Wynn's Multi-Purpose Degreaser (Professional Formula)
ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **3**

Chemwatch: **5218-01**
Version No: **7.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: **03/09/2020**
Print Date: **29/03/2021**
S.GHS.NZL.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Wynn's Multi-Purpose Degreaser (Professional Formula)
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: 66911
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Degreaser. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Autoserv New Zealand Ltd**
Address	2/38 Trugood Drive East Tamaki, Auckland New Zealand
Telephone	+64 800 438 996
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	warehouse@autoserv.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE**
Emergency telephone numbers	**+64 800 700 112**
Other emergency telephone numbers	

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial 01

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]	Flammable Liquid Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1A, 6.1E (aspiration), 6.1E (oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.7B, 9.1C, 9.1D

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
H303	May be harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) General

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.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
8008-20-6	35-45	kerosene
63231-51-6	15-23	aromatic hydrocarbons
67-64-1	3-8	acetone
68334-30-5	1-5	diesel
68603-42-9	2-5	coconut diethanolamide
Not Available	5-10	emulsifier

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CAS No	%[weight]	Name
68476-85-7.	10-25	hydrocarbon propellant
124-38-9	0-2	carbon dioxide

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If aerosols come in contact with the eyes: ▸ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ 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	If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled: ▸ 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	▸ 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

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 (pO2 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 CO2

LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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	‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	‣ 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. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) 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	‣ 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	‣ 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	‣ 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	‣ Store below 38 deg. C. ‣ 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	‣ Aerosol dispenser. ‣ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid storage with oxidisers ‣ 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
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	kerosene	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	om-Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	acetone	Acetone	500 ppm / 1185 mg/m3	2375 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	bio-Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring.

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas)	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide	5000 ppm / 9000 mg/m3	54000 mg/m3 / 30000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
kerosene	Not Available	Not Available	4,800 mg/m3
acetone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
diesel	300 mg/m3	3,300 mg/m3	20,000 mg/m3
diesel	300 mg/m3	3,300 mg/m3	20,000 mg/m3
hydrocarbon propellant	65,000 ppm	2.30E+05 ppm	4.00E+05 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
kerosene	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
aromatic hydrocarbons	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	2,500 ppm	Not Available
diesel	Not Available	Not Available
coconut diethanolamide	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	2,000 ppm	Not Available
carbon dioxide	40,000 ppm	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
diesel	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
coconut diethanolamide	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

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.
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: ‣ 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	‣ 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** ‣ Overalls. ‣ Skin cleansing cream. ‣ Eyewash unit.

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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.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear liquid with aromatic solvent odour; mixes with water. Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under **PRESSURE**. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Agua= 1)**	0.74-0.79
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	>210
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-25.2	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>56	**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)	<24	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ 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	55554 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.

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Ingestion	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	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	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. 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	Not Available
kerosene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.3 mg/l4[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
aromatic hydrocarbons	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 3163 mg/kg[1]	
acetone	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >11.899 mg/kg[1]	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 44 mg/L4[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 2.785 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
diesel	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1800 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >1.7 mg/l4[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 uL/24h SEVERE
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
coconut diethanolamide	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 44 ppm4[2]	Not Available
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 2700 mg/kg[2]	
hydrocarbon propellant	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 658 mg/l4[2]	Not Available
carbon dioxide	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	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*	

KEROSENE	Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be

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	metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation. Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing shows inhaling petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Mutation-causing potential: Most studies involving gasoline have returned negative results regarding the potential to cause mutations, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants).
AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS	NOTE: Insufficient information to identify possible hazards, including the chronic health effects, of this particular substance.
ACETONE	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. 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.
DIESEL	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.
COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE	*Ethoquad C/12 SDS In a study of dermal application in mice, coconut oil diethanolamine condensate (coconut diethanolamide) increased the incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma and hepatocellular adenoma in males and females, and of hepatoblastoma in males. The incidence of renal tubule adenoma and carcinoma combined was also increased in males. In a study of dermal application in rats, no increase in tumour incidence was observed. Tumours of the kidney and hepatoblastoma are rare spontaneous neoplasms in experimental animals. The carcinogenic effects of the coconut oil diethanolamine condensate used in the cancer bioassay may be due to the levels of diethanolamine (18.2%) in the solutions tested. Mechanistic data are very weak to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of coconut oil diethanolamine condensate per se According to IARC: Coconut oil diethanolamine condensate is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) 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. Alkanolamides are manufactured by condensation of diethanolamine and the methyl ester of long chain fatty acids. 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. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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. 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. **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	inhalation of the gas
Wynn's Multi-Purpose Degreaser (Professional Formula) & COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE & HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
KEROSENE & DIESEL	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. 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.

Acute Toxicity	✔	**Carcinogenicity**	✔
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✔	**Reproductivity**	✘

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Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✘	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✘
Mutagenicity	✘	**Aspiration Hazard**	✔

Legend: ✘ *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✔ *– Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Wynn's Multi-Purpose Degreaser (Professional Formula)

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

kerosene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

aromatic hydrocarbons

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

acetone

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	13.303mg/L	4
NOEC(ECx)	12	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	6098.4mg/L	5
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.873-27.684mg/l	4

diesel

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50(ECx)	288	Algae or other aquatic plants	20mg/l	1

coconut diethanolamide

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48	Crustacea	2.25mg/l	1
NOEC(ECx)	504	Crustacea	0.07mg/l	1
LC50	96	Fish	2.52mg/l	1
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.2mg/l	1
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.2mg/l	1

hydrocarbon propellant

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
LC50	96	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2

carbon dioxide

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	35mg/l	1

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

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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

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ 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 hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.
The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN)

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; 381 Limited quantity: 1000ml

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Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable
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 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 203 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 150 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 203 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 75 kg Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y203 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 kg G

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: 1000 ml

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
kerosene	Not Available
aromatic hydrocarbons	Not Available
acetone	Not Available
diesel	Not Available
coconut diethanolamide	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available
carbon dioxide	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
kerosene	Not Available
aromatic hydrocarbons	Not Available
acetone	Not Available
diesel	Not Available
coconut diethanolamide	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available
carbon dioxide	Not Available

Continued...

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

kerosene is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	

aromatic hydrocarbons 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)

acetone is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data	

diesel 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)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	

coconut diethanolamide is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
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 - Classification Data
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	

hydrocarbon propellant is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

carbon dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data	

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
3.1A	20 L	20 L

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities

Continued...

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
3.1A, 4.1.2A, 4.1.3A, 4.1.3B, 4.1.3C, 4.2A, 4.3A, 5.1.1A, 5.2A	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	

Tracking Requirements

Subject to tracking according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017
- Refer to the regulation for more information

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (aromatic hydrocarbons)
Canada - NDSL	No (kerosene; aromatic hydrocarbons; acetone; diesel; coconut diethanolamide; hydrocarbon propellant; carbon dioxide)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (aromatic hydrocarbons)
Japan - ENCS	No (aromatic hydrocarbons)
Korea - KECI	No (aromatic hydrocarbons)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	No (aromatic hydrocarbons)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (aromatic hydrocarbons)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (aromatic hydrocarbons)
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	03/09/2020
Initial Date	19/07/2016

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
6.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
7.1.1.1	03/09/2020	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

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.

Continued...

end of SDS