

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: ANTIMICROBIAL

Date of Issue: 01 JANUARY 2024

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## SECTION 1 – STATEMENT OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

SUPPLIER:	MotorOne		
ADDRESS:	Level 9, 3 Nexus Court Mulgrave 3170		
Trade Name:	<b>GERMINATOR - AIR CON/INTERIOR TREATMENT</b>		
TELEPHONE:	03 8809 2700	FAX:	NA
AH EMERGENCY TELEPHONE:	1300 774 575 in Australia (M-F 7am-7pm)	Synonym:	Antimicrobial
Substance:	Aerosol spray	Product Use:	Antimicrobial sanitiser & protectant
Creation Date:	1 January 2024	Revision Date:	1 January 2029

## SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Dangerous Goods	Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail".
GHS Classification	Aerosols: Category 1 Gases under pressure: Compressed gas
Poisons Schedule	This product is <b>not classified as a Poison</b> according to the SUSMP.

### Label elements

GHS label pictograms	
Signal word	<b>DANGER</b>

### Hazard statement(s)

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

### Precautionary statement(s): General

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
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### Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

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 statement(s): Response

	None allocated
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### Precautionary statement(s): Storage

P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C.
P403	Store in a well-ventilated place.

### Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.
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## SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:	CAS Number:	Proportion (%w/w):
Ethanol	64-17-5	30 - 60
Butane	106-97-8	10 - 30
Propane	74-98-6	< 10
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous at the concentrations used	various	balance

## SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove person to fresh air away from exposure. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow person to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Obtain medical assistance if symptoms occur.
<b>Skin contact</b>	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with plenty of running water. Seek medical assistance if symptoms occur. Wash clothing prior to reuse.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Immediately irrigate with copious quantities of water for 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. If irritation occurs, seek medical assistance.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Do NOT induce vomiting. Do NOT attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give water to drink. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor).
<b>Advice to Doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically
<b>First Aid Facilities</b>	Eye wash station. Normal washroom facilities.

## SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Fire and Explosion Hazards</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol. Contents under pressure – in a fire or if heated, pressure will increase and container may burst with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. Runoff to sewer may also create a fire or explosion hazard.
<b>Extinguishing Media</b>	Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding fire.
<b>Fire Fighting</b>	Immediately isolate area and evacuate all personnel from the vicinity if there is a fire. Move containers from the area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Fire fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece, operated in positive pressure mode.
<b>Flash Point</b>	< 60°C

## SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Emergency Procedures</b>	HAZCHEM code: 2YE 2 = use water fog- in the absence of fog, a fine spray may be used to fight fires. Y = Yes – risk of violent reaction, recommend breathing apparatus for fire only, contain. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Shut off engine and electrical equipment off.</li><li>• No smoking or naked lights within 50m.</li><li>• Move people from immediate area; keep upwind.</li><li>• Send messenger to notify fire brigade and police.</li><li>• Tell them location, material quantity, UN number and emergency contact. Indicate condition of vehicle and damage or injuries observed.</li><li>• Warn other traffic.</li></ul> E = Consider evacuation.
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<b>Occupational Release</b>	Evacuate surrounding areas. 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 or absorb vapour. Place inert, non-combustible absorbent material onto spillage. Care should be taken due to the rapid escape of pressurized contents and propellant. 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. Contain and collect residues with a non-combustible, absorbent material (e.g., sand, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth) 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.
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## SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>Handling</b>	<p>EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. VAPOUR OR GAS REDUCES OXYGEN FOR BREATHING. IN CONFINED SPACES MAY CAUSE ASPHYXIATION.</p> <p>Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Handle and use the material in a well-ventilated area, away from heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. 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. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. 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. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.</p>
<b>Storage</b>	<p>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, foodstuffs, clothing and out of direct sunlight. Store between 30 - 50°C. Do not expose can to temperatures exceeding 50°C or below 10°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.</p>

## SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION





<b>Exposure Limits</b>	<p>National Occupational Exposure Limits, as published by Safe Work Australia:</p> <p><b>Time-weighted Average (TWA):</b> None established for product. For ingredients:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ethanol: 1000 ppm, 1880 mg/m<sup>3</sup></li><li>• Butane: 800 ppm, 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup></li></ul> <p><b>Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL):</b> None established for product. For ingredients:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• None allocated</li></ul>
<b>Biological Limit Values</b>	None allocated

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<b>Ventilation</b>	Use only in a well-ventilated area. Ensure airflow, where this product is used, is directed away from the operators. Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below exposure standards. If this is not possible, use appropriate personal protective equipment meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Engineering controls also need to keep gas and vapour concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>	Use good occupational work practice. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends upon the degree and nature of exposure. The following protective equipment should be available;
<b>Eye Protection</b> 	Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles should be used for handling concentrate in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.
<b>Hand Protection</b> 	Wear gloves of impervious material such as nitrile – to handle in quantity, clean up spills, decanting, etc. 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.
<b>Body Protection</b> 	Suitable protective workwear is recommended (e.g. rubber or plastic apron, sleeves, appropriate footwear and anti-static overalls buttoned at neck and wrists). A chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled. A face shield may be used in conjunction with eye protection for supplementary protection of the face, however never for primary protection of the eyes.
<b>Respirator</b> 	No respirator should be required under normal conditions of use in well-ventilated areas (outdoors) provided air concentrations are below exposure standards. If engineering controls are ineffective in controlling airborne exposure, then respiratory protective equipment should be used suitable for protecting against airborne contaminants. Final choice of appropriate breathing protection is dependent upon actual airborne concentrations and the type of breathing protection required will vary according to individual circumstances. Expert advice may be required to make this decision. 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. If the exposure limit is exceeded briefly, a full facepiece respirator with an organic vapour cartridge may be worn. For short elevated exposures, eg, spillages:- Appropriate organic vapour cartridge respirator as per the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 (Respiratory protective devices). For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. Exposure Limit by more than ten times, air supplied apparatus should be used.
<b>Other Information</b>	Propane 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 each simple asphyxiant, rather it should be required that a sufficient oxygen concentration be maintained.

## SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Physical State</b>	Aerosol	<b>Colour</b>	Colourless to light yellow
<b>Odour</b>	Alcohol-like	<b>Specific Gravity</b>	approx. 0.80 – 0.88
<b>Boiling Point</b>	<35°C (<95°F)	<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable aerosol
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	213.7 kPa (1602.88 mm Hg)	<b>Vapour Density</b>	<1
<b>Flash Point</b>	-60°C (-76°F) (closed cup)	<b>Flammable Limits</b>	Not available
<b>Water Solubility</b>	Soluble	<b>pH</b>	7.0 – 9.0

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## SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure. Reacts violently with acids. Corrosive to metals.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Avoid heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Closed containers may rupture when exposed to heat greater than 50°C.
<b>Incompatibilities</b>	No information available
<b>Hazardous Decomposition</b>	Product can decompose on combustion to produce carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

## SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

<b>Inhalation</b>	Inhalation of product vapours may be irritating to the respiratory system. Symptoms include sneezing, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting. Propane 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.
<b>Skin contact</b>	May be irritating to skin. The symptoms may include redness, itching and swelling.
<b>Eye contact</b>	May be irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching and tearing.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Unlikely due to form of product.
<b>Other</b>	This material contains asphyxiant gas, which when present in an atmosphere in high concentrations, lead to a 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. The minimum oxygen content in air should be 19.5 per cent by volume under normal atmospheric pressure. Unconsciousness and death can rapidly ensue in an environment, which is deficient in oxygen.
<b>Carcinogen Status</b>	Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard. Petroleum solvents are listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)
<b>Respiratory Sensitisation</b>	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
<b>Skin Sensitisation</b>	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.
<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.
<b>Reproductive Toxicity</b>	Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.
<b>STOT-single exposure</b>	Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.
<b>STOT-repeated exposure</b>	Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.
<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

## SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Eco-toxicity</b>	Expected to be harmful to aquatic life.
<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	No information available
<b>Bio accumulative potential</b>	No bioaccumulation is expected.
<b>Mobility in soil</b>	Due to its physicochemical characteristics, highly mobile in the environment and will partition to the aquatic compartment.
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	Not available
<b>Environmental Protection</b>	Do not discharge this material into waterways.

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## SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. Wastes including emptied containers are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations.

## SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG	Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail".
Marine Pollutant	Yes
<b>Land Transport (ADG)</b>	
UN Number	1950
Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS (ETHANOL)
Class	2.1
	
HAZCHEM Code	2YE
Packing Group	None allocated
ERG	126
Special Provisions	SP63, 190, 229, 277
Segregation	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Class 1: Explosives</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- Division 4.1: Flammable Solids</li><li>- Division 4.2: Spontaneously combustible substances</li><li>- Division 4.3: Dangerous when wet substances</li><li>- Division 5.1: Oxidising substances</li><li>- Division 5.2: Organic peroxides</li><li>- Class 7: Radioactive materials unless specifically exempted</li></ul>

## SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

GHS Classification	Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.
SUSMP	This product is not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the SUSMP.
ADG Code	Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail".
AICS	All ingredients present on AICS

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## SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Issue Date</b>	1 January 2024
<b>Version Number</b>	V1: regular review
<b>Abbreviations and acronyms</b>	<p><b>ADG Code:</b> Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.</p> <p><b>AICS:</b> Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.</p> <p><b>CAS Number:</b> Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.</p> <p><b>GHS:</b> Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals</p> <p><b>HAZCHEM:</b> An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services.</p> <p><b>HCIS:</b> Hazardous Chemical Information System</p> <p><b>SWA:</b> Safe Work Australia.</p> <p><b>SDS:</b> Safety Data Sheet</p> <p><b>STEL:</b> Short Term Exposure Limit.</p> <p><b>SUSMP:</b> Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.</p> <p><b>TWA:</b> Time Weighted Average.</p> <p><b>UN Number:</b> United Nations Number.</p>
<b>Literature references</b>	<p>Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals – Code of Practice (Safe Work Australia)</p> <p>Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)</p> <p>“Australian Exposure Standards”. Safe Work Australia</p> <p>Australian Code for The Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail</p> <p>Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons</p>
<b>Disclaimer</b>	<p>This SDS summarizes at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of this product, and in particular how to safely handle and use this product in the workplace. Since the supplier cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this SDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this supplier.</p>

End of SDS