



AutoChem™ Non-Flammable Brake & Parts Cleaner (Aerosol)

Chemtools Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 5589-90

Issue Date: 28/03/2023

Version No: 4.1

Print Date: 04/04/2023

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS/NZ.EN.E

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

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

Product Identifier

Product name	AutoChem™ Non-Flammable Brake & Parts Cleaner (Aerosol)
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
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	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Chemtools Pty Ltd	Chemtools Pty Ltd
Address	Unit 2, 14 - 16 Lee Holm Road St Marys NSW 2760 Australia	15/62 Factory Road Belfast Christchurch 8051 New Zealand
Telephone	1300 738 250, +61 2 9833 9766	+64 9 940 2745
Fax	+61 2 9623 3670	+61 2 9623 3670
Website	www.chemtools.com.au	www.chemtools.co.nz
Email	sales@chemtools.com.au	sales@chemtools.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre	National Poisons Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26	0800 764 766
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Aerosols Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 1B, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, Hazardous to the Ozone Layer Category 1

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Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
H229	Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H350	May cause cancer.
H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H420	Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere.

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.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

AutoChem™ Non-Flammable Brake & Parts Cleaner (Aerosol)

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
P502	Refer to manufacturer or supplier for information on recovery or recycling.

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

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification ^[1]	Aerosols Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
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	6.3A, 6.4A, 6.7A, 6.8A, 6.9A, 6.9B (narcotic effects), 9.1B, 6.1E (respiratory tract irritant)

Label elements

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Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

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Supplementary Phrases

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

Continued...

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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
106-94-5	>60	<u>1-bromopropane</u>
124-38-9	<5	<u>carbon dioxide</u>

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. ▶ DO NOT use solvents. ▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.
Inhalation	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove to fresh air. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <p>If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;

Continued...

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A: Emergency and Supportive Measures

- Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary
- Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV.
- Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours

B: Specific drugs and antidotes:

- There is no specific antidote

C: Decontamination

- Inhalation; remove victim from exposure, and give supplemental oxygen if available.
- Ingestion; (a) Prehospital: Administer activated charcoal, if available. **DO NOT** induce vomiting because of rapid absorption and the risk of abrupt onset CNS depression. (b) Hospital: Administer activated charcoal, although the efficacy of charcoal is unknown. Perform gastric lavage only if the ingestion was very large and recent (less than 30 minutes)

D: Enhanced elimination:

- There is no documented efficacy for diuresis, haemodialysis, haemoperfusion, or repeat-dose charcoal.

POISONING and DRUG OVERDOSE, Californian Poison Control System Ed. Kent R Olson; 3rd Edition

- Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary as material may increase myocardial irritability.
- No specific antidote.
- Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systematic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by an attending physician.
- If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control.
- Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach.
- Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE: Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire.

LARGE FIRE: Cool cylinder.

DO NOT direct water at source of leak or venting safety devices as icing may occur.

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
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<p>-----</p> <p>GENERAL</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves. ▸ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▸ DO NOT approach cylinders suspected to be hot. ▸ Cool fire exposed cylinders with water spray from a protected location. ▸ If safe to do so, remove cylinders from path of fire. <p>-----</p> <p>SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS:</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Excessive pressures may develop in a gas cylinder exposed in a fire; this may result in explosion. ▸ Cylinders with pressure relief devices may release their contents as a result of fire and the released gas may constitute a further source of hazard for the fire-fighter. ▸ Cylinders without pressure-relief valves have no provision for controlled release and are therefore more likely to explode if exposed to fire. <p>-----</p> <p>FIRE FIGHTING REQUIREMENTS:</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The need for proximity, entry and special protective clothing should be determined for each incident, by a competent fire-fighting safety professional.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Non combustible. ▸ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▸ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames. ▸ Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials. ▸ Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects. ▸ May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes. ▸ Decomposes on heating and may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

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Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:
carbon monoxide (CO)
Combustion products include:
carbon dioxide (CO₂)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Avoid breathing vapour and any contact with liquid or gas. Protective equipment including respirator should be used. ▸ DO NOT enter confined spaces where gas may have accumulated. ▸ Increase ventilation. ▸ Clear area of personnel. ▸ Stop leak only if safe to so do. ▸ Remove leaking cylinders to safe place. Release pressure under safe controlled conditions by opening valve. ▸ Do not exert excessive pressure on the valve; do not attempt to operate a damaged valve ▸ Orientate cylinder so that the leak is gas, not liquid, to minimise rate of leakage ▸ Keep area clear of personnel until gas has dispersed.
Major Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place. ▸ Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions ▸ Burn issuing gas at vent pipes. ▸ DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve. ▸ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves. ▸ Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses. ▸ Consider evacuation. ▸ Increase ventilation. ▸ No smoking or naked lights within area. ▸ Stop leak only if safe to so do. ▸ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour. ▸ DO NOT enter confined space where gas may have collected. ▸ Keep area clear until gas has dispersed.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▸ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▸ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▸ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▸ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. ▸ DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▸ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▸ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▸ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▸ Use good occupational work practice. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▸ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.

Continued...

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- ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

For major quantities:

- ▶ Consider storage in banded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams).
- ▶ Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.
 - Do NOT store halogenated aliphatics in areas containing alkali or alkaline earth metals such as powdered aluminum, zinc, or beryllium
- ▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities ▶ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers ▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Carbon dioxide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts violently with strong bases and alkali metals (especially their dusts) ▶ may ignite or explode when heated or in suspended chemically active metals (and their hydrides) such as aluminium, chromium, manganese, magnesium (above 775 C), titanium (above 550 C), uranium (above 750 C) or zirconium , diethylmagnesium ▶ is incompatible with water, acrolein, acrylaldehyde, amines, anhydrous ammonia, aziridine, metal acetylides (such as lithium acetylide), caesium monoxide (moist), lithium, potassium, sodium, sodium carbide, sodium-potassium alloy, sodium peroxide, titanium ▶ may build up static electricity when discharged at high flow rates from storage cylinders or fire extinguishers - this may produce sparks resulting in ignition of flammables or explosives. ▶ may decompose to toxic carbon monoxide and flammable oxygen when exposed to electrical discharges or very high temperatures ▶ Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances



X — Must not be stored together

O — May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide in coal mines	12500 ppm / 22500 mg/m3	54000 mg/m3 / 30000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide	5000 ppm / 9000 mg/m3	54000 mg/m3 / 30000 ppm	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
1-bromopropane	0.3 ppm	120 ppm	700 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
1-bromopropane	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
carbon dioxide	40,000 ppm	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
1-bromopropane	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	<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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area. Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a "glove-box". Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system. Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within. Open-vessel systems are prohibited. Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas). Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air. Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] Close fitting gas tight goggles
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When handling sealed and suitably insulated cylinders wear cloth or leather gloves. Insulated gloves: <p>NOTE: Insulated gloves should be loose fitting so that may be removed quickly if liquid is spilled upon them. Insulated gloves are not made to permit hands to be placed in the liquid; they provide only short-term protection from accidental contact with the liquid.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below

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Other protection

- ▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent]
- ▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent]
- ▶ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely.
- ▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.
- ▶ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.
 - Halogen-selective detectors use a specialized sensor that allows the monitor to detect compounds containing fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine with-out interference from other species. These detectors are typically easy to use, feature higher sensitivity than the nonselective detectors (detection limits are typically <5 ppm when used as an area monitor and <1.4 gm/yr [<0.05 oz/yr] when used as a leak pinpointer).
 - Compound-Specific Detectors are typically capable of detecting the presence of a single compound without interference from other compounds.

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ Skin cleansing cream.
- ▶ Eyewash unit.
- ▶ Do not spray on hot surfaces.

Respiratory protection

Full face respirator with supplied air.

- ▶ Positive pressure, full face, air-supplied breathing apparatus should be used for work in enclosed spaces if a leak is suspected or the primary containment is to be opened (e.g. for a cylinder change)
- ▶ Air-supplied breathing apparatus is required where release of gas from primary containment is either suspected or demonstrated.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Liquid aerosol with a characteristic odour; partially mixes with water. Clear		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Characteristic	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

Continued...

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SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p>
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.</p> <p>Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	<p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.</p>
Chronic	<p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</p> <p>There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information.</p> <p>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.</p> <p>Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.</p> <p>Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.</p> <p>Chronic poisoning from ionic bromides has historically resulted from medical use of bromides but not from exposure in the environment or workplace. In the absence of other signs of poisoning, there may be depression, hallucinations and schizophrenia-like psychosis. Bromides may also cause sedation, irritability, agitation, delirium, memory loss, confusion, disorientation, forgetfulness, inability to speak, difficulty speaking, weakness, fatigue, a spinning sensation, stupor, coma, decreased appetite, nausea, vomiting, an acne-like rash on the face (bronchoderma), legs and trunk, swelling of the bronchi and a profuse discharge from the nostrils. There may also be inco-ordination and very brisk reflexes. Correlation of nervous system symptoms with blood levels of bromide is inexact. Current day usage of bromides is generally limited to antihistamines such as brompheniramine, which is a covalent compound; ionic compounds are no longer regularly used due to their toxicity.</p> <p>In test animals, brominated vegetable oils (BVOs), historically used as emulsifiers in certain soda-based soft drinks, produced damage to the heart and kidneys in addition to increasing fat deposits in these organs. In extreme cases, BVOs caused testicular damage, stunted growth and produced lethargy and fatigue.</p> <p>Brominism (chronic bromine poisoning) produces slurred speech, apathy, headache, decreased memory, anorexia and drowsiness, psychosis resembling paranoid schizophrenia, and personality changes.</p> <p>Several cases of foetal abnormalities have been described in mothers who took large doses of bromides during pregnancy.</p> <p>Reproductive effects caused by bromide (which crosses the placenta) include central nervous system depression, brominism, and bronchoderma (an acne-like rash) in the newborn.</p> <p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p>

Continued...

AutoChem™ Non-Flammable Brake & Parts Cleaner (Aerosol)

AutoChem™ Non-Flammable Brake & Parts Cleaner (Aerosol)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
1-bromopropane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 35 mg/L4h ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	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		

1-BROMOPROPANE	<p>Inhalation (rat) LC50: 253000 mg/m³/30m * * [Albemarle] 1-Bromopropane is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in experimental animals. These studies found that exposure to 1-bromopropane caused tumors at several tissue sites in rats and mice. 1-Bromopropane, either directly or via reactive metabolites, causes molecular alterations that typically are associated with carcinogenesis, including genotoxicity, oxidative stress, and glutathione depletion. These alterations, observed mainly in vitro and in toxicity studies in rodents, are relevant to possible mechanisms of human carcinogenicity and support the relevance of the cancer studies in experimental animals to cancer in humans.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. 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. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>Disinfection byproducts (DBPs) are formed when disinfectants such as chlorine, chloramines and ozone react with organic and inorganic matter in water. Animal studies have shown that some DBPs cause cancer. To date, several hundred DBPs have been identified.</p> <p>Numerous haloalkanes and haloalkenes have been tested for cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities. In general, the potential to cause genetic toxicity is dependent on the nature, number and position of halogen(s) and the size of the molecule. Haloalkenes are of concern because of the potential to generate genetically toxic intermediates after epoxidation. The concern for haloalkenes may be diminished if the double bond is internal or sterically hindered.</p> <p>The cancer concern levels of the 14 haloalkanes and haloalkenes, have been rated, based on available screening cancer bioassays and data on genetic toxicity. Some individuals may be genetically more susceptible to brominated THMs than others. Six, two and one haloalkanes/haloalkenes have been given low-moderate, marginal and low concern, respectively.</p> <p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.</p>

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

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

AutoChem™ Non-Flammable Brake & Parts Cleaner (Aerosol)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

AutoChem™ Non-Flammable Brake & Parts Cleaner (Aerosol)

1-bromopropane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	~18mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>260mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	~23mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.93mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~50mg/l	2
carbon dioxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	35mg/l	1
Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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					

On the basis of the available evidence concerning properties and predicted or observed environmental fate and behavior, the material may present a danger to the structure and/ or functioning of the stratospheric ozone layer.

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

For Bromide:

Environmental Fate: Bromide ions may be introduced to the environment after the breakdown of various salts and complexes or after the degradation of organic compounds that contain carbon bonded to bromine. Bromides may also affect the growth of micro-organisms and have been used for this purpose in industry.

Bromides in drinking water are occasionally subject to disinfection processes involving ozone or chlorine. Bromide may be oxidized to produce hypobromous acid which in turn may react with natural organic matter to form brominated compounds. Bromates may also be formed following ozonation or chlorination if pH is relatively high.

Atmospheric Fate: Hydrogen bromide (HBr) and bromine nitrate (BrONO₂), are much more easily broken up by sunlight causing bromine to be from 10 to 100 times more effective than chlorine at destroying ozone. From 30-60% of bromocarbons released to the atmosphere are man-made (methyl bromide fumigants and halon fire extinguishers) and both compounds are restricted by international agreement.

Ecotoxicity: Bromates may be animal carcinogens. Although not a significant toxin in mammalian or avian systems it is highly toxic to rainbow trout and Daphnia magna. On the average, sodium bromide is highly toxic to bluegill, rainbow trout, sheephead minnow, water fleas and mysid shrimp. Bromides have a negative effect on the growth and development of oyster species.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
1-bromopropane	LOW	LOW
carbon dioxide	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
1-bromopropane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.1)
carbon dioxide	LOW (LogKOW = 0.83)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
1-bromopropane	LOW (KOC = 43.79)
carbon dioxide	HIGH (KOC = 1.498)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. Allow small quantities to evaporate. DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.
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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.



Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance.

Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

A person must not dispose of a hazardous substance that is or contains halogenated organic compounds by incineration below 850°C.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG)

UN number or ID number	1950		
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS		
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	2.2	
	Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable	
Packing group	Not Applicable		
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous		
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381	
	Limited quantity	1000ml	

Land transport (UN)

UN number or ID number	1950		
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS		
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	2.2	
	Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable	
Packing group	Not Applicable		
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous		
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381	
	Limited quantity	1000ml	

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950		
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, non-flammable		
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.2	
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	
	ERG Code	2L	

Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A98 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	2.2
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
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
1-bromopropane	Not Available
carbon dioxide	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
1-bromopropane	Not Available
carbon dioxide	Not Available

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
HSR002531	Cleaning Products Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

1-bromopropane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

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)

carbon dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List - Controlled Medication	
FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (EPSL)	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 Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Hazardous Substance Location

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

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Certified Handler

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

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
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (1-bromopropane; carbon dioxide)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	28/03/2023
Initial Date	22/03/2023

AutoChem™ Non-Flammable Brake & Parts Cleaner (Aerosol)**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.