



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Jet Degrease

According to the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practise, 2021.

SECTION 1: Identification: Product identifier and chemical identity

Product identifier

Product name Jet Degrease

Product No. MBJETDEG001

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Application Cleaning agent.

Uses advised against For professional use only. This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Identified uses above.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Autosmart Australia
11 Darrambal Close
Rathmines
NSW 2283
Australia
www.autosmartaustralia.com.au
Tel: 02 49 75 14 88 (Mon to Fri, 08:00 - 16:00 AEST) (General Information. Transport Information. Mild Medical Information)
autosmart@autosmartaustralia.com.au

Contact Person Mr. Russell Butler

Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone NCEC - For Chemical Emergency Support ONLY (spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident), Call NCEC at 18000 74234 (toll free 24Hrs) - when calling please quote "AUTOSMART 29003-NCEC"
Local number +61 2 8 014 4558
General Information. Transport Information. Mild medical Information:-
Tel: 02 49 75 14 88 (Mon to Fri, 08:00 - 16:00 AEST)

National emergency telephone number Poison Information Hotline: 13 11 26

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Physical hazards Met. Corr. 1 - H290

Health hazards Skin Corr. 1C - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318

Environmental hazards Aquatic Acute 3 - H402

Label elements

Jet Degrease

Hazard pictograms



Signal word	DANGER
Hazard statements	H290 May be corrosive to metals. H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H402 Harmful to aquatic life.
Precautionary statements	P260 Do not breathe vapour/ spray. P273 Avoid release to the environment. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.
Supplemental label information	For professional users only.
Contains	C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6)

Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic) or vPvB (very persistent and very bioaccumulative).

SECTION 3: Composition and information on ingredients

Mixtures

C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6)	3<5%
CAS number: 68439-46-3	
Classification Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Eye Dam. 1 - H318	
Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt	1.5<1.75%
CAS number: 8061-51-6	
Classification Eye Irrit. 2A - H319	
disodium metasilicate	0.7<1.0%
CAS number: 6834-92-0	
Classification Met. Corr. 1 - H290 Skin Corr. 1B - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 STOT SE 3 - H335	

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Sodium hydroxide 0.7<1.0% CAS number: 1310-73-2 Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.
Classification Met. Corr. 1 - H290 Skin Corr. 1A - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318
SODIUM NITRITE 0.2<0.5% CAS number: 7632-00-0 M factor (Acute) = 1
Classification Ox. Sol. 3 - H272 Acute Tox. 3 - H301 Eye Irrit. 2A - H319 Aquatic Acute 1 - H400

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General information	Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.
Inhalation	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Remove any dentures. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt.
Skin Contact	Rinse with water.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.
Protection of first aiders	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. If it is suspected that volatile contaminants are still present around the affected person, first aid personnel should wear an appropriate respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

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General information	See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system.
Ingestion	May cause irritation.
Skin contact	Redness. Irritating to skin.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media The product is not flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up.

Hazardous combustion products Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours.

Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.

Special protective equipment for firefighters Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to Australia/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 4967 (for clothing) AS/NZS 1801 (for helmets), AS/NZS 4821 (for protective boots), AS/NZS 1801 (for protective gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

Hazchem Code 2R

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Do not touch or walk into spilled material.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Large Spillages: Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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Methods for cleaning up Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Approach the spillage from upwind. Small Spillages: If the product is soluble in water, dilute the spillage with water and mop it up. Alternatively, or if it is not water-soluble, absorb the spillage with an inert, dry material and place it in a suitable waste disposal container. Large Spillages: If leakage cannot be stopped, evacuate area. Flush spilled material into an effluent treatment plant, or proceed as follows. Contain and absorb spillage with sand, earth or other non-combustible material. Place waste in labelled, sealed containers. Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly, observing environmental regulations. The contaminated absorbent may pose the same hazard as the spilled material. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Neutralise with acid. Caution. May generate heat. Following dilution and neutralisation, discharge to the sewer with plenty of water may be permitted. The requirements of the local water authority must be complied with if contaminated water is flushed directly to the sewer. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage, including how the chemical may be safely used

Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Handle all packages and containers carefully to minimise spills. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Avoid the formation of mists. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Do not reuse empty containers.

Advice on general occupational hygiene Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from the following materials: Acids. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.

Storage class Acid-reactive storage.

Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s) The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Sodium hydroxide

Ceiling value: 2 mg/m³

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Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt (CAS: 8061-51-6)

Ingredient comments No exposure limits known for ingredient(s).

Sodium Polyphosphate (CAS: 68915-31-1)

Ingredient comments No exposure limits known for ingredient(s).

Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure.

Eye/face protection

Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337. Wear tight-fitting, chemical splash goggles or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Hand protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. The breakthrough time for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended. The choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, and the conditions of work and use. When used with mixtures, the protection time of gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Gloves made from the following material may provide suitable chemical protection: Nitrile rubber. Thickness: >0.2mm The selected gloves should have a breakthrough time of at least 0.5 hours. Glove thickness is not necessarily a good measure of glove resistance as the permeation rate will depend on the exact glove composition. Repeated exposure to chemicals will degrade the ability of the glove to provide resistance to chemicals. Specific work environments and material handling practices may vary, therefore safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Use thin cotton gloves inside natural rubber gloves if there is an allergy risk to natural rubber.

Other skin and body protection

Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.

Hygiene measures

Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Preventive industrial medical examinations should be carried out. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product.

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Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and complies with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716.
Environmental exposure controls	Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. Store in a demarcated bounded area to prevent release to drains and/or watercourses.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid.
Colour	Brown.
Odour	Characteristic.
pH	pH (concentrated solution): > 11.5
Flash point	Not applicable.
Relative density	~ 1.007 @ 20°C
Viscosity	~ 1 cSt @ 20°C
Comments	Information declared as "Not available" or "Not applicable" is not considered to be relevant to the implementation of the proper control measures.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	May be corrosive to metals.
Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No potentially hazardous reactions known.
Conditions to avoid	There are no known conditions that are likely to result in a hazardous situation.
Materials to avoid	Acid anhydrides. Acids. Phenols, cresols. Mild steel. Stainless steel. Aluminium. May be corrosive to metals.
Hazardous decomposition products	Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

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ATE oral (mg/kg)	9,090.91
<u>Acute toxicity - dermal</u>	
Notes (dermal LD₅₀)	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Acute toxicity - inhalation</u>	
Notes (inhalation LC₅₀)	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Skin corrosion/irritation</u>	
Animal data	Irritating.
Extreme pH	≥ 11.5 Corrosive.
<u>Serious eye damage/irritation</u>	
Serious eye damage/irritation	Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Causes serious eye damage.
<u>Respiratory sensitisation</u>	
Respiratory sensitisation	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Skin sensitisation</u>	
Skin sensitisation	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u>	
Genotoxicity - in vitro	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Carcinogenicity</u>	
Carcinogenicity	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
IARC carcinogenicity	None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.
<u>Reproductive toxicity</u>	
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity - development	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</u>	
STOT - single exposure	Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure.
<u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u>	
STOT - repeated exposure	Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.
<u>Aspiration hazard</u>	
Aspiration hazard	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>General information</u>	
Inhalation	The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Ingestion	Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system.
Skin Contact	May cause irritation.
Eye contact	Redness. Irritating to skin.
Route of exposure	Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness.
Target Organs	Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact
	No specific target organs known.

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Toxicological information on ingredients.

C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6)

Other health effects There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.

Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 10,000.0

Species Rat

ATE oral (mg/kg) 10,000.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Acute toxicity inhalation (LC₅₀ dust/mist mg/l) 480.0

Species Rat

ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l) 480.0

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin corrosion/irritation Not irritating.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Not sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Negative.

Sodium hydroxide

Other health effects There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Not anticipated to present an aspiration hazard, based on chemical structure.

Route of exposure Skin absorption Ingestion Skin and/or eye contact

Target Organs No specific target organs known.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity The product may affect the acidity (pH) of water which may have hazardous effects on aquatic organisms.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Jet Degrease

disodium metasilicate

Ecotoxicity The product is not expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. The product may affect the acidity (pH) of water which may have hazardous effects on aquatic organisms.

Sodium hydroxide

Ecotoxicity The product may affect the acidity (pH) of water which may have hazardous effects on aquatic organisms.

Toxicity Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Ecological information on ingredients.

C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6)

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC₅₀, 96 hours: 10 mg/l, Fish

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates EC₅₀, 48 hours: 10 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants IC₅₀, 72 hours: 10 mg/l, Algae

Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC₅₀, 96 hours: 615 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates EC₅₀, 48 hours: 5.4 mg/l, Marinewater invertebrates

disodium metasilicate

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC₅₀, 96 hours: 3185 mg/l, Fish

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates EC₅₀, 48 hours: 4857 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Sodium hydroxide

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC₅₀, 48 hours: ~ 189 mg/l, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)
LC₅₀, 96 hours: 125 mg/l, Fish

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates EC₅₀, 48 hours: > 100 mg/l, Daphnia magna
EC₅₀, 48 hours: 40-240 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants Not known.

SODIUM NITRITE

Acute aquatic toxicity

LE(C)₅₀ 0.1 < L(E)C₅₀ ≤ 1

Jet Degrease

M factor (Acute) 1

Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability The product contains inorganic substances which are not biodegradable. The other substances in the product are expected to be readily biodegradable. The product is potentially degradable.

Ecological information on ingredients.

C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6)

Persistence and degradability The product is biodegradable.

Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt

Persistence and degradability The product is slowly degradable.

disodium metasilicate

Persistence and degradability The product contains only inorganic substances which are not biodegradable. The product is potentially degradable.

Sodium hydroxide

Persistence and degradability The product contains only inorganic substances which are not biodegradable. The product is potentially degradable.

Stability (hydrolysis) Not applicable.

Biological oxygen demand ~ 0 g O₂/g substance

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative Potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Ecological information on ingredients.

C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6)

Bioaccumulative Potential The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt

Bioaccumulative Potential log Pow: -3.45,

disodium metasilicate

Bioaccumulative Potential The product is not bioaccumulating.

Sodium hydroxide

Bioaccumulative Potential The product is not bioaccumulating.

Mobility in soil

Mobility The product is water-soluble and may spread in water systems. The product is non-volatile.

Ecological information on ingredients.

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C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6)

Mobility The product is soluble in water.

Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt

Mobility No data available.

disodium metasilicate

Mobility The product is soluble in water.

Sodium hydroxide

Mobility The product is soluble in water.

Henry's law constant The product contains mainly inorganic substances which are not biodegradable.

Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

General information

The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.

Disposal methods

Do not empty into drains. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

SECTION 14: Transport information

General

For limited quantity packaging/limited load information, consult the relevant modal documentation using the data shown in this section.

UN number

UN No. (ADG) 1719

UN No. (IMDG) 1719

UN No. (ICAO) 1719

UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADG) CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS Sodium hydroxide)

Proper shipping name (IMDG) CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS Sodium hydroxide)

Proper shipping name (ICAO) CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS Sodium hydroxide)

Jet Degrease

Transport hazard class(es)

ADG class	8
ADG classification code	C5
ADG label	8
IMDG class	8
ICAO class/division	8

Transport labels



Packing group

ADG packing group	III
IMDG packing group	III
ICAO packing group	III

Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

Special precautions for user

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

IMDG Code segregation group	18. Alkalis
EmS	F-A, S-B
Hazchem Code	2R

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Jet Degrease

National regulations	<p>The Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP). National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets. Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances. Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment. Guidance Note on the Interpretation of Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment. National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances. National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances. National Code of Practice for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances. National Standard for the Storage and Handling of Workplace Dangerous Goods. National Code of Practice for the Storage and Handling of Workplace Dangerous Goods. Guidance Note for Placarding Stores for Dangerous Goods and Specified Hazardous Substances. Guidance Note for the Assessment of Health Risks Arising from Hazardous Substances in the Workplace. National Standard for the Control of Major Hazard Facilities. National Code of Practice for the Control of Major Hazard Facilities.</p>
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Schedule (SUSMP) Schedule 5. Caution.

Inventories

Australia - AIC

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

SECTION 16: Any other relevant information

Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet ADG: Australian dangerous goods code

IATA: International air transport association.
ICAO: Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air.
IMDG: International maritime dangerous goods.
CAS: Chemical abstracts service.
ATE: Acute toxicity estimate.
LC₅₀: Lethal concentration to 50 % of a test population.
LD₅₀: Lethal dose to 50% of a test population (median lethal dose).
EC₅₀: 50% of maximal effective concentration.
PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substance.
vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative.

Classification abbreviations and acronyms Met. Corr. = Corrosive to metals
Eye Dam. = Serious eye damage
Skin Irrit. = Skin irritation

Training advice Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Only trained personnel should use this material.

Revision comments NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision.

Issued by Prepared by Autosmart International Ltd, Lynn Lane, Shenstone, Lichfield, Staffordshire, WS14 0DH, Great Britain.
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Revision date 3/07/2024

Revision 3

Jet Degrease

Supersedes date	7/05/2019
SDS No.	21328
SDS status	Approved.
Hazard statements in full	H272 May intensify fire; oxidizer. H290 May be corrosive to metals. H301 Toxic if swallowed. H302 Harmful if swallowed. H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H400 Very toxic to aquatic life. H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.