



Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

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Chemical nature: Aerosol spray
Trade Name: **Aero-Best! (Aerosol)**
Product Use: Disinfecting, cleaning and deodorising aerosol
Creation Date: **September, 2017**
This version issued: **February 2024** and is valid for 5 years from this date.
Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Xi, Irritating. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.
Dangerous according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

SUSMP Classification: None allocated.

ADG Classification: 2

UN Number: 1950, AEROSOLS



GHS Signal word: DANGER

Flammable aerosols Category 1
Gases under pressure - Compressed gas
Serious eye damage Category 1

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H222: Extremely flammable aerosol
H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H318: Causes serious eye damage.

PREVENTION

P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and 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.
P260: Do not breathe fumes, mists, vapours or spray.
P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

RESPONSE

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position 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.
P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.
P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice.
P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.
P372: Explosion risk in case of fire.
P381: Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
P370+P378: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog. Water fog or fine spray is the preferred medium for large fires.

STORAGE

P410+P412: Store below 30°C, protect from direct sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C.

DISPOSAL

P501: If they can not be recycled, dispose of contents to an approved waste disposal plant and containers to landfill (see Section 13 of this SDS).

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Aerosol spray, dispensed product is a clear liquid

Odour: Light odour.

Major Health Hazards: 2-butoxyethanol is a severe eye irritant. Results of skin irritation studies are conflicting; however, it is considered to be a mild to moderate skin irritant in test animals. Contact dermatitis has been reported in a few cases. It is well absorbed via the inhalational, oral and dermal routes. May cause serious damage to eyes, skin irritant.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, %	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	2.5-10	96.9	242
Butane	106-97-8	1-2.5	1900	not set
EDTA tetrasodium salt	64-02-8	1-2.5	not set	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	to 100	not set	not set

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak "is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures**General Information:**

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: No first aid measures normally required. However, if inhalation has occurred, and irritation has developed, remove to fresh air and observe until recovered. If irritation becomes painful or persists more than about 30 minutes, seek medical advice.

Skin Contact: Wash gently and thoroughly with water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 20 minutes by the clock. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts) and completely decontaminate them before reuse or discard. If irritation persists, repeat flushing and obtain medical advice.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15 minutes or until the product is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Ingestion: If product is swallowed or gets in mouth, do NOT induce vomiting; wash mouth with water and give some water to drink. If symptoms develop, or if in doubt contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: The major hazard in fires is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both), fire gases. There is a moderate risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire. Firefighters should take care and appropriate precautions.

Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

Extinguishing Media: Water fog or fine spray is the preferred medium for large fires. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. There is a danger of a violent reaction or explosion if significant quantities of this product are involved in a fire. Recommended personal protective equipment is full fire kit and breathing apparatus.

Flash point: -104°C (propellant)

Upper Flammability Limit: Not available

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Lower Flammability Limit:	Not available
Autoignition temperature:	No data.
Flammability Class:	Flammable Category 2 (GHS); Highly Flammable (AS1940).

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Evacuate the spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Wear full protective chemically resistant clothing including eye/face protection, gauntlets and self contained breathing apparatus. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include no specific manufacturer recommendations. Use impermeable gloves with care. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise, as a minimum, protective glasses and, preferably, goggles. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the cleanup area, we recommend that you use a respirator. Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned below (section 8). Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Take suitable precautions e.g. use of non-sparking equipment to avoid creating sparks or flames which may ignite the spilled material. Leaking gases may form an explosion hazard. Any equipment capable of building an electrostatic charge should be electrically grounded. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this SDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

Storage: Store in a cool (below 30°C), well ventilated area. Protect from direct sunlight. Make sure that surrounding electrical devices and switches are suitable. Check containers and valves periodically for leaks. If you keep large quantities of Dangerous Goods, you may be required to license the premises or notify your Dangerous Goods authority. If you have any doubts, we suggest you contact your Dangerous Goods authority in order to clarify your obligations. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Occupational Protective Clothing: AS/NZS 4501 set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

SWA Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m³)	STEL (mg/m³)
2-Butoxyethanol	96.9	242
Butane	1900	not set

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

Ventilation: This product should only be used where there is ventilation that is adequate to keep exposure below the TWA levels. If necessary, use a fan.

Eye Protection: Protective glasses or goggles must be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may lead to severe harm to them or to general health. Emergency eye wash facilities must also be available in an area close to where this product is being used.

Skin Protection: It is essential that all skin areas are adequately covered by impermeable gloves, overalls, hair covering, apron and face shield. See below for suitable material types.

Protective Material Types: There is no data that enables us to recommend any type except that it should be impermeable.

Respirator: Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

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Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Aerosol spray, dispensed product is a clear liquid
Odour:	Light odour.
Boiling Point:	100°C at 100kPa (dispensed product)
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Dispensed product is a liquid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles:	No data.
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	0.979 (dispensed product)
Water Solubility:	Soluble.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water distribution:	No data.
Autoignition temp:	No data.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

Conditions to Avoid: Store below 30°C, protect from direct sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Keep containers and surrounding areas well ventilated. Keep away from sources of sparks or ignition. Any electrical equipment in the area of this product should be flame proofed. Protect this product from light.

Incompatibilities: strong acids, oxidising agents.

Fire Decomposition: Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. Sodium compounds. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

Polymerisation: This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicity: 2-butoxyethanol is a severe eye irritant. Results of skin irritation studies are conflicting; however, it is considered to be a mild to moderate skin irritant in test animals. Contact dermatitis has been reported in a few cases. It is well absorbed via the inhalational, oral and dermal routes. Absorption studies in various species, including humans, have shown that 2-butoxyethanol is rapidly absorbed through the skin, including absorption from aqueous solutions. The respiratory uptake in volunteers in inhalational studies was approximately 57-78% of the inspired amount. Human studies indicate that dermal absorption of vapour is approximately 20% of the total vapour uptake. Following absorption, it is widely distributed throughout the body. The ingestion of large quantities of 2-butoxyethanol may result in coma, metabolic acidosis, shock and respiratory distress.

The main effect observed in both acute and repeated dose animal toxicity studies is haematotoxicity, with the principal haemolytic agent being BAA the major metabolite. Effects other than haemolysis which have been observed in repeated dose studies include changes to the liver, kidney, spleen and thymus, with these effects considered secondary to haemolysis as they are seen at levels at or above haematotoxic doses.

In fertility studies, minor changes in sperm concentration and the oestrous cycle were noted in a drinking water rat study. 2-butoxyethanol has tested negative in a wide variety of well conducted in vitro assays, including gene mutation, chromosomal aberration and DNA effect assays.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
2-butoxyethanol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute toxicity – category 4 Eye irritation – category 2 Skin irritation – category 2 	No risk phrases at concentrations found in this product
Butane <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flammable gas – category 1 Gases under pressure 	No risk phrases
EDTA Tetrasodium Salt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute toxicity – category 4 Eye damage – category 1 	No risk phrases at concentrations found in this product

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- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – category 3

Butane is a SWA Class 2 Mutagen, likely to be mutagenic to humans.

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Short term exposure: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. However product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling contents of aerosol containers can be harmful or fatal.

Long Term exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

Skin Contact:

Short term exposure: Major health effect from this product is misuse of the aerosol function. If sprayed continuously on skin or in eyes, it can cause frostbite.

Long Term exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

Eye Contact:

Short term exposure: If sprayed directly in the eye, this product may cause serious eye damage. In addition, if spraying is prolonged, it may cause damage through frostbite.

Long Term exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

Ingestion:

Short term exposure: Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. Available data shows that this product is not harmful. However, this product may be irritating to mucous membranes but is unlikely to cause anything more than transient discomfort.

Long Term exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.

Carcinogen Status:

SWA: Butane is classified by SWA as a Category 1a Carcinogen

See the SWA website for further details. A web address has not been provided as addresses frequently change.

NTP: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.

IARC: 2-butoxyethanol is Class 3 - unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

See the IARC website for further details. A web address has not been provided as addresses frequently change.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Insufficient data to be sure of status.

Biodegradation studies indicate that 2-butoxyethanol will be readily degraded by micro-organisms present at sewage treatment plants. Ready biodegradability tests showed that it achieved a biodegradation rate of greater than 77% after 3 days and 100% after 7 days. A 20-day biochemical oxygen demand test and an OECD 28-day closed bottle test gave it degradation rates of 75% and 88% respectively. Literature data confirm these results.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: This product may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. If neither of these options is suitable in-house, consider controlled incineration, or contact a specialist waste disposal company. Do not puncture or incinerate aerosol cans, even when empty.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Dangerous according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

UN Number: 1950, AEROSOLS

Hazchem Code: 2YE

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

Limited quantities: ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 1000mL for this class of product.

Dangerous Goods Class: Class 2.1: Flammable gases.

Packing Group: Not set

Packing Instruction: P207, LP200

Class 2.1 Flammable gases shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 1 (Explosives), 3 (Flammable Liquids) (where both flammable liquids and flammable gases are in bulk), 4.1 (Flammable Solids), 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances), 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet Substances), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides), and 7 (Radioactive Substances). They may however be loaded in the

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same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 2.2 (Non-flammable Non-Toxic gases), 3 (Flammable liquids except where both flammable liquids and flammable gases are in bulk), 6 (Toxic Substances), 8 (Corrosive Substances) 9 (Miscellaneous dangerous goods), Foodstuffs and foodstuff empties.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations. The following ingredient: 2-Butoxyethanol, is mentioned in the SUSMP.

Section 16 - Other Information

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Acronyms:

ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7 th edition)
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS. OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document "Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice" (Feb 2016) 2024.

<http://www.kilford.com.au/> Phone (02)8321 8866

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