



AIRCO FRESH

Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name Wynn's Airco Fresh™

Other Names 16101 156g
AEROSOLS / ADG

Recommended Use Cleaner for vehicle climate systems in aerosol form

Supplier Name Wynn's Australia Pty Ltd
An (ITW), Illinois Tool Works Company
ABN 73 000 370 150

Address 100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park N.S.W 2164
Private Bag 35, Wetherill Park DC, N.S.W. 2164

Telephone Number (02) 9828 0900

Email: wynnsaus@wynns.net
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Emergency Phone Number (02) 9828 0900 Monday-Friday 8.00am – 5.00pm
13 11 26 (24 hours Australia) Poisons Information Centre (PIC)
0800 764 766 (New Zealand) Poisons Information Centre (PIC)

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.
Not classified as hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC.
Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the ADG Code.

Risk Phrase None

Safety Phrase None

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| SECTION 3 | COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS |
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Pure substances

Not applicable – Mixture

Mixtures

| Chemical Identity | CAS Number | Proportion |
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| Tetrafluoroethane | 811-97-2 | 30-60% |
| Isopropanol | 67-63-0 | 10 - <30% |
| Acetone | 67-64-1 | 10 - <30% |
| Glycol Ether | 770-35-4 | <10% |
| Other non-hazardous ingredients | - | <10% |

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| SECTION 4 | FIRST AID MEASURES |
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Ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water. If symptoms persist, seek prompt medical assistance.

Skin

Flush affected area with water for 3-5 minutes followed by washing gently with soap and water for a further 5 minutes. Rinse well and pat dry. If symptoms persist, seek prompt medical attention.

Eye

Immediately: Hold eye open and flush with clean water for at least 15 minutes. While flushing, gently pull upper and lower eyelids away from eyes and ensure carefully flushed. If symptoms persist, seek prompt medical attention.

Inhalation

Remove the patient to fresh air. Allow to rest. Rinse mouth and nose with water. Provide artificial respiration if breathing stops. Seek prompt medical attention unless recovery is virtually immediate. Inhaling concentrated vapours (“chroming”) may prove fatal. Cases of “chroming” must be medically examined even if patient has apparently recovered.

First Aid Facilities

Provide normal industrial first aid facilities including eye-wash stations and safety showers as appropriate.

Advice to Doctor

Contains 150 g/Kg Acetone.
Contains 230 g/Kg Isopropanol.

Asthmatics and sufferers of other bronchial disorders should exercise particular care when working with aerosols. Provide supportive care and treatment based on the patient’s reactions to the exposure.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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| Suitable Extinguishing Media | Foam, dry chemical, water delivered as fine spray or fog. |
| Hazards From Combustion Products | Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, complex hydrocarbons may be formed on combustion. Vapour highly flammable. Fire may produce irritating or poisonous gases. Heat may cause violent rupture of containers. Vapours may travel significant distances to a source of ignition and flash back to the point of origin. Vapours may "pool" in low-lying areas. In storage fires, aerosol cans may "bleve", spreading burning liquid in their travel thus spreading fires. |
| Precautions For Fire Fighters | Avoid bodily contact with substance or run-off. Contain run-off for later collection and controlled disposal. Be aware of potential for "mini-bleves". |
| Special Protective Equipment | Wear SCBA and full turn out clothing. |
| Hazchem Code | None allocated. |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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| Emergency Procedures | Switch off or remove all potential ignition sources. Prevent material entering drains or waterways. Send unnecessary personnel out of area. Wear full protective clothing including rubber boots and respirator. If ventilation is poor, use SCBA. |
| Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean Up Procedures | Spread sand, soil or other inert absorbent over liquid. When saturated, collect into pails or drums, fit lids, label and place in a safe area to await disposal. Collect undamaged cans for return to store. Collect damaged or leaking cans, place in recovery drums for return to supplier or disposal under local authority approval. |

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

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| Precautions for Safe Handling | Wear suitable protective clothing. Ensure appropriate fire prevention measures are in place. |
| Conditions for Safe Storage | Store in accordance with AS/NZS 3833 or AS 1940 and local regulations. Note that many authorities require that aerosols are housed in caged enclosures to prevent the travel of "bleves". Keep away from incompatibles in accordance with the Australian Standards. |

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| SECTION 8 | EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION |
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National Exposure Standards

| Name | ES-TWA | ES-STEL | ES-Peak |
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| None established for product. | - | - | - |

Established for ingredients

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| Isopropyl Alcohol | 400 ppm 983 mg/m ³ | 500 ppm 1,230 mg/m ³ | - |
| Acetone | 500 ppm 1,185 mg/m ³ | 1,000 ppm 2,375 mg/m ³ | - |

Alternative Standards

400 ppm (Isopropyl Alcohol) OSHA PEL, ACGIH TLV-TWA.
1,000 ppm (Acetone) OSHA PEL.
500 ppm (Acetone) ACGIH TLV-TWA.

Biological Limit Values

No biological limit allocated.

Engineering Controls

Use in well ventilated areas and ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below TWAs. Use local exhaust ventilation (flame-proof) in enclosed areas if necessary.

Personal Protective Equipment**Respiratory Protection**

Not usually required. If exposure standards may be exceeded, use an organic vapour respirator to AS 1715 & 1716. Use SCBA in confined spaces.

Eye / Face Protection

Use safety glasses with side shields or goggles to AS 1337.

Skin Protection

Use butyl rubber or PVA gloves to AS 2161. Wear Tyvec or cotton coveralls fastened at the neck and wrists. Supplement with PVA apron if required.

Thermal Hazards

None required.

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| SECTION 9 | PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES |
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| Appearance | Thin clear colourless aerosol spray |
| Odour | Car fragrance |
| pH Value | 9.5 (Concentrate) |
| Vapour Pressure | 61 PSIG @ 20°C |
| Vapour Density | >1 (air = 1) @ 20°C |
| Boiling Point/Range | -27°C to 343°C |
| Freezing Point | Not available |
| Melting Point | Not applicable |
| Solubility | Soluble in water |
| Density | 0.850 @ 15°C 0.802 @ 15°C (Concentrate) |
| Flash Point | None |
| Flammable Limits | Not applicable |
| Ignition Temperature | Not applicable |
| Volatiles | 96.4 % volume |

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| SECTION 10 | STABILITY AND REACTIVITY |
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| Chemical Stability | Under all normal conditions of use at normal temperatures and pressure the product is stable. |
| Conditions to Avoid | Heat and ignition sources. |
| Incompatible Materials | Oxidising substances. |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products | Oxides of carbon. |
| Hazardous Reactions | No hazardous polymerisation will occur. |

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| SECTION 11 | TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION |
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| Toxicology Information | Acetone and Isopropanol – moderately toxic by ingestion and inhalation. |
| Acute Health Effects | |
| Ingestion | Moderately toxic. May cause chemical pneumonia if aspirated into the bronchial system during vomiting. White spirits may cause lung damage if ingested. |
| Inhalation | High concentration of solvent vapours can be harmful in enclosed spaces. |
| Eye | Solvent vapours will cause irritation to eyes. Temporary clouding of the vision may be experienced but is transient. |
| Skin | Can be slightly absorbed through skin. Repeated exposures may cause drying and cracking of the skin. |

Chronic Health Effects

Inhalation

Excessive inhalation of vapours can affect the central nervous system leading to a loss of coordination and impaired judgment. Prolonged exposure can lead to stupor or unconsciousness. Deliberate inhalation of concentrated vapours, commonly known as “chroming”, may prove fatal.

Acetone – Moderately toxic by inhalation. Human systemic effects by inhalation: changes in EEG, changes in carbohydrate metabolism, nasal effects, conjunctiva irritation, respiratory system effects, nausea and vomiting, and muscle weakness.

In industry, no injurious effects have been reported other than headache from prolonged inhalation.

inh-man TCLo : 12,000 ppm / 4 H

inh-rat LC50 : 50,100 mg / m³ / 8 H

inl-mus LCLo : 110 g / m³ / 1 H

Isopropanol – Moderately toxic by inhalation.

Human systemic effects by inhalation: pulse rate decrease, blood pressure lowering, anaesthesia, coma, narcosis, hallucinations, headache, dizziness, nausea or vomiting.

ihl-rat TCLo : 10,000 ppm / 7 H

ihl-rat LC50 : 16, 000 ppm / 4 H

ihl-mus LCLo : 12,800 ppm / 3 H

Ingestion

Acetone – Moderately toxic by ingestion

Human systemic effects by ingestion: coma, kidney damage, and metabolic changes. Narcotic in high concentration.

orl-man TDLo : 2857 mg / kg

orl-rat LD50 : 5800 mg / kg

orl-mus LD50 : 3000 mg / kg

orl-dog LDLo : 8000 mg / kg

orl-rbt LD50 : 5340 mg / kg

Isopropanol – Moderately toxic by ingestion.

Human systemic effects by ingestion: pulse rate decrease, blood pressure lowering, anaesthesia, narcosis, headache, dizziness, nausea or vomiting, coma, hallucinations.

orl-rat TDLo : 6,480 mg / kg

orl-man TDLo: 14,432 mg / kg

orl-man LDLo : 5,272 mg / kg

orl-mus LD50 : 3,600 mg / kg

orl-dog LD50 : 4,797 mg / kg

Eye

Acetone – A severe eye irritant

eye-hmn 500 ppm

eye-rbt 20 mg / 24H MODERATE

Isopropanol – A severe eye irritant.

It can cause corneal burns and eye damage.

eye-rbt 10 mg MODERATE

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| Skin | Acetone – A skin irritant. In industry, no injurious effects have been reported other than skin irritation resulting from its defatting action. skn-rbt 500 mg / 24H MILD skn-rbt LD50 : 20 g / kg |
| | Isopropanol – A skin irritant. It is absorbed by the skin. skn-rbt 500 mg MILD skn-rbt LD50 : 12,800 mg / kg |

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| SECTION 12 | ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION |
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| Ecotoxicity | Not available. |
| Persistence/ Degradability | Not available. |
| Mobility | Not available. |

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| SECTION 13 | DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS |
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| Disposal Methods | Disposal must be in accordance with local regulations for hazardous industrial wastes. |
| Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration | None allocated. |

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| SECTION 14 | TRANSPORT INFORMATION |
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| UN Number | 1950 |
| Proper Shipping Name | AEROSOLS |
| Class and Subsidiary Risk | 2.2 |
| Packing Group | None allocated. |
| Special Precautions for User | None allocated. |
| Hazchem Code | None allocated. |

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| SECTION 15 | REGULATORY INFORMATION |
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| Poisons Schedule | Not scheduled under SUSDP. |
| Hazard Category | AEROSOLS / ADG Code Sixth Edition (1998). |

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| SECTION 16 | OTHER INFORMATION |
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Acronyms

| | |
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| ABN | Australian Business Number |
| ACGIH | American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists |
| ADG | Australian Dangerous Goods |
| AICS | Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances |
| AS | Australian Standard |
| CAS | Chemical Abstracts Service (USA) |
| COC | Cleveland Open Cup |
| EPA | Environment Protection Agency (Australian States) |
| IARC | International Agency for Research on Cancer |
| IP | Institute of Petroleum (UK) |
| NIOSH | National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (USA) |
| NOHSC | National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (Australia) |
| NTP | National Toxicology Program (USA) |
| NZS | New Zealand Standard |
| OSHA | Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA) |
| PEL | Permissible Exposure Level |
| PMCC | Pensky – Martens Closed Cup |
| SCBA | Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus |
| STEL | Short Term Exposure Limit |
| SUSDP | Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (Australia) |
| TLV | Threshold Limit Value |
| TWA | Time Weighted Average |
| UN | United Nations |

Abbreviations

| | |
|----------------|--|
| cP | centiPoise |
| cSt | centiStoke |
| g | gram |
| Hg | Mercury |
| kPa | kiloPascal |
| L | litre |
| m ³ | cubic metre |
| mg | milligram |
| mL | millilitre |
| mm | millimetre |
| °C | degrees of temperature in Celsius (Centigrade) |
| % | percent(age) |

Note

This form has been prepared in accordance with the National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011 (2003)] issued by the National Occupation Health and Safety Commission April 2003.

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END OF MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET