

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## RAM INTERIOR SANITISATION & A/C TREATMENT

Infosafe No.: LQ8YP  
ISSUED Date : 31/07/2018  
ISSUED by: MotorOne Group Pty Ltd

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS Product Identifier

RAM INTERIOR SANITISATION & A/C TREATMENT

#### Company Name

MotorOne Group Pty Ltd

#### Address

Level 9, 3 Nexus Court, Mulgrave  
VIC 3170 Australia

#### Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: (03) 8809 2700  
Fax: (03) 9888 6944

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.

### 2. HAZARD 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)

Flammable Aerosol: Category 1

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 3

#### Signal Word (s)

DANGER

#### Hazard Statement (s)

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

#### Pictogram (s)

Exclamation mark, Flame



#### Precautionary statement – Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.

P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251 Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Precautionary statement – Response**

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.

**Precautionary statement – Storage**

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

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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**Ingredients**

Name	CAS	Proportion
Ethanol	64-17-5	30-<60 %
Petroleum gases (propellant)	68476-85-7/68476-86-8	30-<60 %
Propane	74-98-6	<10 %
Butane/Isobutane	106-97-8/75-28-5	<10 %
2-2-phenylphenol (ISO)	90-43-7	0-<1 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including water.		Balance

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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**Inhalation**

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

**Ingestion**

Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Skin**

Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

**Eye contact**

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 (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

SMALL FIRE:

Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>.

LARGE FIRE:

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 oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

### **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.

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

### **Decomposition Temperature**

Not available

### **Precautions in connection with Fire**

Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### **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.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### **Precautions for Safe Handling**

EXTREMELY 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.

### **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 (2008) Non-refillable metal aerosol dispensers of capacity 50 mL to 1000 mL inclusive.

## Storage incompatibility

Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.

Butane/ isobutane

- Reacts violently with strong oxidisers.
- Reacts with acetylene, halogens and nitrous oxides.
- is incompatible with chlorine dioxide, conc. nitric acid and some plastics.
- may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, in flow or when agitated - these may ignite the vapour.

Segregate from nickel carbonyl in the presence of oxygen, heat (20-40°C)

Propane:

- Reacts violently with strong oxidisers, barium peroxide, chlorine dioxide, dichlorine oxide, fluorine etc.
- Liquid attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings.
- May accumulate static charges which may ignite its vapours.
- Avoid strong bases.
- Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Occupational exposure limit values

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

Butane

TWA: 800ppm, 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Propane

Notes: Asphyxiant

Ethanol

TWA: 1000 ppm, 1880 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

LPG (liquified petroleum gas):

TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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.

Source: Safe Work Australia

### Biological Limit Values

No biological limits allocated.

### Appropriate 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 (2009) 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 (2009), Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716 (2012), Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

### Eye 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 2 & 6 (2012) - 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. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1 (2016): Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

#### Body Protection

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

#### Other Information

Butane, Propane and Petroleum gases (propellant) are asphyxiant gases 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 each simple asphyxiant, rather it should be required that a sufficient oxygen concentration be maintained.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Aerosol - Liquid	Appearance	Aerosol
Colour	Not available	Odour	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	Not available	Solubility in Water	Not available
Specific Gravity	Not available	pH	Not available
Vapour Pressure	Not available	Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Volatile Component	Not available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available	Flash Point	Not available
Flammability	Extremely flammable aerosol	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available
Flammable Limits - Lower	Not available	Flammable Limits - Upper	Not available

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

#### Reactivity and Stability

Reacts with incompatible materials.

#### Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flames and other sources of ignition.

#### Incompatible materials

Storage incompatibility

Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.

Butane/ isobutane

- Reacts violently with strong oxidisers
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- is incompatible with chlorine dioxide, conc. nitric acid and some plastics
- may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, in flow or when agitated - these may ignite the vapour.

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Propane:

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- Liquid attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings
- May accumulate static charges which may ignite its vapours
- Avoid strong bases.
- Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances

#### **Hazardous Decomposition Products**

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including: oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

#### **Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Reacts with incompatible materials.

#### **Hazardous Polymerization**

Will not occur.

## **11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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### **Toxicology Information**

Toxicity data for material given below.

#### **Acute Toxicity - Oral**

Ethanol

LD50(Rat): >1187-2769 mg/kg

2-2-phenylphenol (ISO)

LD50(Rat): 2000 mg/kg

Water

LD50(Rat): >90000 mg/kg

#### **Acute Toxicity - Inhalation**

Ethanol

LC50(Rat): 64000 ppm/4hr

2-2-phenylphenol (ISO)

LC50(Rat): >0.036 mg/L/4hr

LC50(Rat): >0.949 mg/L/1hr

hydrocarbon propellant

LC50(mouse): >15.6-<17.9 mm/l/2hr

LC50(mouse): 410000 ppm/2hr

LC50(rat): >800000 ppm/15 min

LC50(rat): 1354.944 mg/L/15 min

LC50(rat): 1355 mg/l/15 min

LC50(rat): 1442.738 mg/L/15 min

LC50(rat): 1443 mg/l/15 min

LC50(rat): 570000 ppm/15 min

#### **Acute Toxicity - Dermal**

Ethanol

LD50(Rabbit): 17100 mg/kg

2-2-phenylphenol (ISO)

LD50(Rat): >2000 mg/kg

#### **Ingestion**

Ingestion unlikely due to form of product.

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 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.

Butane, Propane and Petroleum gases (propellant) are asphyxiant gases 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**

May be irritating to skin. The symptoms may include redness, itching and swelling.

#### **Ethanol**

Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24hr-moderate

#### **2-2-phenylphenol (ISO)**

Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h-moderate

Skin (rabbit): 250 mg

#### **Eye**

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

#### **Ethanol**

Eye(Rabbit): 500 mg - Severe

Eye(rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate

#### **2-2-phenylphenol (ISO)**

Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE

#### **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.

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

#### **Reproductive Toxicity**

May damage fertility or the unborn child. Classified as a Known or presumed human reproductive or developmental toxicant.

#### **STOT-single exposure**

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

#### **STOT-repeated exposure**

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

#### **Aspiration Hazard**

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

#### **Other Information**

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

#### **2-2-phenylphenol (ISO)**

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an

infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Ecotoxicity

Harmful to aquatic life.

### Persistence and degradability

Ethanol

LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)- Water/Soil

LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)- Air

2-2-phenylphenol (ISO)

LOW (Half-life = 14 days)- Water/Soil

LOW (Half-life = 0.92 days)- Air

### Mobility

Ethanol: HIGH (KOC = 1)

2-2-phenylphenol (ISO): LOW (KOC = 10330)

Water: LOW (KOC = 14.3)

### Bioaccumulative Potential

Ethanol: LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)

2-2-phenylphenol (ISO): LOW (LogKOW = 3.09)

Water: LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

### Other Adverse Effects

Not available

### Environmental Protection

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

### Acute Toxicity - Fish

Ethanol

LC50: 42mg/l/96h

NOEC: 0.000375mg/l/2016h

2-2-phenylphenol (ISO)

LC50: 2.3mg/l/96h

### Acute Toxicity - Daphnia

Ethanol

EC50(Crustacea): 2mg/l/48h

2-2-phenylphenol (ISO)

EC50(Crustacea): 1.5mg/l/48h

EC0 (Crustacea): 0.38mg/l/48h

NOEC (Crustacea): 0.009mg/l/504h

### Acute Toxicity - Algae

Ethanol

EC50(Algae or other aquatic plants): 17.921mg/l/96h

EC50(Algae or other aquatic plants): 0.0129024mg/l/24h

2-2-phenylphenol (ISO)

EC50(Algae or other aquatic plants): 0.85mg/l/72h



## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### Disposal considerations

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.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### Transport Information

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Division 2.1 Flammable Gases

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 gas 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 materials unless specifically exempted

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

### U.N. Number

1950

### UN proper shipping name

AEROSOLS

### Transport hazard class(es)

2.1

### IERG Number

49

### IMDG Marine pollutant

No

**Transport in Bulk**

Not available

**Special Precautions for User**

Not available

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**Regulatory information**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

**Poisons Schedule**

Not Scheduled

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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**Date of preparation or last revision of SDS**

SDS created: July 2018

**References**

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.

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

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.

Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work

## END OF SDS

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