death. WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal. |
| Ingestion | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis. |
| Skin Contact | Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition |
| Eye | There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. |
| Chronic | Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following. Xylene is a central nervous system depressant |

| | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Wynn's W29879 - Petrol EGR3 (Aerosol) | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| xylene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant |




Wynn's W29879 - Petrol EGR3 (Aerosol)

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4hr ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild |
| | | Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate |
| acetone | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kgE ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate |
| | | Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild |
| | | Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild |
| methyl isobutyl carbinol | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3560 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 20 mg open SEVERE |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 2590 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h open mild |
| propane | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >50000 ppm15 min ^[1] | Not Available |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 35625 ppm15 min ^[1] | |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 84.6875 mg/l15 min ^[1] | |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 90.1875 mg/l15 min ^[1] | |
| 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 | |

| | |
|--|--|
| XYLENE | <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. Reproductive effector in rats</p> |
| ACETONE | <p>For acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye. Animal testing shows acetone may cause macrocytic anaemia. Studies in humans have shown that exposure to acetone at a level of 2375 mg/cubic metre has not caused neurobehavioural deficits.</p> |
| METHYL ISOBUTYL CARBINOL | <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.</p> <p>The Branched Chain Saturated Alcohol (BCSA) group of fragrance ingredients was evaluated for safety. The fifteen materials tested have low acute toxicity. Following repeated application, seven materials had low whole-body toxicity. In humans, no evidence of skin irritation was found at concentrations of 2-10%.</p> <p>Alkyl alcohols of chain length C6-13 are absorbed from skin, when inhaled or swallowed but show evidence of little harm. They are broken down and rapidly excreted by the body.</p> |
| PROPANE | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |
| XYLENE & ACETONE & METHYL ISOBUTYL CARBINOL | The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. |

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

Wynn's W29879 - Petrol EGR3 (Aerosol)

Legend:  - Data available but does not meet the criteria for classification
 - Data available to make classification
 - Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Wynn's W29879 - Petrol EGR3 (Aerosol) | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| xylene | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 2.6mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >3.4mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 4.6mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 73 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.44mg/L | 2 |
| acetone | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >100mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >100mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 20.565mg/L | 4 |
| methyl isobutyl carbinol | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >92.4mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 337mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 139mg/L | 2 |
| propane | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| | NOEC | 504 | Crustacea | 30mg/L | 2 |
| | 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 |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| xylene | HIGH (Half-life = 360 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days) |
| acetone | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days) |
| methyl isobutyl carbinol | LOW | LOW |
| propane | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| xylene | MEDIUM (BCF = 740) |
| acetone | LOW (BCF = 0.69) |
| methyl isobutyl carbinol | LOW (LogKOW = 1.6762) |
| propane | LOW (LogKOW = 2.36) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| acetone | HIGH (KOC = 1.981) |

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| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| methyl isobutyl carbinol | LOW (KOC = 5.839) |
| propane | LOW (KOC = 23.74) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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

Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | 2Y |

Land transport (UN)

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| UN number | 1950 | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | AEROSOLS | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table> | Class | 2.1 | Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Class | 2.1 | | | | |
| Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Packing group | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Special precautions for user | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>1000ml</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | 63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381 | Limited quantity | 1000ml |
| Special provisions | 63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381 | | | | |
| Limited quantity | 1000ml | | | | |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------|--|----------------|--|------------------|---|-----------------|--|--------------------|
| UN number | 1950 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>10L</td> </tr> </table> | ICAO/IATA Class | 2.1 | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable | ERG Code | 10L | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>A145 A167 A802; A1 A145 A167 A802</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>203</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>150 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>203; Forbidden</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>75 kg; Forbidden</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y203; Forbidden</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>30 kg G; Forbidden</td> </tr> </table> | 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 |
| 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**

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

| HSR Number | Group Standard |
|------------|--|
| HSR002515 | Aerosols (Flammable) Group Standard 2006 |

XYLENE(1330-20-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

ACETONE(67-64-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

METHYL ISOBUTYL CARBINOL(108-11-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

PROPANE(74-98-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

| Hazard Class | Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers | Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers |
|--------------|--|--|
| 2.1.2A | 3 000 L (aggregate water capacity) | 3 000 L (aggregate water capacity) |

Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

| Class of substance | Quantities |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2.1.2A | 3 000 L aggregate water capacity |

Continued...

Wynn's W29879 - Petrol EGR3 (Aerosol)

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (acetone; xylene; methyl isobutyl carbinol; propane) |
| 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: | <i>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)</i> |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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.

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