

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: MT003
Product Name: Motortech Glass Cleaner 400gm
Revision Date: Dec 16, 2024
Version: 3.0
Date Printed: Jan 31, 2025
Supersedes Date: Dec 16, 2019

Supplier: Paragon Aerosol & Volumetric Filling
Street Address: 3-5 Hannabus Place,
Mulgrave NSW 2756
Telephone: 02 4577 6977
Emergency Telephone number: 13 11 26

Product/Recommended Uses: Motortech Glass Cleaner

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia GHS 7.

Poison Schedule: Not Applicable

DANGEROUS GOOD CLASSIFICATION

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

Dangerous Goods Class: 2.1

Classification

Aerosols Category 1

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

Poisons schedule

Not applicable

Hazardous Statements - Physical

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol

Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P264 - Wash hands, face and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

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.

Precautionary Statements - Response

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P321 - Specific treatment- see First Aid on this label.

P378 - Use dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide to extinguish.

No precautionary statement available.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

Acute toxicity of less than one percent of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 0000064-17-5 | ETHYL ALCOHOL | 10% - 30% |
| 0000074-98-6 | PROPANE | < 10% |
| 0000106-97-8 | BUTANE | < 10% |

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air, keep comfortable for breathing and keep warm. If you feel unwell/if concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face.

Skin Contact

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective clothing, if necessary. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Give a glass of water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, give further water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If vomiting occurs give further water. Get to a doctor or hospital quickly.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both acute and Delayed

No data available.

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Treat symptomatically.

PPE for First Aiders: Wear overalls, safety glasses and impervious gloves. Available information suggests that gloves made from nitrile rubber should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other

protective equipment before storing or re-using.

If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766).

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Small Fire: Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Large Fire: Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam. For Chlorosilanes: Do not use water; use AFFF alcohol-resistant medium-expansion foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use straight stream of water.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Flammable gas. Ruptured cylinders may rocket. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. May form an ignitable vapor/air mixture in closed tanks or containers. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard. Flameproof equipment necessary in area where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release toxic gas through pressure relief devices. On burning or decomposing may emit toxic fumes. Electrical requirements for work area should be assessed according to AS3000. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc) must be eliminated both in and near the work area. Do NOT smoke.

Fire-fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations. Do not allow contaminated extinguishing water to enter the soil, ground-water or surface waters. Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists. Large Fire: Dike fire-control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Use shielding to protect against bursting containers. Stop the flow of gas and use water spray to disperse vapors. Large Fire: Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists.

Special Protective Actions

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Evacuate and isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. Do not walk through released material. Stay upwind of release. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

Recommended Equipment

Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Personal Precautions

DO NOT breathe gas, vapor or mist.

DO NOT get on skin, eyes or clothing.

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Suppress aerosol with water spray jet. Neutralization may be required before discharging sewage into treatment plants. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Rinse away with water. Clean up immediately. Ventilate area after clean-up is complete. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

For small spills: wipe up with absorbent (clean rag or paper towels). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

For large spills: absorb with vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar inert material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors, mists or aerosols. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. This product is not intended for human or animal consumption. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source. Report ventilation failures immediately.

Storage Room Requirements

Provide secondary containment for toxic materials. Store gas cylinders separately, away from processing and handling areas, and from incompatible materials. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Protect containers against banging or other physical damage when storing, transferring, or using them. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use, check regularly for leaks. Store at temperatures above their respective freezing/melting point, do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Store in dry, well-ventilated, cool areas, out of direct sunlight and away from incompatible materials and other sources of heat. Never use plastic or glass containers for storing flammable liquids. Check regularly for leaks. This material is classified as a Dangerous Good Class 2.1 Flammable Gas as per the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code and must be stored in accordance with the relevant regulations.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection

Wear safety glasses with side shields.

Skin Protection

Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over- boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Wear a Face Shield. Available information suggests that gloves made from nitrile rubber should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment.

Respiratory protection

If risk of inhalation of exists, wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Natural ventilation should be adequate under normal use conditions.

| Chemical Name | ACGIH TWA (mg/m3) | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | ACGIH STEL (mg/m3) | ACGIH TWA (ppm) | ACGIH Carcinogen | ACGIH TLV Basis | ACGIH Notations | WES TWA (mg/m3) |
|---------------|-------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| BUTANE | | 1000 (EX) | | | | CNS impair | | 1900 |
| ETHYL ALCOHOL | | 1000 | | | A3 | URT irr | A3 | 1880 |
| PROPANE | | Simple asphyxiant (D), explosion hazard (EX) | | | | Asphyxia | | |

| Chemical Name | WES STEL (ppm) | WES STEL (mg/m3) | WES TWA (ppm) | WES HEALTH | OSHA TWA (ppm) | OSHA TWA (mg/m3) | OSHA STEL (ppm) | OSHA STEL (mg/m3) |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| BUTANE | | | 800 | | | | | |
| ETHYL ALCOHOL | | | 1000 | | 1000 | 1900 | | |
| PROPANE | | | | | 1000 | 1800 | | |

(C) - Ceiling limit, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, dam - Damage, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Density | 9.14 lb/gal |
| Specific Gravity | 0.96 |
| % VOC | 41.54% |
| Density VOC | 3.80 lb/gal |
| % Solids By Weight | 1.43% |

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Appearance | Colourless liquid |
| Odor Description | Solvent odour |
| Odor Threshold | Data not available |
| pH | Data not available |
| Water Solubility | Insoluble in water |
| VOC Part A & B Combined | Data not available |
| Flash Point Symbol | - |
| Flash Point | 60 °C |
| Viscosity | Data not available |
| Lower Explosion Level | Data not available |
| Vapor Pressure | Data not available |
| Upper Explosion Level | Data not available |
| Vapor Density | Data not available |
| Freezing Point | Data not available |
| Melting Point | Data not available |
| Low Boiling Point | Data not available |
| High Boiling Point | Data not available |
| Auto Ignition Temp | Data not available |
| Decomposition Pt | Data not available |
| Evaporation Rate | Data not available |
| Coefficient Water/Oil | Data not available |

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

The product is stable under normal storage conditions.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, flame, elevated temperatures, sources of ignition and contact with incompatible materials. Elevated temperatures and sources of ignition.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, smoke and other toxic fumes.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Contact can irritate the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause drying and cracking of the skin with peeling, redness and itching.
Exposure can cause headache, dizziness and lightheadedness.

Carcinogenicity

No data available.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

Can irritate the eyes.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity

No data available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Exposure can cause headache, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting, and unconsciousness. It can also affect concentration and vision.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Repeated high exposure may affect the liver and the nervous system. Chronic ingestion of ethanol may cause liver cirrhosis.

Aspiration Hazard

No data available.

Acute Toxicity

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Inhalation can irritate the nose, throat and lungs.

Likely Routes of Exposure

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor or by ingestion.

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Can irritate the eyes and can cause blurred vision and blindness.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (mouse): Approximately 21000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 39 g/m³ (4-hour exposure) (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 7060 mg/kg (41); 10600 mg/kg (41); 13660 mg/kg (37)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3450 mg/kg (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5560 mg/kg (37)

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

LC50 (mouse): 202000 ppm (481000 mg/m³) (4-hour exposure); cited as 680 mg/L (2-hour exposure) (9)LC50 (rat): 276000 ppm (658000 mg/m³) (4-hour exposure); cited as 658 mg/L (4-hour exposure) (9)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

S gairdneri: 13.0g/l (96hr LC50) Nauplii : 858 g/l (48hr EC50) Ceriodaphnia dubia : 9.6mg/l (10 day NOEC) Freshwater Fish 250mg/l (NOEC) Reference: REACH registration Dossier.

Persistence and Degradability

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable. Half-life in air = 38 h

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

Readily biodegradable.

Bio-accumulative Potential

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation (log Kow3),

Mobility in Soil

No data available

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

Readily biodegradable.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste Disposal**

It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, state and local laws. Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION**ADG Information**

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

UN number: 1950

Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: None

IMDG Information

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

UN number: 1950

Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: None

IATA Information

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

UN number: 1950

Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: None

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION**This material is not subject to the following international agreements:**

Montreal Protocol (Ozone depleting substances)
The Stockholm Convention (Persistent Organic Pollutants)
The Rotterdam Convention (Prior Informed Consent)
Basel Convention (Hazardous Waste)
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

This material/constituent(s) is covered by the following requirements:

The Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) established under the Therapeutic Goods Act (Commonwealth): Not Applicable.

AICIS Status: All components of this product are listed on or exempt from the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC).

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDING INFORMATION ON PREPARATION AND REVISION OF THE SDS**Glossary**

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADG- Australian Dangerous Goods Code; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; DSL- Domestic Substances List; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration; SCBA- Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; VOC- Volatile Organic Compounds; WES- Workplace Exposure Standards

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