

# **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

**Product name AEROCLEAN** 

**Synonyms** 1752584 - RACE SERIES AEROCLEAN 500G • 5070, 1020242 - AEROCLEAN 400G

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

**DEGREASER • DEGREASING AGENT** Uses

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name **CRC INDUSTRIES (NEW ZEALAND)** 

**Address** 10 Highbrook Dr, East Tamaki, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

Telephone +64 9 272 2700 +64 9 274 9696 Fax

customerservices@crc.co.nz **Email** 

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Website http://www.crc.co.nz

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

0800 764 766 **NZ Poisons Centre** 

**NZ** Emergency

**Services** 

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

## 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO NZ ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AUTHORITY CRITERIA

**Physical Hazards** 

Aerosols - Flammable: Category 2 Aerosols - Pressurised: Category 2

**Health Hazards** 

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**Environmental Hazards** 

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

2.2 GHS Label elements

**WARNING** Signal word

**Pictograms** 

**Hazard statements** 

AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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H223 Flammable aerosol.

H229 Pressurized container: may burst if heated.



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#### Prevention statements

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

### Response statements

None allocated.

#### Storage statements

P410 + P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C.

### **Disposal statements**

None allocated.

### 2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROMATIC (<0.1% W/W BENZENE)	64742-95-6	265-199-0	30 to 60%
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), MEDIUM ALIPHATIC	64742-88-7	265-191-7	30 to 60%
CARBON DIOXIDE	124-38-9	204-696-9	<10%

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to Eye

stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or

an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Skin

Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

For advice, contact the National Poisons Centre on 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) or +643 479 7248 or a Ingestion

doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.

First aid facilities Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

## 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

## 4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Flammable aerosol. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Aerosol may explode at temperatures exceeding 50°C. Eliminate all ignition sources, including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, pilot lights, mobile phones, etc when handling. Aerosol cans may explode above 50°C.

## 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

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#### 5.4 Hazchem code

2YE

- 2 Fine Water Spray.
- Y Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.
- E Evacuation of people in and around the immediate vicinity of the incident should be considered.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

#### 6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

## 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

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

Store in a cool (< 50°C), dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure aerosol containers/ cans are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for damaged/ leaking containers. Large storage areas should have appropriate fire protection systems.

## 7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## 8.1 Control parameters

## **Exposure standards**

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
Ingredient	Kelelelice	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Carbon dioxide	WES [NZ]	5000	9000	30000	54000

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### **Biological limits**

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

# 8.2 Exposure controls

### **Engineering controls**

Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated or confined areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

ChemAlert.

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**PPE** 

**Eye / Face** Wear splash-proof goggles. **Hands** Wear nitrile or neoprene gloves.

**Body** When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls.

Respiratory At high vapour levels, wear a Type A-Class P1 (organic vapour and particulate) / Organic vapour P100

respirator.



### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance CLEAR LIQUID (AEROSOL DISPENSED)

Odour HYDROCARBON ODOUR Flammability FLAMMABLE AEROSOL

Flash point 36°C Boiling point 104°C

Melting pointNOT AVAILABLEEvaporation rateNOT AVAILABLEpHNOT AVAILABLEVapour density> 1 (Air = 1)Relative density0.825Solubility (water)INSOLUBLE

Solubility (water)INSOLUEVapour pressure2 mm HgUpper explosion limit20.0 %Lower explosion limit2.0 %

Partition coefficient NOT AVAILABLE

Autoignition temperature 550°C

Decomposition temperatureNOT AVAILABLEViscosityNOT AVAILABLEExplosive propertiesNOT AVAILABLEOxidising propertiesNOT AVAILABLEOdour thresholdNOT AVAILABLE

9.2 Other information

% Volatiles 91 %

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

## 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

## 10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide), heat and ignition sources.

# 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

ChemAlert.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

product may have the potential to cause adverse health effects if intentionally misused (e.g. deliberately

inhaling contents).

Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROMATIC (<0.1% W/W BENZENE)	> 5000 mg/kg (OECD TG 401)	> 2000 mg/kg (OECD TG 402)	> 5610 mg/m3 (OECD TG 403)
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), MEDIUM ALIPHATIC	> 2000 mg/kg (rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (rabbit)	> 710 ppm (rat)

**Skin** Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, irritation, rash and dermatitis.

Eye Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation and redness.Sensitisation Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

MutagenicityNot classified as a mutagen.CarcinogenicityNot classified as a carcinogen.ReproductiveNot classified as a reproductive toxin.

STOT - single Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing and headache. High level exposure

**exposure** may result in nausea, dizziness and drowsiness.

STOT - repeated

exposure

Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure.

Aspiration Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form. However, if liquid component is ingested, aspiration into

the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## 12.1 Toxicity

No information provided.

# 12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No information provided.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

### 12.5 Other adverse effects

No information provided.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

# 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal For small amounts, absorb contents with sand or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Do not

puncture or incinerate aerosol cans. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).

**Legislation** Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD ACCORDING TO LAND TRANSPORT RULE: DANGEROUS GOODS 2005, IMDG AND IATA



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	LAND TRANSPORT (NZS 5433)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1950	1950	1950
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS
14.3 Transport hazard class	2.1	2.1	2.1
14.4 Packing Group	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.

## 14.5 Environmental hazards

No information provided.

## 14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code 2YE EmS F-D, S-U

# 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

## 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Approval code HSR002515 (2020)

**Group standard** Aerosols (Flammable) Group Standard 2020

Inventory listings AUSTRALIA: AllC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)

All components are listed on AlIC, or are exempt.

**NEW ZEALAND: NZIOC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)**All components are listed on the NZIoC inventory, or are exempt.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

## **Additional information**

AEROSOL CANS may explode at temperatures approaching 50°C.

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

### **HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:**

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.



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Abbreviations ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

CAS # Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds

CCID Chemical Classification and Information Database (HSNO)

CNS Central Nervous System

EC No. EC No - European Community Number

EMS Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous

Goods)

EPA Environmental Protection Authority [New Zealand]

GHS Globally Harmonized System

HSNO Hazardous Substances and New Organisms
IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

LC50 Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration

LD50 Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose

mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL Occupational Exposure Limit

pH relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly

alkaline).

ppm Parts Per Million

STEL Short-Term Exposure Limit

STOT-RE Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

TLV Threshold Limit Value TWA Time Weighted Average

### Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

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