SAFETY DATA SHEET
Hybrid Ceramic
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 Hybrid Ceramic

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

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. Liq. 2 - H225

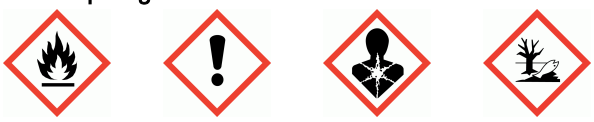
Health hazards STOT SE 3 - H336 STOT RE 1 - H372 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304

Environmental hazards Aquatic Acute 3 - H402 Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

Label elements

Hybrid Ceramic

Hazard pictograms



Signal word	DANGER
Hazard statements	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H402 Harmful to aquatic life. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. - No smoking. P273 Avoid release to the environment. P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P331 Do NOT induce vomiting. P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Supplemental label information	For professional users only. AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Contains	Obsolete - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph., Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light, ALKANE, C11-15-iso, STODDARD SOLVENT; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTHA - UNSPECIFIED, 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

Obsolete - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	**60-100%**
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

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light	**15<20%**
CAS number: 64742-47-8	

Classification
Flam. Liq. 4 - H227
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304

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ALKANE, C11-15-iso **10<15%**

CAS number: 90622-58-5

Classification
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304

Dimethyl siloxane, 3-(2-aminoethyl)aminopropyldimethoxysiloxy-terminated **3<5%**

CAS number: 71750-80-6

Classification
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315
Eye Irrit. 2A - H319

STODDARD SOLVENT; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTHA - UNSPECIFIED **2<3%**

CAS number: 8052-41-3

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

Dimethyl Siloxane, ho term rxn methyltrimethoxysilane & amionethylaninopropyltrimethoxysilane **1<1.25%**

CAS number: 69430-37-1

M factor (Acute) = 1 M factor (Chronic) = 1

Classification
Flam. Liq. 2 - H225
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315
Eye Irrit. 2A - H319
Aquatic Acute 1 - H400
Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410

Isopropyl alcohol **1<1.25%**

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

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METHANOL	**0.1<0.2%**
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 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. If it is suspected that volatile contaminants are still present around the affected person, first aid personnel should wear an appropriate respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. 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 Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach. Fumes from the stomach contents may be inhaled, resulting in the same symptoms as inhalation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.

Skin contact Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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Eye contact May cause temporary eye irritation.

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. Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Fire-water run-off in sewers may create fire or explosion hazard.

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.

Hazchem Code •3YE

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. Provide adequate ventilation. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. Avoid inhalation of vapours and spray/mists. Use suitable respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate.

Environmental precautions

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Environmental precautions Immiscible with water. Aquatic toxicity is unlikely to occur. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment. Absorb spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material. 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. Use only non-sparking tools. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. Do not allow material to enter confined spaces, due to the risk of explosion. Approach the spillage from upwind. Small 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. Large Spillages: If leakage cannot be stopped, evacuate area. Flush spilled material into an effluent treatment plant, or proceed as follows. Contain and absorb spillage with sand, earth or other non-combustible material. Place waste in labelled, sealed containers. Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly, observing environmental regulations. The contaminated absorbent may pose the same hazard as the spilled material. 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.

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. Handle all packages and containers carefully to minimise spills. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Avoid the formation of mists. The product is flammable. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. In use may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Vapours may accumulate on the floor and in low-lying areas. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. 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 reuse empty containers.

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

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Storage precautions Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store in accordance with local regulations. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Earth container and transfer equipment to eliminate sparks from static electricity. 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. 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 Flammable liquid 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

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

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.

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

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

Dimethyl Siloxane, ho term rxn methyltrimethoxysilane & amionethylaninopropyltrimethoxysilane (CAS: 69430-37-1)

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. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilating equipment.

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.

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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. Store in a demarcated bunded area to prevent release to drains and/or watercourses.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Clear liquid.

Odour Characteristic.

pH Not applicable.

Initial boiling point and range >110°C

Flash point < 19°C Closed cup.

Relative density ~ 0.773

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Comments	Information declared as "Not available" or "Not applicable" is not considered to be relevant to the implementation of the proper control measures.
Other information	None.

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 heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Static electricity and formation of sparks must be prevented. Do not pressurise, cut, weld, drill, grind or otherwise expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
Materials to avoid	Oxidising materials. Acids - oxidising.
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.
ATE oral (mg/kg)	275,892.51

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD_{50})	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	275,892.51

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC_{50})	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)	2,758.93
ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l)	459.82

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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

Hybrid Ceramic

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	STOT SE 3 - H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Target organs	Central nervous system

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure	STOT RE 1 - H372

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard	Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Pneumonia may be the result if vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs.

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	Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach. Fumes from the stomach contents may be inhaled, resulting in the same symptoms as inhalation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.
Skin Contact	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Eye contact	May cause temporary eye irritation.
Route of exposure	Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact
Target Organs	Central nervous system

Toxicological information on ingredients.

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

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Species	Rabbit

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	5,000.0
Species	Rat

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD_{50} mg/kg)	2,000.0
Species	Rabbit

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data	Erythema/eschar score: No erythema (0). Oedema score: No oedema (0). Not irritating.
Human skin model test	Not available.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation	Not irritating.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation	There is no evidence that the material can lead to respiratory hypersensitivity.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation	Buehler test: - Guinea pig: Not sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity

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

Carcinogenicity

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

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure	NOAEL 750 mg/kg, Oral, Rat

Inhalation	No specific health hazards known.
Ingestion	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.
Skin Contact	No specific health hazards known.
Eye contact	No specific health hazards known.
Medical Symptoms	Skin irritation.

ALKANE, C11-15-iso

Other health effects	There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.

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Dimethyl Siloxane, ho term rxn methyltrimethoxysilane & amionethylaninopropyltrimethoxysilane

Other health effects	There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.

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

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

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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
Target Organs	Central nervous system

METHANOL

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	1,130.0
Species	Human
ATE oral (mg/kg)	300.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD_{50} mg/kg)	15,800.0
Species	Rabbit
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	300.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Acute toxicity inhalation (LC_{50} vapours mg/l)	128.2
Species	Rat
ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)	3.0
ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l)	0.5

Serious eye damage/irritation

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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

Ecological information on ingredients.

Obsolete - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.

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

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light

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

Isopropyl alcohol

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

METHANOL

Ecotoxicity Not regarded as dangerous for the environment.

Toxicity Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC_{50}, 96 hours: > 2-5 mg/l, Fish

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates EC_{50}, 48 hours: 1.4 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants IC_{50}, 72 hours: 1-3 mg/l, Algae

Dimethyl Siloxane, ho term rxn methyltrimethoxysilane & amionethylaninopropyltrimethoxysilane

Acute aquatic toxicity

$LE(C)_{50}$ 0.1 < L(E)C50 ≤ 1

M factor (Acute) 1

Chronic aquatic toxicity

NOEC 0.01 < NOEC ≤ 0.1

Degradability Non-rapidly degradable

M factor (Chronic) 1

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

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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 degradability of the product is not known.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Obsolete - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.

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

ALKANE, C11-15-iso

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

Dimethyl Siloxane, ho term rxn methyltrimethoxysilane & amionethylaninopropyltrimethoxysilane

Persistence and degradability	The product is biodegradable.

Isopropyl alcohol

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

METHANOL

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative Potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Obsolete - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.

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

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Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light

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

ALKANE, C11-15-iso

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

Dimethyl Siloxane, ho term rxn methyltrimethoxysilane & amionethylaninopropyltrimethoxysilane

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

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

Partition coefficient : ~ 0.77

Mobility in soil

Mobility The product is insoluble in water. Volatile liquid. The product contains organic solvents which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Obsolete - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.

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

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light

Mobility The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces. The product is insoluble in water and will spread on the water surface.

Henry's law constant Not available.

ALKANE, C11-15-iso

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

Dimethyl Siloxane, ho term rxn methyltrimethoxysilane & amionethylaninopropyltrimethoxysilane

Mobility The product is insoluble in water.

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.

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Adsorption/desorption coefficient	Water - Koc: ~ 1.1 @ °C
Henry's law constant	0.00000338 atm m3/mol @ 25°C

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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.

Isopropyl alcohol

Other adverse effects None known.

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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. 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. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. Vapour from residual product may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Containers should be thoroughly emptied before disposal because of the risk of an explosion. Do not cut or weld used containers unless they have been thoroughly cleaned internally.

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)	1993
UN No. (IMDG)	1993
UN No. (ICAO)	1993

Hybrid Ceramic

UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADG) FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.)

Proper shipping name (IMDG) FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.)

Proper shipping name (ICAO) FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADG class 3

ADG classification code F1

ADG label 3

IMDG class 3

ICAO class/division 3

Transport labels

Packing group

ADG packing group II

IMDG packing group II

ICAO packing group II

Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

Special precautions for user

EmS F-E, S-E

Hazchem Code •3YE

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

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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. LC_{50}: Lethal concentration to 50 % of a test population. LD_{50}: Lethal dose to 50% of a test population (median lethal dose). EC_{50}: 50% of maximal effective concentration. PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substance. vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative.
Classification abbreviations and acronyms	Flam. Liq. = Flammable liquid Asp. Tox. = Aspiration hazard STOT RE = Specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure STOT SE = Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure Aquatic Chronic = Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic)
General information	This product has been manufactured under ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 Quality and Environmental Management Systems.
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	17/10/2022
Revision	4
Supersedes date	5/11/2020
SDS No.	21741
SDS status	Approved.

Hybrid Ceramic

Hazard statements in full

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H227 Combustible liquid.
H301 Toxic if swallowed.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H311 Toxic in contact with skin.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H331 Toxic if inhaled.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H370 Causes damage to organs .
H372 Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
H402 Harmful to aquatic life.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.