

SAFETY DATA SHEET

THROTTLE BODY VALVE CLEANER

Infosafe No.: LQBN5

ISSUED Date : 09/08/2023

ISSUED by: General Motors LLC Australia and New Zealand Pty Ltd

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

THROTTLE BODY VALVE CLEANER

Product Code

19435246

Company Name

General Motors LLC Australia and New Zealand Pty Ltd

Address

Australia: 80 Turner Street, Port Melbourne, Vic

New Zealand: 2/118 Savill Drive, Mangere East, Auckland

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: Aust: 1800 00 4678

Emergency Phone Number

Aust: 1800 638 556 / NZ: 0800 154 666 (24hrs)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Cleaner

Illicit Drug Precursors

This product contains a Category III: Illicit Drug Reagent/Essential Chemical in the Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

Additional Information

Manufacturer:

Empack Spraytech Inc.

Address: 98 Walker Drive, Brampton,

Ontario, Canada, L6T 4H6

Telephone: 905-792-6571

24 hour emergency telephone number:

CANUTEC: 1-613-996-6666.

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.
Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)
Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020, New Zealand.
Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Aerosols: Category 1
Reproductive toxicity: Category 2
Eye damage/irritation: Category 2A
Carcinogenicity: Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Respiratory tract irritation)
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic)
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 2
Aspiration hazard: Category 1
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 3

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229 Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs liver, nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure by oral and inhalation.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram (s)

Health hazard,Flame,Exclamation mark



Precautionary Statement – Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
 P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
 P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
 P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 P273 Avoid release to the environment.
 P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

Precautionary Statement – Response

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor
 P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
 P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
 P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
 P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
 P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Precautionary Statement – Storage

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

Precautionary Statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other Information

This product contains an Ototoxic substance.
 Combination with noise exposure, even at safe levels, could still cause auditory injuries and hearing loss.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Acetone	67- 64- 1	65- 85 %
Xylene	1330- 20- 7	10- 30 %
Kerosine, petroleum	8008- 20- 6	7- 13 %
Carbon Dioxide	124- 38- 9	5- 10 %
Distillates (petroleum) , hydrotreated light	64742- 47- 8	0. 5- 1. 5 %
Ethylbenzene	100- 41- 4	0. 1- 1 %

Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance
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Other Information

The classification as a carcinogen or mutagen does not apply since the substance contains less than 0.1% w/w 1,3 butadiene (CAS no. 106-99-0).

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Unlikely due to form of product. If ingestion occurs, do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth and lips with water. Where vomiting occurs naturally have affected person place head below hip level in order to reduce risk of aspiration. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.

Eye

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. Seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once (Phone Australia 131 126 or New Zealand 0800 764 766).

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide. Foam, water spray or fog.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, other unidentified organic compounds and oxides of nitrogen.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Contents under pressure - cans can explode in a fire. This product is extremely flammable. Keep containers and fire-exposed surfaces cool with water spray. Shut off any leak if safe to do so and remove sources of re-ignition. Vapour/air mixtures may ignite explosively. Flashback along the vapour trail may occur. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. In case of fire the product may be violently or explosively reactive. Use water spray to disperse vapours. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapour if any. Place inert, Non-combustible absorbent material onto spillage. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

FLAMMABLE. VAPOUR OR GAS REDUCES OXYGEN FOR BREATHING. IN CONFINED SPACES MAY CAUSE ASPHYXIATION. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Handle and use the material in a well-ventilated area, away from sparks, flames and other ignition sources. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Do NOT cut or heat containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Do not smoke. Flameproof equipment is necessary in areas where the product is being used. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Earth or bond all equipment. Do not empty into drains. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product, that is, always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities.

Avoid exposure. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

It is recommended that pregnant or breastfeeding women should not handle this product unless adequate exposure protection can be assured at all times. Female personnel planning pregnancy should be made aware of the potential risks.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, foodstuffs, clothing and out of direct sunlight. Do not expose can to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Protect containers against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Do NOT pressurise, cut or heat aerosol containers. Content is under pressure and can explode violently. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS 2278.1 Non-refillable metal aerosol dispensers of capacity 50 mL to 1000 mL inclusive.

Storage Temperatures

Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Australia:

Carbon dioxide

TWA: 5000 ppm, 9000 mg/m³
STEL: 30000 ppm, 54000 mg/m³

Xylenes

TWA: 80 ppm, 350 mg/m³
STEL: 150 ppm, 655 mg/m³

Acetone

TWA: 500 ppm, 1185 mg/m³
STEL: 1000 ppm, 2375 mg/m³

Oil mist

TWA: 5 mg/m³

Ethylbenzene

TWA: 100 ppm, 434 mg/m³
STEL: 125 ppm, 543 mg/m³

New Zealand:

Carbon dioxide

TWA: 5000 ppm, 9000 mg/m³
STEL: 30000 ppm, 54000 mg/m³

Xylenes

TWA: 50 ppm, 217 mg/m³
Notes: oto

Acetone

TWA: 500 ppm, 1185 mg/m³
STEL: 1000 ppm, 2375 mg/m³
Note: bio

Oil mist

TWA: 5 mg/m³
STEL: 10 mg/m³

Ethylbenzene

TWA: 20 ppm, 88 mg/m³
STEL: 40 ppm, 176 mg/m³
Notes: skin; oto

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

Oto: Ototoxins

bio: Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring.

Skin: Skin absorption

Source: Safe Work Australia and Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices.

Biological Monitoring

Name: Xylenes

Determinant: Methylhippuric acids in urine

Value: 1.5 g/g creatinine

Sampling time: End of shift

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

Name: Acetone

Determinant: Acetone in urine

Value: 25 mg/L

Sampling time: End of shift

Notation: Ns

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

Name: Ethylbenzene

Determinant: Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine

Value: 0.15 g/g creatinine

Sampling time: End of shift at end of workweek

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Name: Xylenes

Determinant: Methylhippuric acids in urine

Value: 1.5 g/litre

Sampling time: End of shift

Source: Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices.

Name: Acetone

Determinant: Acetone in urine

Value: 50 mg/L

Sampling time: End of shift

Source: Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices.

Name: Ethyl benzene

Determinant: Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acids in urine

Value: 0.25 g/g

Sampling time: End of shift or end of exposure

Note: Oto

Source: Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices.

Control Banding

Not available

Engineering Controls

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. A flame-proof exhaust ventilation system is required. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Refer to AS 2865 Australian Standard Safe working in a confined space, for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye and Face Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Thermal Hazards

No further relevant information available.

Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Other Information

Carbon dioxide is an asphyxiant gas which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, lead to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. It is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for an asphyxiant, rather it should be required that a sufficient oxygen concentration be maintained.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Aerosol	Appearance	Aerosol
Colour	Not available	Odour	Hydrocarbons
Melting/Freezing Point	<-95°C (Liquid)	Boiling Point	>56°C
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Solubility in Water	Soluble.
Specific Gravity	0.790-0.895.	pH	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure	Not available	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	>1
Evaporation Rate	>1 (n-Butyl Acetate = 1)	Odour Threshold	Not available

Viscosity	Not available	Volatile Component	NMT 10.
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not available	Flash Point	-18°C (Acetone)
Flammability	Extremely flammable aerosol	Auto-Ignition Temperature	385-470°C (Acetone)
Flammable Limits - Lower	6 %vol (Acetone)	Flammable Limits - Upper	36 %vol (Acetone)
Explosion Properties	Not available	Oxidising Properties	Not available
Particle Characteristics	Not available		

Other Information

Flashback: Yes.

Aerosol Ignition Distance: Ignition Distance of greater than or equal to 75 cm.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flames and other sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, other unidentified organic compounds and oxides of nitrogen.

Hazardous Polymerization

Not available

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

No toxicity data available for this material. The available acute toxicity data for the ingredients are given below.

Acute Toxicity - Oral

Distillates (Petroleum) Hydrotreated Light

LD50 (Rat): >5000 mg/kg

Xylene

LD50 (Rat): 3253 mg/kg

Acetone

LD50 (Rat): 5800 mg/kg

Ethylbenzene

LD50 (Rat): 3500 mg/kg

Kerosene

LD50 (Rat): >5000 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Dermal

Distillates (Petroleum) Hydrotreated Light

LD50 (Rabbit): >3.000 mg/kg

Xylene

LD50 (Rabbit): 12180 mg/kg

Acetone

LD50 (Rabbit): >15800 mg/kg

Ethylbenzene

LD50 (Rabbit): 17,800 mg/kg

Kerosene

LD50 (Rabbit): >5000 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

Distillates (Petroleum) Hydrotreated Light

LC50 (Rat): >1400 ppm/4h

Xylene

LC50 (Rat): 27.6 mg/l/4h

Acetone

LC50 (Rat): 71 mg/l/4h

Kerosene

LC50 (Rat): >5,000 ppm/4h

Ethylbenzene

LC50 (Rat): 4000 ppm/4h

Ingestion

Unlikely due to form of product. If ingestion occurs, may cause lung damage if swallowed. Subsequent to ingestion or vomiting, small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system may cause severe pulmonary injury that may lead to death. May also cause irritation to the gastrointestinal system. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal pain. Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of this product may cause irritation to the mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach with symptoms of nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Inhalation

May cause respiratory irritation. Inhalation of product vapours can cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.

May cause irritation to the mucous membrane and upper airways, especially where vapours or mists are generated. Symptoms include sneezing, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting.

Carbon dioxide is an asphyxiant gas which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, leads to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. Symptoms include decreased visual acuity, decreased coordination and judgment, headache, dizziness, confusion, drowsiness, fatigue, shortness of breath, muscular weakness, convulsions, unconsciousness, coma and eventually death.

Skin

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis.

Eye

Causes serious eye irritation. On eye contact this product will cause tearing, stinging, blurred vision, and redness.

Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer. Classified as a suspected human carcinogen.

Petroleum solvents and Xylenes are listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Ethylbenzene is listed as a Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Reproductive Toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Classified as a suspected human reproductive or developmental toxicant.

STOT - Single Exposure

May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs liver, nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure by oral and inhalation.

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Other Information

This product contains an Ototoxic substance.

Combination with noise exposure, even at safe levels, could still cause auditory injuries and hearing loss.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability

Not available

Mobility

Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Not available

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

Acute Toxicity - Fish

Xylene

Toxicity to fish: 780.0 mg/L/96hr

Acetone

LC50 (Fish): > 100 mg/l/96hr

Acute Toxicity - Algae

Xylene

EC50 (Algae): 10.0 mg/L

Acute Toxicity - Other Organisms

Xylene

EC50 (other aquatic invertebrates): 0.8 mg/L/48 hrs

Acetone

Toxicity to other aquatic invertebrates: 10294 mg/L/48hr

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations

Australia:

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not pierce, burn, cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Empty the container completely before disposal. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Advise flammable nature.

To minimise personal exposure to the chemical, refer to Section 8 — Exposure controls and personal protection.

New Zealand:

Product Disposal:

Product wastes are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. This product can be disposed through a licensed commercial waste collection service. In this specific case the product is a flammable substance contained in a pressurised container .

Personal protective clothing and equipment as specified in Section 8 of this SDS must be worn during handling and disposal of this product. The ventilation requirements as specified in the same section must also be followed, and the precautions given in Section 7 of this SDS regarding handling must also be followed. Do not dispose into the sewerage system. Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or dispose where ground or surface waters may be affected.

In New Zealand, the disposal agency or contractor must comply with the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017. Further details regarding disposal can be obtained on the EPA New Zealand website under specific group standards.

Container Disposal:

Do not pierce, burn, cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Empty the container completely before disposal. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Advise flammable nature. In this instance the packaging can be disposed through a commercial waste collection service. Alternatively, the container or packaging can be recycled if the hazardous residues have been thoroughly cleaned or rendered non-hazardous.

In New Zealand, the packaging (that may or may not hold any residual substance) that is lawfully disposed of by householders or other consumers through a public or commercial waste collection service is a means of compliance with regulations.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information

Australia:

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Division 2.1 - Flammable Gases according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road or Rail. (7th edition)

Division 2.1 Dangerous Goods are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

- Class 1, Explosives
- Division 2.2 Non-flammable, Non toxic gases that have a subsidiary risk 5.1 except when all are packed in cylinders or pressure drums not exceeding 500L capacity.
- Class 3, Flammable Liquids, if both the Division 2.1 and Class 3 dangerous goods are in tanks or other receptacles with a capacity individually exceeding 500L.
- Division 4.1, Flammable Solids
- Division 4.2, Spontaneously Combustible Substances
- Division 4.3, Dangerous When Wet Substances
- Division 5.1, Oxidising substances
- Division 5.2, Organic Peroxides
- Class 7, Radioactive Substances

New Zealand

Road and Rail Transport (New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2020):

This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Division 2.1 - Flammable Gases

Must not be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle with:

- Class 1: Explosives

- Class 3: Flammable liquids
- Division 4.2: Spontaneously combustible substances
- Division 4.3: Dangerous when wet substances
- Division 5.1: Oxidising substances
- Division 5.2: Organic peroxides
- Class 7: Radioactive materials unless specifically exempted.

Must not be loaded in the same freight container; and on the same vehicle must be separated horizontally by at least 3 metres unless all but one are packed in separate freight containers with:

- Division 4.1 Flammable solids

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

UN-No: 1950

Division: 2.1

EmS: F-D,S-U

Special Provisions: 63, 190, 277, 327, 344, 381, 959

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols, flammable

UN-No: 1950

Division: 2.1

Label: Flammable Gas

Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 203

Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 203

Special Provisions: A145, A167, A802

UN Number

1950

Proper Shipping Name

AEROSOLS

Transport Hazard Class

2.1

IERG Number

49

Special Precautions for User

Not available

IMDG Marine pollutant

No

Transport in Bulk

Not available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

Australia:
Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.
Classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

New Zealand:
Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020, New Zealand.
Group Standard: Aerosols (Flammable, Carcinogenic) Group Standard 2020.

Poisons Schedule

S5

HSNO Approval Number

HSR002517

Montreal Protocol

Not listed

Stockholm Convention

Not listed

Rotterdam Convention

Not listed

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

Not available

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994

Not available

Basel Convention

Not listed

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Date of Preparation

SDS Reviewed August 2023 Supersedes: April 2023

Version Number

2.0

Literature References

Australia
Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
 Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.
 Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
 Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.
 National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.
 Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Chemicals Act.
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.
 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).
 Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.
 Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.
 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.
 International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.
 Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.
 Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
 Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (7th revised edition).
 Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

New Zealand

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (1996).
 Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations (2017).
 Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices.
 Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997.
 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).
 Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.
 Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433.
 Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods - Model Regulations.
 Dangerous Goods Emergency Action Code List.
 Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017 (EPA Consolidation)
 Assigning a hazardous substance to a group standard.
 Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Part Number	19434506
Part Number	19435246

END OF SDS

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Product Name: THROTTLE BODY VALVE CLEANER
Issue Date: 09/08/2023