



SAFETY DATA SHEET (Aerosol) Jelsol

According to the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practise, 2021.

SECTION 1: Identification: Product identifier and chemical identity

Product identifier

Product name (Aerosol) Jelsol

Product No. A44-7

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

Application Car maintenance product. Adhesive and graffiti remover

Uses advised against For professional use only. This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Identified uses above.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Autosmart Australia
11 Darrambal Close
Rathmines
NSW 2283
Australia
www.autosmartaustralia.com.au
Tel: 02 49 75 14 88 (Mon to Fri, 08:00 - 16:00 AEST) (General Information. Transport Information. Mild Medical Information)
autosmart@autosmartaustralia.com.au

Contact Person Mr. Russell Butler

Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone NCEC - For Chemical Emergency Support ONLY (spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident), Call NCEC at 18000 74234 (toll free 24Hrs) - when calling please quote "AUTOSMART 29003-NCEC"
Local number +61 2 8 014 4558
General Information. Transport Information. Mild medical Information:-
Tel: 02 49 75 14 88 (Mon to Fri, 08:00 - 16:00 AEST)

National emergency telephone number Poison Information Hotline: 13 11 26

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Physical hazards Flam. Gas 1 - H220 Aerosol 1 - H222, H229 Press. Gas, Liquefied - H280 Flam. Liq. 3 - H226

Health hazards Acute Tox. 4 - H312 Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315

Environmental hazards Not Classified

Label elements

(Aerosol) Jelsol**Hazard pictograms****Signal word**

DANGER

Hazard statements

H220 Extremely flammable gas.
 H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.
 H229 Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
 H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
 H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
 H312+H332 Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled.
 H315 Causes skin irritation.

Precautionary statements

P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. - No smoking.
 P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
 P251 Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
 P261 Avoid breathing vapour/ spray.
 P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
 P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.

Supplemental label information

For professional users only.
 AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Contains

XYLENE, METHANOL

Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic) or vPvB (very persistent and very bioaccumulative).

SECTION 3: Composition and information on ingredients**Mixtures**

XYLENE	30<60%
CAS number: 1330-20-7	
Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.	
Classification	
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226	
Acute Tox. 4 - H312	
Acute Tox. 4 - H332	
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315	
PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS	20<30%
CAS number: 68476-85-7	
Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.	
Classification	
Flam. Gas 1 - H220	
Press. Gas, Liquefied - H280	

(Aerosol) Jelsol

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	10<15%
CAS number: 64742-48-9	
Classification	
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226	
STOT SE 3 - H336	
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304	
METHANOL	0.2<0.5%
CAS number: 67-56-1	
Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.	
Classification	
Flam. Liq. 2 - H225	
Acute Tox. 3 - H301	
Acute Tox. 3 - H311	
Acute Tox. 3 - H331	
STOT SE 1 - H370	

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General information	Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.
Inhalation	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Remove any dentures. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt.
Skin Contact	It is important to remove the substance from the skin immediately. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Remove contamination with soap and water or recognised skin cleansing agent. Get medical attention.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.
Protection of first aiders	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

(Aerosol) Jelsol

General information	See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Exhaustion and weakness.
Ingestion	Due to the physical nature of this product, it is unlikely that ingestion will occur.
Skin contact	Redness. Irritating to skin.
Eye contact	May be slightly irritating to eyes. May cause discomfort.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media The product is flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. If aerosol cans are ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. This product is toxic.

Hazardous combustion products Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours.

Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.

Special protective equipment for firefighters Wear chemical protective suit. Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to Australia/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 4967 (for clothing) AS/NZS 1801 (for helmets), AS/NZS 4821 (for protective boots), AS/NZS 1801 (for protective gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Evacuate area. Risk of explosion. Provide adequate ventilation. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

(Aerosol) Jelsol

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions

Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Large Spillages: Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up

Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Provide adequate ventilation. Approach the spillage from upwind. Under normal conditions of handling and storage, spillages from aerosol containers are unlikely. If aerosol cans are ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. Small Spillages: Wipe up with an absorbent cloth and dispose of waste safely. Large Spillages: If the product is soluble in water, dilute the spillage with water and mop it up. Alternatively, or if it is not water-soluble, absorb the spillage with an inert, dry material and place it in a suitable waste disposal container. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections

For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage, including how the chemical may be safely used

Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions

Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Avoid exposing aerosol containers to high temperatures or direct sunlight. The product is flammable. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Do not reuse empty containers. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Spray will evaporate and cool rapidly and may cause frostbite or cold burns if in contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapours and spray/mists.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions

Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store in accordance with local regulations. Keep away from oxidising materials, heat and flames. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Protect from sunlight. Do not store near heat sources or expose to high temperatures. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/ 122 °F. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.

Storage class

Chemical storage.

Specific end use(s)

(Aerosol) Jelsol

Specific end use(s) The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

XYLENE

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): NOHSC 80 ppm 350 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): NOHSC 150 ppm 655 mg/m³

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 1000 ppm 1800 mg/m³

METHANOL

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): NOHSC 200 ppm 262 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): NOHSC 250 ppm 328 mg/m³

NOHSC = The National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (CAS: 64742-48-9)

Ingredient comments No exposure limits known for ingredient(s).

Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure.

Eye/face protection

Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337. Unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection is required, the following protection should be worn: Tight-fitting safety glasses.

(Aerosol) Jelsol

Hand protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. The breakthrough time for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended. The choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, and the conditions of work and use. When used with mixtures, the protection time of gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Gloves made from the following material may provide suitable chemical protection: Nitrile rubber. Thickness: >0.2mm The selected gloves should have a breakthrough time of at least 0.5 hours. Glove thickness is not necessarily a good measure of glove resistance as the permeation rate will depend on the exact glove composition. Repeated exposure to chemicals will degrade the ability of the glove to provide resistance to chemicals. Specific work environments and material handling practices may vary, therefore safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Use thin cotton gloves inside natural rubber gloves if there is an allergy risk to natural rubber.

Other skin and body protection

Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.

Hygiene measures

Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Preventive industrial medical examinations should be carried out. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and complies with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716.

Environmental exposure controls

Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Aerosol. Slightly viscous liquid.
Colour	Brown.
Odour	Solvent.
Odour threshold	Not available.
pH	Not applicable.
Melting point	Not determined.
Initial boiling point and range	-40 ~ -2°C @ 1013 hPa

(Aerosol) Jelsol

Flash point	-60°C Closed cup.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability Limit - Lower(%)	Lower flammable/explosive limit: 1.4 % Upper flammable/explosive limit: 10.9 %
Vapour pressure	590 - 1760 kPa @ °C
Vapour density	~ 1.5 @ 15°C
Relative density	~ 0.510 @ 15°C
Solubility(ies)	Soluble in the following materials: Organic solvents. Insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient	log Pow: 2.3 - 2.8
Auto-ignition temperature	365°C
Decomposition Temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not determined.
Oxidising properties	Not applicable.
Comments	Information declared as "Not available" or "Not applicable" is not considered to be relevant to the implementation of the proper control measures. Information given is applicable to the major ingredient.
Volatile organic compound	This product contains a maximum VOC content of 721 g/litre.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See the other subsections of this section for further details.
Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	The following materials may react strongly with the product: Oxidising agents.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid exposing aerosol containers to high temperatures or direct sunlight. Pressurised container: may burst if heated
Materials to avoid	No specific material or group of materials is likely to react with the product to produce a hazardous situation.
Hazardous decomposition products	Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information**Information on toxicological effects****Acute toxicity - oral**

Notes (oral LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

ATE oral (mg/kg) 64,834.02

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) Acute Tox. 4 - H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 1,881.88

(Aerosol) Jelsol**Acute toxicity - inhalation****Notes (inhalation LC₅₀)** Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Harmful if inhaled.**ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)** 648.34**ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l)** 2.58**Skin corrosion/irritation****Skin corrosion/irritation** Irritating to skin.**Serious eye damage/irritation****Serious eye damage/irritation** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.**Respiratory sensitisation****Respiratory sensitisation** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.**Skin sensitisation****Skin sensitisation** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.**Germ cell mutagenicity****Genotoxicity - in vitro** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.**Carcinogenicity****Carcinogenicity** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.**IARC carcinogenicity**

Contains a substance which may be potentially carcinogenic. IARC Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Reproductive toxicity**Reproductive toxicity - fertility** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.**Reproductive toxicity - development** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.**Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure****STOT - single exposure** Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure.**Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure****STOT - repeated exposure** Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.**Aspiration hazard****Aspiration hazard** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.**General information**

The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

Inhalation

A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Exhaustion and weakness.

Ingestion

Due to the physical nature of this product, it is unlikely that ingestion will occur.

Skin Contact

Redness. Irritating to skin.

Eye contact

May be slightly irritating to eyes. May cause discomfort.

Acute and chronic health hazards

Because of the product's quantity and composition, the health hazard is regarded as low.

Route of exposure

Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact

(Aerosol) Jelsol

Target Organs No specific target organs known.

Medical considerations Skin disorders and allergies.

Toxicological information on ingredients.**XYLENE****Acute toxicity - oral**

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 4,300.0

Species Rat

Notes (oral LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 2,000.0

Species Rabbit

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) Acute Tox. 4 - H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 1,100.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Harmful if inhaled.

ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l) 1.5

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Irritating.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Genotoxicity - in vivo Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

IARC carcinogenicity IARC Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

(Aerosol) Jelsol

Reproductive toxicity - development Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.

Target organs Respiratory system, lungs

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

General information The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

Inhalation A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Exhaustion and weakness.

Ingestion May cause irritation.

Skin Contact Redness. Irritating to skin.

Eye contact No specific symptoms known.

Route of exposure Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact

Target Organs No specific target organs known.

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Human skin model test Scientifically unjustified.

Extreme pH Scientifically unjustified.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vivo This substance has no evidence of mutagenic properties.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility Does not contain any substances known to be toxic to reproduction.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure.

Target organs Central nervous system

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.

Target organs Central nervous system

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

(Aerosol) Jelsol

General information	Prolonged and repeated contact with solvents over a long period may lead to permanent health problems.
Inhalation	Vapours may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea. Vapour may affect central nervous system. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Intoxication. May cause discomfort. Vapour may irritate respiratory system/lungs.
Ingestion	May cause stomach pain or vomiting. Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach. May cause discomfort if swallowed. No harmful effects expected from quantities likely to be ingested by accident.
Skin Contact	May cause defatting of the skin but is not an irritant.
Eye contact	Vapour or spray in the eyes may cause irritation and smarting.
Acute and chronic health hazards	Because of the product's quantity and composition, the health hazard is regarded as low.
Route of exposure	Inhalation Ingestion. Skin and/or eye contact

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy**Acute toxicity - oral**

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 5,000.0

Species Rat

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 5,000.0

Species Rabbit

METHANOL**Acute toxicity - oral**

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 1,130.0

Species Human

ATE oral (mg/kg) 300.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 15,800.0

Species Rabbit

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 300.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Acute toxicity inhalation (LC₅₀ vapours mg/l) 128.2

Species Rat

(Aerosol) Jelsol

ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) 3.0

ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l) 0.5

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Not irritating.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Guinea pig: Not sensitising.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Not sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro : Negative. This substance has no evidence of mutagenic properties.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility - NOAEC 1.33 , , Rat Conclusive data but not sufficient for classification.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure LOAEL 2000 mg/kg, Oral, Rat

Target organs Eyes

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure NOAEC 0.13 mg/l/6hr/day, Inhalation, Rat

Target organs Heart and cardiovascular system Brain Liver Eyes

Inhalation Toxic by inhalation. The product contains organic solvents. Overexposure may depress the central nervous system, causing dizziness and intoxication.

Ingestion Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects if swallowed. Swallowing concentrated chemical may cause severe internal injury. May cause nausea, headache, dizziness and intoxication. May cause unconsciousness, blindness and possibly death.

Skin Contact Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure in contact with skin. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Eye contact Severe irritation, burning and tearing. A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Corneal damage.

Route of exposure Inhalation Ingestion. Skin and/or eye contact

Target Organs Central nervous system Eyes Gastro-intestinal tract Skin

SECTION 12: Ecological information

(Aerosol) Jelsol

Ecotoxicity Not regarded as dangerous for the environment. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

Ecological information on ingredients.**XYLENE**

Ecotoxicity The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS

Ecotoxicity The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Ecotoxicity The product is not expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms.

METHANOL

Ecotoxicity Not regarded as dangerous for the environment.

Toxicity Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish Not determined.

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates Not determined.

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants Not determined.

Acute toxicity - microorganisms Not determined.

Acute toxicity - terrestrial Not determined.

Ecological information on ingredients.**XYLENE****Acute aquatic toxicity**

Acute toxicity - fish LC50, 96 hours: 4.2 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates EC₅₀, 48 hours: > 2.93 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage NOEC, : 3.3 mg/l, Menidia peninsulae (Tidewater silverside)

Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates NOEC, : 6.8 mg/l, Daphnia magna

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS**Acute aquatic toxicity**

Acute toxicity - fish Not determined.

(Aerosol) Jelsol

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	Not determined.
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	Not determined.
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	Not determined.
Acute toxicity - terrestrial	Not determined.

METHANOL**Acute aquatic toxicity**

Acute toxicity - fish	LC50, 48 hours: > 10000 mg/l, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC ₅₀ , 48 hours: > 1000 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 22000 mg/l, Selenastrum capricornutum

Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability The product is more than 80% biodegradable. Volatile substances are degraded in the atmosphere within a few days. The product contains inorganic substances which are not biodegradable.

Ecological information on ingredients.**XYLENE**

Persistence and degradability	Volatile substances are degraded in the atmosphere within a few days.
--------------------------------------	---

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS

Persistence and degradability	Volatile substances are degraded in the atmosphere within a few days.
--------------------------------------	---

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Persistence and degradability	Volatile substances are degraded in the atmosphere within a few days.
--------------------------------------	---

METHANOL

Persistence and degradability	The product is readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation	Degradation (%) - 82.7: 5 days

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative Potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Partition coefficient log Pow: 2.3 - 2.8

Ecological information on ingredients.

(Aerosol) Jelsol**XYLENE**

Bioaccumulative Potential The product contains potentially bioaccumulating substances.

Partition coefficient log Pow: ~ 3.12

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS

Bioaccumulative Potential Bioaccumulation is unlikely to be significant because of the low water-solubility of this product.

Partition coefficient log Pow: ~ 2.3 - 2.8

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Bioaccumulative Potential The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

METHANOL

Bioaccumulative Potential The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

Partition coefficient : ~ 0.77

Mobility in soil

Mobility The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

Ecological information on ingredients.**XYLENE**

Mobility The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS

Mobility The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Mobility The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

METHANOL

Mobility The product is soluble in water. The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

Adsorption/desorption coefficient Not available.

Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects None known.

Ecological information on ingredients.**PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS**

(Aerosol) Jelsol

Other adverse effects None known.

METHANOL

Other adverse effects The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which have a photochemical ozone creation potential.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods****General information**

The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.

Disposal methods

Do not empty into drains. Empty containers must not be punctured or incinerated because of the risk of an explosion. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents.

SECTION 14: Transport information**UN number**

UN No. (ADG) 1950

UN No. (IMDG) 1950

UN No. (ICAO) 1950

UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADG) AEROSOLS

Proper shipping name (IMDG) AEROSOLS

Proper shipping name (ICAO) AEROSOLS

Transport hazard class(es)

ADG class 2.1

ADG classification code 5F

ADG label 2.1

IMDG class 2.1

ICAO class/division 2.1

Transport labels**Packing group**

(Aerosol) Jelsol

ADG packing group None

IMDG packing group None

ICAO packing group None

Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

Special precautions for user

EmS F-D, S-U

Transport in bulk according to Not applicable.

Annex II of MARPOL 73/78

and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Schedule (SUSMP) Schedule 5. Caution.

Inventories**EU - EINECS/ELINCS**

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

Australia - AIC

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

SECTION 16: Any other relevant information

Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet ADG: Australian dangerous goods code

IATA: International air transport association.

ICAO: Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air.

IMDG: International maritime dangerous goods.

CAS: Chemical abstracts service.

ATE: Acute toxicity estimate.

LC₅₀: Lethal concentration to 50 % of a test population.

LD₅₀: Lethal dose to 50% of a test population (median lethal dose).

EC₅₀: 50% of maximal effective concentration.

PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substance.

vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative.

Classification abbreviations and acronyms

Aerosol = Aerosol

Acute Tox. = Acute toxicity

Skin Irrit. = Skin irritation

General information

This product has been manufactured under ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 Quality and Environmental Management Systems.

(Aerosol) Jelsol

Training advice	Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Only trained personnel should use this material.
Revision comments	NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision.
Issued by	Prepared by Autosmart International Ltd, Lynn Lane, Shenstone, Lichfield, Staffordshire, WS14 0DH, Great Britain. www.autosmartinternational.com rbutler@autosmart.co.uk Tel +44 (0)1543 481616
Revision date	12/06/2026
Revision	14
Supersedes date	17/05/2021
SDS No.	10459
SDS status	Approved.
Hazard statements in full	H220 Extremely flammable gas. H222 Extremely flammable aerosol. H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H229 Pressurised container: may burst if heated. H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. H301 Toxic if swallowed. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H311 Toxic in contact with skin. H312 Harmful in contact with skin. H312+H332 Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled. H315 Causes skin irritation. H331 Toxic if inhaled. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H370 Causes damage to organs .

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.