SAFETY DATA SHEET
(Aerosol) Battery Terminal Protector

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) Battery Terminal Protector

Product No. A200-8

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

Application Car maintenance product.

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

Manufacturer
Autosmart International Ltd..
Lynn Lane
Shenstone, nr Lichfield
Staffordshire WS14 0DH
Great Britain
www.autosmartinternational.com
Tel: +44 (0) 1543 481616 (09:00 - 17:00)
Fax: +44 (0) 1543 481549 (09:00 - 17:00)
info@autosmartinternational.com

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

(Aerosol) Battery Terminal Protector

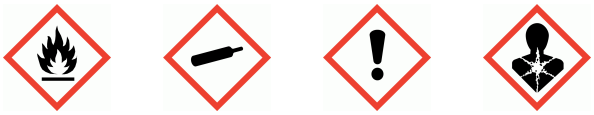
Physical hazards Aerosol 1 - H222, H229 Press. Gas, Compressed - H280

Health hazards Eye Irrit. 2A - H319 STOT SE 3 - H336 STOT RE 2 - H373

Environmental hazards Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word DANGER

Hazard statements
H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229 Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements
P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P261 Avoid breathing vapour/ spray.
P251 Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P280 Wear protective gloves.
P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
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 ETHYL ACETATE, NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY; LOW BOILING POINT HYD, Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph., Isopropyl alcohol

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

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS **30<60%**

CAS number: 68476-85-7

Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.

Classification
Flam. Gas 1 - H220
Press. Gas, Liquefied - H280

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ETHYL ACETATE **20<30%**

CAS number: 141-78-6

Classification
Flam. Liq. 2 - H225
Eye Irrit. 2A - H319
STOT SE 3 - H336

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY; LOW BOILING POINT HYD **3<5%**

CAS number: 64742-82-1

Classification
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226
STOT SE 3 - H336
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304
Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

Obsolete - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph. **3<5%**

CAS number: 64742-88-7

Classification
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226
STOT SE 3 - H336
STOT RE 1 - H372
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304
Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

Isopropyl alcohol **2<3%**

CAS number: 67-63-0

Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.

Classification
Flam. Liq. 2 - H225
Eye Irrit. 2A - H319
STOT SE 3 - H336

XYLENE **1.5<1.75%**

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

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ETHYLBENZENE	**0.2<0.5%**
CAS number: 100-41-4	
Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.	
Classification Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 Acute Tox. 4 - H332	

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 Rinse with water.

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

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. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic effect.

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

Skin contact Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Eye contact Irritating to eyes.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

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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. If aerosol cans are ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant.

Hazardous combustion products Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful 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. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. 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 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 inhalation of dust and vapours. Use suitable respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate.

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. Do not allow material to enter confined spaces, due to the risk of explosion. Approach the spillage from upwind. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Dangerous for the environment. Do not empty into drains. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

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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. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. 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 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 Miscellaneous hazardous material storage.

Specific end use(s)

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

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS

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

ETHYL ACETATE

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 200 ppm 720 mg/m³
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): 400 ppm 1440 mg/m³

Isopropyl alcohol

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 400 ppm 983 mg/m³
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): 500 ppm 1230 mg/m³

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

ETHYLBENZENE

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Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): NOHSC 100 ppm 434 mg/m³
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): NOHSC 125 ppm 543 mg/m³
NOHSC = The National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.

Obsolete - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph. (CAS: 64742-88-7)

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. Wear tight-fitting, chemical splash goggles or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

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.

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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. Clear liquid.
Colour	Colourless.
Odour	Characteristic. Pleasant, agreeable.
Odour threshold	Not available.
pH	Not applicable.
Melting point	Not determined.
Initial boiling point and range	-40 ~ -2°C @ 1013 hPa
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 564 g/l.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

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Reactivity	There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.
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: Harmful gases or vapours.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD_{50})	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD_{50})	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	73,333.33

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC_{50})	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l)	100.0

Skin corrosion/irritation

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

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye irritation.

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/a group of substances which may cause cancer. 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.

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

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure	STOT SE 3 - H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
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.

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. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic effect.
Ingestion	Due to the physical nature of this product, it is unlikely that ingestion will occur.
Skin Contact	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Eye contact	Irritating to eyes.
Route of exposure	Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact
Target Organs	Central nervous system

Toxicological information on ingredients.

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.

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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

Obsolete - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.

Other health effects	There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.
Acute toxicity - oral	
Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	5,050.0
Species	Rat
Acute toxicity - dermal	
Acute toxicity dermal (LD_{50} mg/kg)	4.0
Species	Rabbit

Isopropyl alcohol

Acute toxicity - oral	
Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	5,840.0
Species	Rat
Notes (oral LD_{50})	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Acute toxicity - dermal	
Acute toxicity dermal (LD_{50} mg/kg)	16.4
Species	Rabbit
Notes (dermal LD_{50})	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Acute toxicity - inhalation	
Notes (inhalation LC_{50})	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Skin corrosion/irritation	

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

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye irritation.

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	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	STOT SE 3 - H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
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.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.

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. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic effect.
Ingestion	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Confusion, agitation and/or excitation. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: May cause nausea, headache, dizziness and intoxication. Unconsciousness.
Skin Contact	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Temporary irritation. Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin.
Eye contact	Irritating to eyes.
Route of exposure	Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact

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Target Organs	Central nervous system

XYLENE

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	4,300.0
Species	Rat
Notes (oral LD_{50})	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD_{50} mg/kg)	2,000.0
Species	Rabbit
Notes (dermal LD_{50})	Acute Tox. 4 - H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	1,100.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC_{50})	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.
Reproductive toxicity - development	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

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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.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecological information on ingredients.

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.

Obsolete - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.

Ecotoxicity Dangerous for the environment. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Isopropyl alcohol

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

XYLENE

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

Toxicity Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Ecological information on ingredients.

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish Not determined.

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

Isopropyl alcohol

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

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	LC50, 96 hours: ~ 9640 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, >: > 1000 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC_{50}, 72 hours: > 1000 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	EC_{50}, >: > 1000 mg/l, Activated sludge

XYLENE

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	LC50, 96 hours: 4.2 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 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

Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability The degradability of the product is not known.

Ecological information on ingredients.

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS

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

Obsolete - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.

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

Isopropyl alcohol

(Aerosol) Battery Terminal Protector

Persistence and degradability	The product is readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation	Degradation (%) - 95: 21 days
Biological oxygen demand	~ 1171 g O_2/g substance
Chemical oxygen demand	~ 2294 g O_2/g substance

XYLENE

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative Potential	No data available on bioaccumulation.
Partition coefficient	log Pow: 2.3 - 2.8

Ecological information on ingredients.

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

Obsolete - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.

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

Isopropyl alcohol

Bioaccumulative Potential	No data available on bioaccumulation.
Partition coefficient	log Pow: 0.05

XYLENE

Bioaccumulative Potential	The product contains potentially bioaccumulating substances.
Partition coefficient	log Pow: ~ 3.12

Mobility in soil

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

Ecological information on ingredients.

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS

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

Obsolete - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.

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Mobility	The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces. The product has poor water-solubility.

Isopropyl alcohol

Mobility	The product is water-soluble and may spread in water systems. Volatile liquid. The product contains organic solvents which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.
Adsorption/desorption coefficient	Water - Koc: ~ 1.1 @ °C
Henry's law constant	0.00000338 atm m3/mol @ 25°C

XYLENE

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

Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects None known.

Ecological information on ingredients.

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS

Other adverse effects None known.

Isopropyl alcohol

Other adverse effects None known.

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 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. Waste packaging should be collected for reuse or recycling. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

SECTION 14: Transport information

General For limited quantity packaging/limited load information, consult the relevant modal documentation using the data shown in this section.

UN number

UN No. (ADG) 1950

UN No. (IMDG) 1950

(Aerosol) Battery Terminal Protector

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

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 Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Schedule (SUSMP)	Schedule 5. Caution.

Inventories

Australia - AIIC
All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

SECTION 16: Any other relevant information

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

(Aerosol) Battery Terminal Protector

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.
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Revision date	12/05/2021
Revision	6
Supersedes date	14/10/2020
SDS No.	20991
SDS status	Approved.
Hazard statements in full	H220 Extremely flammable gas. 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. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H312 Harmful in contact with skin. H315 Causes skin irritation. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.