

# Wynn's Multi-Purpose Degreaser (Professional Formula)

Autoserv NZ Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 5218-01

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Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

S.GHS.NZLEN

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

### Product Identifier

<b>Product name</b>	Wynn's Multi-Purpose Degreaser (Professional Formula)
<b>Synonyms</b>	Product Code: 66911
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Not Available

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

<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Degreaser.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<b>Registered company name</b>	Autoserv NZ Ltd	ITW AAMTech Australia
<b>Address</b>	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drv, East Tamaki AUCK 2013 New Zealand	1-9 Nina Link, Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia
<b>Telephone</b>	0800 438 996	1800 177 989
<b>Fax</b>	Not Available	1800 308 556
<b>Website</b>	Not Available	www.aamtech.com.au
<b>Email</b>	warehouse@autoserv.co.nz	info@aamtech.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

<b>Association / Organisation</b>	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Emergency telephone numbers</b>	0800 2436 2255	1800 039 008
<b>Other emergency telephone numbers</b>	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.**

<b>Classification <sup>[1]</sup></b>	Aerosols Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
<b>Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria</b>	2.1.2A, 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.7B, 6.9 (narcotic), 9.1C, 9.1D

### Label elements

Wynn's Multi-Purpose Degreaser (Professional Formula)

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>DANGER</b>
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**Hazard statement(s)**

<b>H222</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H351</b>	Suspected of causing cancer.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P101</b>	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
<b>P102</b>	Keep out of reach of children.
<b>P103</b>	Read label before use.
<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P362</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P312</b>	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
<b>P410+P412</b>	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
<b>P403+P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	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
8008-20-6	35-45	<u>kerosene</u>
63231-51-6	15-23	<u>aromatic hydrocarbons</u>
67-64-1	3-8	<u>acetone</u>
68334-30-5	1-5	<u>diesel</u>
68603-42-9	2-5	<u>coconut diethanolamide</u>
Not Available	5-10	emulsifier
68476-85-7.	10-25	<u>hydrocarbon propellant</u>
124-38-9	0-2	<u>carbon dioxide</u>

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

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

## Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

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

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate 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 (pO<sub>2</sub> 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.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

#### SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

#### LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material</p>

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**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>

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

**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store below 38 deg. C.</li> <li>▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</li> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> </ul>

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

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Avoid storage with oxidisers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</li> </ul>

**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)	kerosene	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	acetone	Acetone	1185 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	2375 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas)	1800 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide	9000 mg/m3 / 5000 ppm	54000 mg/m3 / 30000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available


**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

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Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
kerosene	Kerosene; (Fuel Oil No 1)	Not Available	Not Available	1100 mg/m3
kerosene	Mineral oil, heavy or light; (Paraffin oil; Deobase, deodorized)	15 mg/m3	190 mg/m3	8900 mg/m3
acetone	Acetone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
diesel	Diesel fuels	100 mg/m3	100 mg/m3	1500 mg/m3
diesel	Diesel fuel marine; (Fuel oil No.2)	100 mg/m3	100 mg/m3	2400 mg/m3
hydrocarbon propellant	Liquified petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)	3,000 ppm	3200 ppm	19000 ppm
carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide	30,000 ppm	30000 ppm	50000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
kerosene	Not Available	Not Available
aromatic hydrocarbons	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	20,000 ppm	2,500 [LEL] ppm
diesel	Not Available	Not Available
coconut diethanolamide	Not Available	Not Available
emulsifier	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	19,000 [LEL] ppm	2,000 [LEL] ppm
carbon dioxide	50,000 ppm	40,000 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> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b> For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ <b>NOTE:</b> Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and <b>ALL</b> lenses concentrate them.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>▶ <b>OTHERWISE:</b></li> <li>▶ For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>▶ For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Wynn's Multi-Purpose Degreaser (Professional Formula)

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under <b>PRESSURE</b> . Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.  Clear liquid with aromatic solvent odour; mixes with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.74-0.79
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	>210
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	-25.2	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	>56	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	>-18	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	<24	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▶ Presence of open flame.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	55554 If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death. <b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b>
<b>Ingestion</b>	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.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition
<b>Eye</b>	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
<b>Chronic</b>	Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.

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Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

Wynn's Multi-Purpose Degreaser (Professional Formula)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
		Not Available
kerosene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/L/4hr <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
aromatic hydrocarbons	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (bird) LD50: >2250 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
acetone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8 hr <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild
diesel	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >4200 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 uL/24h SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 7560 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
coconut diethanolamide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 88 ppm/h * <sup>[2]</sup>	Nil reported.
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
hydrocarbon propellant	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: >15.6-<17.9 mm/l/2hr <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: >15.6-<17.9 mm/l/2hr <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 410000 ppm/2hr <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 410000 ppm/2hr <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1354.944 mg/L15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1355 mg/l15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1442.738 mg/L15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1442.738 mg/L15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1443 mg/l15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1443 mg/l15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 570000 ppm15 min <sup>[1]</sup>		
carbon dioxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 200000 ppm/2hr <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 361 mg/L/2hr <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 470000 ppm/30M <sup>[2]</sup>	

**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

**KEROSENE** for petroleum:  
This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to

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	<p>metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.</p> <p>This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.</p> <p>This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents</p> <p><b>Carcinogenicity:</b> Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. Inhalation exposure to rats causes kidney tumours which are not considered relevant to humans.</p> <p><b>Mutagenicity:</b> There is a large database of mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams, which use a wide variety of endpoints and give predominantly negative results. All in vivo studies in animals and recent studies in exposed humans (e.g. petrol service station attendants) have shown negative results in mutagenicity assays.</p> <p><b>Reproductive Toxicity:</b> Repeated exposure of pregnant rats to high concentrations of toluene (around or exceeding 1000 ppm) can cause developmental effects, such as lower birth weight and developmental neurotoxicity, on the foetus. However, in a two-generation reproductive study in rats exposed to gasoline vapour condensate, no adverse effects on the foetus were observed.</p> <p><b>Human Effects:</b> Prolonged/ repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis and may make the skin more susceptible to irritation and penetration by other materials.</p> <p>Lifetime exposure of rodents to gasoline produces carcinogenicity although the relevance to humans has been questioned. Gasoline induces kidney cancer in male rats as a consequence of accumulation of the alpha2-microglobulin protein in hyaline droplets in the male (but not female) rat kidney. Such abnormal accumulation represents lysosomal overload and leads to chronic renal tubular cell degeneration, accumulation of cell debris, mineralisation of renal medullary tubules and necrosis. A sustained regenerative proliferation occurs in epithelial cells with subsequent neoplastic transformation with continued exposure. The alpha2-microglobulin is produced under the influence of hormonal controls in male rats but not in females and, more importantly, not in humans.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS</b></p>	<p>NOTE: Insufficient information to identify possible hazards, including the chronic health effects, of this particular substance.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ACETONE</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>for acetone:</p> <p>The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitiser but is a defatting agent to the skin. Acetone is an eye irritant. The subchronic toxicity of acetone has been examined in mice and rats that were administered acetone in the drinking water and again in rats treated by oral gavage. Acetone-induced increases in relative kidney weight changes were observed in male and female rats used in the oral 13-week study. Acetone treatment caused increases in the relative liver weight in male and female rats that were not associated with histopathologic effects and the effects may have been associated with microsomal enzyme induction. Haematologic effects consistent with macrocytic anaemia were also noted in male rats along with hyperpigmentation in the spleen. The most notable findings in the mice were increased liver and decreased spleen weights. Overall, the no-observed-effect-levels in the drinking water study were 1% for male rats (900 mg/kg/d) and male mice (2258 mg/kg/d), 2% for female mice (5945 mg/kg/d), and 5% for female rats (3100 mg/kg/d). For developmental effects, a statistically significant reduction in foetal weight, and a slight, but statistically significant increase in the percent incidence of later resorptions were seen in mice at 15,665 mg/m<sup>3</sup> and in rats at 26,100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. The no-observable-effect level for developmental toxicity was determined to be 5220 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for both rats and mice. Teratogenic effects were not observed in rats and mice tested at 26,110 and 15,665 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, respectively. Lifetime dermal carcinogenicity studies in mice treated with up to 0.2 mL of acetone did not reveal any increase in organ tumor incidence relative to untreated control animals.</p> <p>The scientific literature contains many different studies that have measured either the neurobehavioural performance or neurophysiological response of humans exposed to acetone. Effect levels ranging from about 600 to greater than 2375 mg/m<sup>3</sup> have been reported. Neurobehavioral studies with acetone-exposed employees have recently shown that 8-hr exposures in excess of 2375 mg/m<sup>3</sup> were not associated with any dose-related changes in response time, vigilance, or digit span scores. Clinical case studies, controlled human volunteer studies, animal research, and occupational field evaluations all indicate that the NOAEL for this effect is 2375 mg/m<sup>3</sup> or greater.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>DIESEL</b></p>	<p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p><b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE</b></p>	<p>The chemicals in the Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides are generally similar in terms of physical and chemical properties, environmental fate and toxicity. Its low acute oral toxicity is well established across all subcategories by the available data and show no apparent organ specific toxicity, mutation, reproductive or developmental defects.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>DEA has low acute toxicity if ingested orally or applied on the skin. It can cause moderate skin irritation and severe eye irritation. It may affect sperm production, cause anaemia and damage the liver and kidney. It has not been shown to cause cancer in humans; though there is evidence that it may cause cancer in mice, and damage to the foetus at levels toxic to the mother.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance.</p>



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	<p>Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>Laboratory testing shows that the fatty acid amide, cocoamide DEA, causes occupational allergic contact dermatitis, and that allergy to this substance is becoming more common.</p> <p>Alkanolamides are manufactured by condensation of diethanolamine and the methyl ester of long chain fatty acids.</p> <p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>*Ethoquad C/12 SDS</p>
<b>HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT</b>	inhalation of the gas
<b>CARBON DIOXIDE</b>	- pulmonary effects IDLH: 50,000 ppm
<b>Wynn's Multi-Purpose Degreaser (Professional Formula) &amp; HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>KEROSENE &amp; DIESEL</b>	The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
<b>KEROSENE &amp; DIESEL</b>	Kerosene may produce varying ranges of skin irritation, and a reversible eye irritation (if eyes are washed). Skin may be cracked or flaky and/or leathery, with crusts and/or hair loss. It may worsen skin cancers. There may also be loss of weight, discharge from the nose, excessive tiredness, and wheezing. The individual may be pale. There may be increase in the weight of body organs. There was no evidence of harm to pregnancy.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	☹	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✓
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	☹
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	☹	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	☹
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	☹	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	☹

Legend: **X** – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
**✓** – Data required to make classification available  
**☹** – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
acetone	EC50	384	Crustacea	97.013mg/L	3
acetone	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	4
acetone	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	20.565mg/L	4
acetone	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	4
acetone	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.950mg/L	4
diesel	NOEC	3072	Fish	=1mg/L	1
coconut diethanolamide	EC50	48	Crustacea	2.25mg/L	1
coconut diethanolamide	NOEC	504	Crustacea	=0.07mg/L	1
coconut diethanolamide	EC0	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/L	1
coconut diethanolamide	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.2mg/L	1
coconut diethanolamide	LC50	96	Fish	2.52mg/L	1
hydrocarbon propellant	LC50	96	Fish	24.11mg/L	2

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hydrocarbon propellant	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8.57mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	LC50	96	Fish	24.11mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8.57mg/L	2
carbon dioxide	EC50	384	Crustacea	12.472mg/L	3
carbon dioxide	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	237.138mg/L	3
carbon dioxide	LC50	96	Fish	53.413mg/L	3

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
carbon dioxide	LOW	LOW

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)
diesel	LOW (BCF = 159)
carbon dioxide	LOW (LogKOW = 0.83)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)
carbon dioxide	HIGH (KOC = 1.498)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</b></li> </ul>
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Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**

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

## Wynn's Multi-Purpose Degreaser (Professional Formula)

## Land transport (UN)

<b>UN number</b>	1950
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class : 2.1 Subrisk : Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions : 63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381 Limited quantity : 1000ml

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

<b>UN number</b>	1950
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class : 2.1 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 10L
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions : A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802 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)

<b>UN number</b>	1950
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class : 2.1 IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number : F-D, S-U Special provisions : 63 190 277 327 344 959 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
HSR002517	Aerosols (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006

Continued...

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HSR002552 | Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2006

**KEROSENE(8008-20-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS(63231-51-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**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)

**DIESEL(68334-30-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE(68603-42-9) 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)

**HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT(68476-85-7.) 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)

**CARBON DIOXIDE(124-38-9) 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)

**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

Refer Group Standards for further information

**Tracking Requirements**

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	N (aromatic hydrocarbons)
Canada - NDSL	N (coconut diethanolamide; acetone; kerosene; aromatic hydrocarbons; carbon dioxide; hydrocarbon propellant; diesel)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (aromatic hydrocarbons)
Japan - ENCS	N (kerosene; aromatic hydrocarbons; diesel)
Korea - KECI	N (aromatic hydrocarbons)

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New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	N (aromatic hydrocarbons)
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory</i> <i>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**

**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
kerosene	8008-20-6, 8808-20-6
diesel	68334-30-5, 68512-90-3, 64742-81-0, 68476-30-2
coconut diethanolamide	68603-42-9, 61791-31-9, 71786-60-2
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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net](http://www.chemwatch.net)

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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