



Helmet Fresh Active Foam Aerosol GRiTT by Leatt

Part Number:
Version No: **1.14**
Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **4**

Initial Date: **04/03/2026**
Revision Date: **18/04/2026**
Print Date: **18/04/2026**
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SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Helmet Fresh Active Foam Aerosol GRiTT by Leatt
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Cleaning agent
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Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Bike Corp.
Address	Moorabin Airport, Victoria Australia 3194, AUSTRALIA
Telephone	+61 3 9518 5400
Fax	Not Available
Website	bikecorp.com.au
Email	sales@bikecorp.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone number(s)	131 126
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Chemwatch 1800 951 288

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	4	
Toxicity	1	
Body Contact	1	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	3	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Aerosols, Hazard Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H222+H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
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H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

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.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) 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(s) Storage

P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
106-97-8.	< 7	butane
64-17-5	< 5	ethanol
74-98-6	< 2	propane
308062-28-4	< 1	(C12-14)alkyldimethylamine oxide
122-99-6	< 0.5	ethylene glycol phenyl ether
160901-19-9	< 0.5	alcohols C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated
67-63-0	< 0.5	isopropanol
78-93-3	< 0.1	methyl ethyl ketone
101-84-8	< 0.05	phenyl ether
110-41-8	< 0.01	2-methylundecanal

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If aerosols come in contact with the eyes: • Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water. • Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. • Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin: • Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). • Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. • DO NOT use solvents. • Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.
Inhalation	If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled: • Remove to fresh air. • Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. • Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. • If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. • Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	Not considered a normal route of entry.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.
Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

FOR FIRES INVOLVING MANY GAS CYLINDERS:

- To stop the flow of gas, specifically trained personnel may inert the atmosphere to reduce oxygen levels thus allowing the capping of leaking container(s).
- Reduce the rate of flow and inject an inert gas, if possible, before completely stopping the flow to prevent flashback.
- **DO NOT extinguish the fire until the supply is shut off** otherwise an explosive re-ignition may occur.
- If the fire is extinguished and the flow of gas continues, used increased ventilation to prevent build-up, of explosive atmosphere.
- Use non-sparking tools to close container valves.
- Be CAUTIOUS of a Boiling Liquid Evaporating Vapour Explosion, *BLEVE*, if fire is impinging on surrounding containers.
- Direct 2500 litre/min (500 gpm) water stream onto containers above liquid level with the assistance remote monitors.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

GENERAL

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Consider evacuation
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- **DO NOT approach cylinders suspected to be hot.**
- Cool fire-exposed cylinders with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

- The only safe way to extinguish a flammable gas fire is to stop the flow of gas.
- If the flow cannot be stopped, allow the entire contents of the cylinder to burn while cooling the cylinder and surroundings with water from a suitable distance.
- Extinguishing the fire without stopping the gas flow may permit the formation of ignitable or explosive mixtures with air. These mixtures may propagate to a source of ignition.

SPECIAL HAZARDS

- Excessive pressures may develop in a gas cylinder exposed in a fire; this may result in explosion.
- Cylinders with pressure relief devices may release their contents as a result of fire and the released gas may constitute a further source of hazard for the fire-fighter.
- Cylinders without pressure-relief valves have no provision for controlled release and are therefore more likely to explode if exposed to fire.

FIRE FIGHTING REQUIREMENTS:

The need for proximity, entry and flash-over protection and special protective clothing should be determined for each incident, by a competent fire-fighting safety professional.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flame.
- Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.
- Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.
- May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include:

- carbon monoxide (CO)
- carbon dioxide (CO2)
- other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

HAZCHEM

Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	• Clean up all spills immediately. • Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. • Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. • Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. • Wipe up. • If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. • Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
Major Spills	• Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. • Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. • May be violently or explosively reactive. • Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus. • Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses. • Consider evacuation. • Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. • No smoking or naked lights within area. • Use extreme caution to prevent violent reaction. • Stop leak only if safe to do so. • Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour. • DO NOT enter confined space where gas may have collected. • Keep area clear until gas has dispersed. • Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place. • Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions • Burn issuing gas at vent pipes. • DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve. • Clear area of personnel and move upwind. • Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. • May be violently or explosively reactive. • Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. • Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses • No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. • Increase ventilation. • Stop leak if safe to do so. • Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. • Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite. • 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.

Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	• Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. • Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. • Use in a well-ventilated area. • Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. • DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. • Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. • Avoid contact with incompatible materials. • When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. • DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. • DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils. • Avoid physical damage to containers. • Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. • Work clothes should be laundered separately. • Use good occupational work practice. • Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. • Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	• Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can • Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. • DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. • No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. • Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure. • Store away from incompatible materials. • Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. • Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C. • Store in an upright position. • Protect containers against physical damage. • Check regularly for spills and leaks. • Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	• Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities • Aerosol dispenser. • Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	• Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates. Butane / isobutane: • reacts violently with strong oxidisers, acetylene, halogens, and nitrous oxides

Continued...

- does not mix with chlorine dioxide, nitric acid and some plastics
 - may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, which may ignite vapours.
- Store butane well away from nickel carbonyl in the presence of oxygen between 20-40°C
- 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



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– Must not be stored together

– May be stored together with specific preventions

– May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	butane	Butane	800 ppm / 1900 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	butane	Butane	800 ppm / 1900 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	200 ppm / 380 mg/m3	1500 mg/m3 / 800 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1000 ppm / 1880 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	200 ppm / 491 mg/m3	984 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 983 mg/m3	1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone	200 ppm / 590 mg/m3	885 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	Workers exposed to this chemical may require specific health monitoring (see regulations 368-378, Schedule 14 to the model WHS Regulations).
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	150 ppm / 445 mg/m3	890 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	phenyl ether	Phenyl ether (vapour)	1 ppm / 7 mg/m3	14 mg/m3 / 2 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	phenyl ether	Phenyl ether (vapour)	1 ppm / 7 mg/m3	14 mg/m3 / 2 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
butane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	Not Available	Not Available	15000* ppm
propane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	1.5 ppm	16 ppm	97 ppm
isopropanol	400 ppm	2000* ppm	12000** ppm
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
phenyl ether	2 ppm	16 ppm	96 ppm

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
(C12-14)alkyldimethylamine oxide	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³

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ethylene glycol phenyl ether	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
alcohols C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.		

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.									
	General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.									
	<table><tr><td>Type of Contaminant:</td><td>Speed:</td></tr><tr><td>aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td><td>0.5-1 m/s</td></tr><tr><td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td><td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td></tr></table>	Type of Contaminant:	Speed:	aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)			
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direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)									
Within each range the appropriate value depends on:										
<table><tr><td>Lower end of the range</td><td>Upper end of the range</td></tr><tr><td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td><td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td></tr><tr><td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td><td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td></tr><tr><td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td><td>3: High production, heavy use</td></tr><tr><td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td><td>4: Small hood-local control only</td></tr></table>	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
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4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only									
	Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.									
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment										
Eye and face protection	• Safety glasses with side shields. • Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] • Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59]. When handling very small quantities of the material eye protection may not be required. For laboratory, larger scale or bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs: • Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] • Face shield. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. • Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59]. • Close fitting gas tight goggles									
Skin protection	See Hand protection below									
Hands/feet protection	• Rubber gloves (nitrile or low-protein, powder-free latex, latex/ nitrile). Employees allergic to latex gloves should use nitrile gloves in preference. • Double gloving should be considered. • PVC gloves. • Change gloves frequently and when contaminated, punctured or torn. • Wash hands immediately after removing gloves. • Protective shoe covers. [AS/NZS 2210] • Head covering. • No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. • OTHERWISE: • For potentially moderate exposures: • Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. • For potentially heavy exposures: • Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.									
Body protection	See Other protection below									
Other protection	• For quantities up to 500 grams a laboratory coat may be suitable. • For quantities up to 1 kilogram a disposable laboratory coat or coverall of low permeability is recommended. Coveralls should be buttoned at collar and cuffs.									

Continued...

- For quantities over 1 kilogram and manufacturing operations, wear disposable coverall of low permeability and disposable shoe covers.
 - For manufacturing operations, air-supplied full body suits may be required for the provision of advanced respiratory protection.
 - Eye wash unit.
 - Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower.
 - For Emergencies: Vinyl suit
 - The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.
 - Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.
 - BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.
- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:**
- Overalls.
 - Skin cleansing cream.
 - Eyewash unit.
 - Do not spray on hot surfaces.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: **"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index"**.
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:
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Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
HYPALON	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
TEFLON	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.
Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AX-AUS P2	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AX-2 P2	AX-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used
- Generally not applicable.

Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Foam Aerosol	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Characteristic	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available

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Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	- Elevated temperatures. - Presence of open flame. - Product is considered stable. - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Animal testing shows that the most common signs of inhalation overdose is inco-ordination and drowsiness. Isobutane produces a dose dependent action and at high concentrations may cause numbness, suffocation, exhilaration, dizziness, headache, nausea, confusion, incoordination and unconsciousness in severe cases. The paraffin gases are practically not harmful at low doses. Higher doses may produce reversible brain and nerve depression and irritation. The vapour is discomforting WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal. The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odour fatigue may occur. Inhalation of isopropanol may produce irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat and runny nose.								
Ingestion	Ingestion of ethanol (ethyl alcohol, "alcohol") may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea. Effects on the body: <table><tr><th>Blood concentration</th><th>Effects</th></tr><tr><td><1.5 g/L</td><td>Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability</td></tr><tr><td>1.5-3.0 g/L</td><td>Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests. Possible double vision, flushing, fast heart rate, sweating and incontinence. Slow breathing may occur rarely and fast breathing may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, low blood sugar and low blood potassium. Central nervous system depression may progress to coma.</td></tr><tr><td>3-5 g/L</td><td>Severe: cold clammy skin, low body temperature and low blood pressure. Atrial fibrillation and heart block have been reported. Depression of breathing may occur, respiratory failure may follow serious poisoning, choking on vomit may result in lung inflammation and swelling. Convulsions due to severe low blood sugar may also occur. Acute liver inflammation may develop.</td></tr></table> Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments	Blood concentration	Effects	<1.5 g/L	Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability	1.5-3.0 g/L	Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests. Possible double vision, flushing, fast heart rate, sweating and incontinence. Slow breathing may occur rarely and fast breathing may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, low blood sugar and low blood potassium. Central nervous system depression may progress to coma.	3-5 g/L	Severe: cold clammy skin, low body temperature and low blood pressure. Atrial fibrillation and heart block have been reported. Depression of breathing may occur, respiratory failure may follow serious poisoning, choking on vomit may result in lung inflammation and swelling. Convulsions due to severe low blood sugar may also occur. Acute liver inflammation may develop.
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Helmet Fresh Active Foam Aerosol GRiTT by Leatt

	Swallowing 10 millilitres of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 millilitres may be fatal if not properly treated. The adult single lethal dose is approximately 250 millilitres. Isopropanol is twice as poisonous as ethanol, and the effects caused are similar, except that isopropanol does not cause an initial feeling of well-being. Swallowing may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea; vomiting and stomach inflammation is more prominent with isopropanol than with ethanol. Animals given near-lethal doses also showed inco-ordination, lethargy, inactivity and loss of consciousness. There is evidence that a slight tolerance to isopropanol may be acquired.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Spray mist may produce discomfort Isopropanol, also known as IPA, is a chemical that has low toxicity when it comes to immediate exposure. It can irritate the eyes and cause discomfort in high concentrations of its vapors. Prolonged exposure to these vapors can lead to depression of the central nervous system. Some people may experience irritation or sensitivity on their skin when using isopropanol. There have been cases where people have become intoxicated from using isopropanol as a treatment for fever, likely due to absorption through the skin and inhalation. Ingesting isopropanol intentionally can be very dangerous and can result in a coma-like state. However, most people recover if they receive medical attention promptly. Studies on animals have shown that repeated exposure to isopropanol can affect the kidneys. A reproductive study found that male mating index was decreased in rats exposed to isopropanol, but this may not have significant biological meaning. Isopropanol has been tested for its effects on development and has been found to only cause harm at high doses in rats, not in rabbits. Tests for genotoxicity (potential to damage DNA) have all come back negative. Studies on rodents inhaling isopropanol did show an increase in interstitial cell tumors in male rats, but this type of tumor is common in older rats and there is no evidence to suggest that isopropanol poses a cancer risk to humans.
Eye	This material causes serious eye irritation. Direct contact of the eye with ethanol (alcohol) may cause an immediate stinging and burning sensation, with reflex closure of the lid, and a temporary, tearing injury to the cornea together with redness of the conjunctiva. Discomfort may last 2 days but usually the injury heals without treatment. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas. Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 parts per million. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible burns to the cornea and eye damage. Eye contact may cause tearing and blurring of vision.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Ample evidence exists that this material directly causes reduced fertility The material may inhibit protein kinase. This may suppress cell or tissue growth or development. Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation. Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause inco-ordination and tiredness. Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce sleepiness, inco-ordination and liver degeneration. Animal data show developmental effects only at exposure levels that produce toxic effects in adult animals. Isopropanol does not cause genetic damage. There are inconclusive reports of human sensitisation from skin contacts with isopropanol. Chronic alcoholics are more tolerant of the whole-body effects of isopropanol. Animal testing showed the chronic exposure did not produce reproductive effects. NOTE: Commercial isopropanol does not contain "isopropyl oil", which caused an excess incidence of sinus and throat cancers in isopropanol production workers in the past. "Isopropyl oil" is no longer formed during production of isopropanol.

Helmet Fresh Active Foam Aerosol GRiTT by Leatt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
butane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 658 mg/l4h ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
ethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/4S - Moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Moderate
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 50pph/1H - Mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Human): 70%/2D Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 400mg - Mild Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
propane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 364726.819 ppm4h ^[2]	Not Available
(C12-14)alkyldimethylamine oxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 1% - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >300<2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] Skin (Human): 2500ug/24H - Moderate Skin (Human): 3.7%/48H - Mild Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 115mg/5W - Mild Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Mild Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 230mg/5W - Mild Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 2mg/24H - Severe Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]

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ethylene glycol phenyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 250ug/24H - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1260 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 6mg - Moderate
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
isopropanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Severe
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 53 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 3600 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Moderate
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
alcohols C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
methyl ethyl ketone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Human): 350ppm
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 32 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 80mg
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2054 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 14mg/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 402mg/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
phenyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3370 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10ppm/140H
		Eye (Rodent - rat): 10ppm/140H
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
2-methylundecanal	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

propane	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
(C12-14)alkyldimethylamine oxide	Amine oxides are readily metabolised and excreted after oral intake. They produced no mortality or skin sensitization on exposure but caused reversible irritation of the eyes, skin and airways. They may also cause cataracts. Repeat dosing showed no abnormal changes except for diarrhoea and weight loss. They are not noted to cause cancer, reproductive, genetic or developmental defects.
methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone is considered to have a low order of toxicity; however, methyl ethyl ketone is often used in combination with other solvents and the mixture may have greater toxicity than either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane with methyl ethyl ketone, and also methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone may result in an increased in peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of the nerves of the extremities. Combinations with chloroform also show an increase in toxicity.
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	Bacterial cell mutagen The aryl alkyl alcohol (AAA) fragrance ingredients have diverse chemical structures, with similar metabolic and toxicity profiles. The AAA fragrances demonstrate low acute and subchronic toxicity by skin contact and swallowing. At concentrations likely to be encountered by consumers, AAA fragrance ingredients are non-irritating to the skin. The potential for eye irritation is minimal. With the exception of benzyl alcohol, phenethyl and 2-phenoxyethyl AAA alcohols, testing in humans indicate that AAA fragrance ingredients generally have no or low sensitization potential. Available data indicate that the potential for photosensitization is low. Testing suggests that at current human exposure levels, this group of chemicals does not cause maternal or developmental toxicity. Animal testing shows no cancer-causing evidence, with little or no genetic toxicity. It has been concluded that these materials would not present a safety concern at current levels of use, as fragrance ingredients. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS. For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs): Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates. EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites). Further, rapid conversion of the aldehydes by aldehyde dehydrogenase produces alkoxyacetic acids, which are the predominant urinary metabolites of mono substituted glycol ethers. Acute Toxicity: Oral LD50 values in rats for all category members range from 739 (EGHE) to 3089 mg/kg bw (EGPE), with values increasing with decreasing molecular weight. Four to six hour acute inhalation toxicity studies were conducted for these chemicals in rats at the highest vapour concentrations practically achievable. Values range from LC0 > 85 ppm (508 mg/m3) for EGHE, LC50 > 400ppm (2620 mg/m3) for EGBEA to LC50 > 2132 ppm (9061 mg/m3) for EGPE. No lethality was observed for any of these materials under these

	conditions. Dermal LD50 values in rabbits range from 435 mg/kg bw (EGBE) to 1500 mg/kg bw (EGBEA). Overall these category members can be considered to be of low to moderate acute toxicity. All category members cause reversible irritation to skin and eyes, with EGBEA less irritating and EGHE more irritating than the other category members. EGPE and EGBE are not sensitisers in experimental animals or humans. Signs of acute toxicity in rats, mice and rabbits are consistent with haemolysis (with the exception of EGHE) and non-specific CNS depression typical of organic solvents in general. Alkoxyacetic acid metabolites, propoxyacetic acid (PAA) and butoxyacetic acid (BAA), are responsible for the red blood cell hemolysis. Signs of toxicity in humans deliberately ingesting cleaning fluids containing 9-22% EGBE are similar to those of rats, with the exception of haemolysis. Although decreased blood haemoglobin and/or haemoglobinuria were observed in some of the human cases, it is not clear if this was due to haemolysis or haemodilution as a result of administration of large volumes of fluid. Red blood cells of humans are many-fold more resistant to toxicity from EGPE and EGBE <i>in vitro</i> than those of rats. Repeat dose toxicity: The fact that the NOAEL for repeated dose toxicity of EGBE is less than that of EGPE is consistent with red blood cells being more sensitive to EGBE than EGPE. Blood from mice, rats, hamsters, rabbits and baboons were sensitive to the effects of BAA <i>in vitro</i> and displayed similar responses, which included erythrocyte swelling (increased haematocrit and mean corpuscular hemoglobin), followed by hemolysis. Blood from humans, pigs, dogs, cats, and guinea pigs was less sensitive to haemolysis by BAA <i>in vitro</i>. Mutagenicity: In the absence and presence of metabolic activation, EGBE tested negative for mutagenicity in Ames tests conducted in <i>S. typhimurium</i> strains TA97, TA98, TA100, TA1535 and TA1537 and EGHE tested negative in strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537 and TA1538. <i>In vitro</i> cytogenetic and sister chromatid exchange assays with EGBE and EGHE in Chinese Hamster Ovary Cells with and without metabolic activation and <i>in vivo</i> micronucleus tests with EGBE in rats and mice were negative, indicating that these glycol ethers are not genotoxic. Carcinogenicity: In a 2-year inhalation chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity study with EGBE in rats and mice a significant increase in the incidence of liver haemangiosarcomas was seen in male mice and forestomach tumours in female mice. It was decided that based on the mode of action data available, there was no significant hazard for human carcinogenicity Reproductive and developmental toxicity. The results of reproductive and developmental toxicity studies indicate that the glycol ethers in this category are not selectively toxic to the reproductive system or developing fetus, developmental toxicity is secondary to maternal toxicity. The repeated dose toxicity studies in which reproductive organs were examined indicate that the members of this category are not associated with toxicity to reproductive organs (including the testes). Results of the developmental toxicity studies conducted via inhalation exposures during gestation periods on EGPE (rabbits -125, 250, 500 ppm or 531, 1062, or 2125 mg/m3 and rats - 100, 200, 300, 400 ppm or 425, 850, 1275, or 1700 mg/m3), EGBE (rat and rabbit - 25, 50, 100, 200 ppm or 121, 241, 483, or 966 mg/m3), and EGHE (rat and rabbit - 20.8, 41.4, 79.2 ppm or 124, 248, or 474 mg/m3) indicate that the members of the category are not teratogenic. The NOAELs for developmental toxicity are greater than 500 ppm or 2125 mg/m3 (rabbit-EGPE), 100 ppm or 425 mg/m3 (rat-EGPE), 50 ppm or 241 mg/m3 (rat EGBE) and 100 ppm or 483 mg/m3 (rabbit EGBE) and greater than 79.2 ppm or 474 mg/m3 (rat and rabbit-EGHE).
isopropanol	Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irritation. It can be absorbed from the skin or when inhaled. Intentional swallowing is common particularly among alcoholics or suicide victims and also leads to fainting, breathing difficulty, nausea, vomiting and headache. In the absence of unconsciousness, recovery usually occurred. Repeated doses may damage the kidneys. A decrease in the frequency of mating has been found in among animals, and newborns have been found to have a greater incidence of low birth weight. Tumours of the testes have been observed in the male rat. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
alcohols C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated	data for for Neodol 23-6.5 linear ethoxylates Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. Studies show that alcohol ethoxylates have low toxicity through swallowing and skin contact. Animal studies show these chemicals may produce gastrointestinal irritation, stomach ulcers, hair standing up, diarrhea and lethargy. Slight to severe irritation occurred when undiluted alcohol ethoxylates were applied to the skin and eyes of animals. These chemicals show no indication of genetic toxicity or potential to cause mutations and cancers. Toxicity is thought to be substantially lower than that of nonylphenol ethoxylates. Some of the oxidation products of this group of substances may have sensitizing properties. As they cause less irritation, nonionic surfactants are often preferred to ionic surfactants in topical products. However, their tendency to auto-oxidise also increases their irritation. Due to their irritating effect it is difficult to diagnose allergic contact dermatitis (ACD) by patch testing. Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.
phenyl ether	ScienceLab MSDS Phenyl ether is mostly excreted in the urine. Animal testing shows that it does not cause mutations and that there is little evidence that it possesses any significant developmental toxicity.
ethanol & methyl ethyl ketone	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
ethylene glycol phenyl ether & alcohols C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
ethylene glycol phenyl ether & isopropanol & phenyl ether	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
(C12-14)alkyldimethylamine oxide & ethylene glycol phenyl ether & isopropanol & methyl ethyl ketone	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. 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. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.
Helmet Fresh Active Foam Aerosol GRITT by Leatt & ethylene glycol phenyl ether	too much activation of AMPK, or activating it in the wrong tissue, can cause serious side effects, including neurodegeneration, or preventing cells from dividing. The accumulation of naturally-occurring AICAR in the body is also associated with metabolic disorders in humans AICAR (5-aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide-1-β-D-ribofuranoside) is a substance produced naturally by the body that stimulates AMP activated protein kinase (AMPK) 5' monophosphate-activated protein kinase (AMPK) is an enzyme that is known as the body's "master regulator of energy metabolism AMPK i stored throughout tissues in the body, especially those in the brain (including the hypothalamus), liver, fat cells and skeletal muscles. Adenosine 5' monophosphate-activated protein kinase is influenced by a number of factors, including your genetics, age, diet, sleep patterns, stress levels and exercise habits. when the hypothalamus senses that energy levels are low, adenosine 5' monophosphate-activated protein kinase is stimulated. Energy expenditure is decreased while appetite is increased since this helps you acquire more energy in the form of calories and use less on energy output. When cellular energy is high, the opposite typically happens. Your body responds by decreasing your appetite and increasing energy expenditure. This can include increased fidgeting, body temperature and sweating associated with movement. researchers believe that as we age, AMPK activity significantly decreases. This is one reason why we experience changes in appetite, body weight, energy levels, etc. Energy depletion (or a lack of cellular energy) is really what stimulates AMPK activity. This causes more of the protein activated protein kinase (AMP) to be produced. That means some of the best AMPK activators are thought of as beneficial "stressors." These include calorie

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restriction, fasting and intense exercise

The body balances production of AMP by sensing its current AMP to adenosine triphosphate (ATP) ratio. ATP molecules are those that act as a source of fuel within cells. Energy starts as ATP within cells and eventually breaks down into AMP.

natural AMPK activators can offer many benefits. These benefits include reducing inflammation, improving metabolic pathways and supporting healthy aging.

AICAR (5-aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide-1-β-D-ribofuranoside) is a substance produced naturally by the body that stimulates AMP activated protein kinase (AMPK), a protein that regulates metabolism in a variety of ways. AMPK acts as an energy regulator and is activated during exercise or other circumstances that use up cellular energy

AICAR is prohibited because it's an AMPK activator, which are prohibited at all times under the category of Hormone and Metabolic Modulators on the WADA Prohibited List because of their potential performance-enhancing effect

Once activated by AICAR, AMPK works to make energy more available. For example, it increases the usage of fat for energy and causes cells to make more mitochondria (the cells' powerhouses or energy creators). AMPK basically ensures that the various tissues in the body don't run out of energy.

There are many circumstances that activate AMPK naturally, including hypoxia (low oxygen levels during exercise or at elevation), hypoglycemia (low blood sugar with exercise or fasting), the use of cellular energy during muscle contraction, and anything that disrupts energy creation within cells.

Studies suggest that adenosine 5' monophosphate-activated protein kinase can help stimulate fat-burning and weight loss under certain conditions. It helps muscles use more glucose for energy, controls appetite and increases the amount of energy spent on physical activity. Homeostasis controlled in part by AMPK activation can also lead to increased body temperature, reduced inflammation and improved hormone balance. All of those help you maintain a healthy weight. (4)

This works in the opposite direction as well. For example, adenosine 5' monophosphate-activated protein kinase is tied to adequate thyroid hormone production. When T3 thyroid hormone production is increased, AMPK is activated in muscles.

This enzyme has anti-inflammatory potential. It is shown to promote antioxidant activity, building defenses against factors that accelerate aging, such as a poor diet, chemical/toxin exposure and chronic stress. Studies show that adenosine 5' monophosphate-activated protein kinase increases the production of certain antioxidant proteins, including NRF2 and superoxide dismutase.

AMPK signaling may also help prevent chronic conditions tied to inflammation, such as cardiovascular disease and diabetes, for several reasons. It can help decrease production of fatty acids, cholesterol, triglycerides and proteins. It's involved in fatty acid catabolism and stops fatty acid synthesis. This can have positive effects on metabolic/heart health

ypothalamic AMPK is capable of increasing glucose production if it senses that cellular energy is low. Glucose is the body's preferred source of energy. It is used in high quantities by the brain. Adenosine 5' monophosphate-activated protein kinase can help prevent below-normal blood sugar levels, also called hypoglycemia. Hypoglycemia symptoms include dizziness, weakness, headaches, and fainting

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Helmet Fresh Active Foam Aerosol GRITT by Leatt	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
butane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
ethanol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	275mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	42mg/L	4
propane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
(C12-14)alkyldimethylamine oxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.015mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2.9mg/l	2
	EC10(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.002mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.67mg/l	2
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	460mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	24h	Fish	5mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	154mg/l	2
isopropanol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1

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	EC50	48h	Crustacea	7550mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1400mg/L	4
alcohols C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.179mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.238mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.012mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.8-3.2mg/l	2
methyl ethyl ketone	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1220mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	308mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	68mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>324mg/L	4
phenyl ether	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	BCF	1344h	Fish	49-594	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.304mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.96mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.188mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.75mg/l	2
2-methylundecanal	LC50	96h	Fish	1.7mg/l	4
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.11mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.21mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.033mg/L	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.35mg/l	2
Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data					

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For Ethanol:

log Kow: -0.31 to -0.32;

Koc 1: Estimated BCF= 3;

Half-life (hr) air: 144;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 144;

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 6.29E-06;

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.93-1.67,63%

COD: 1.99-2.11,97%;

ThOD : 2.1.

Environmental Fate: Terrestrial - Ethanol quickly biodegrades in soil but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation. Ethanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilization of ethanol from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process. The potential for volatilization of ethanol from dry soil surfaces may exist. Biodegradation is expected to be an important fate process for ethanol based on half-lives on the order of a few days for ethanol in sandy soil/groundwater microcosms.

Atmospheric Fate: Ethanol is expected to exist solely as a vapour in the ambient atmosphere. Vapour-phase ethanol is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 5 days. Ethanol readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxy radicals; release into air will result in photodegradation and wet deposition.

Aquatic Fate: When released into water ethanol readily evaporates and is biodegradable. Ethanol is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected and volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 3 and 39 days, respectively. Bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is considered to be low. Hydrolysis and photolysis in sunlit surface waters is not expected to be an important environmental fate process for ethanol and is unlikely to be persistent in aquatic environments.

For Butane (Synonym: n-Butane): Log Kow: 2.89; Koc: 450-900; Henry s Law Constant: 0.95 atm-cu m/mole, Vapor Pressure: 1820 mm Hg; BCF: 1.9.

Atmospheric Fate: Butane is expected to exist only as a gas in the ambient atmosphere. Gas-phase n-butane is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 6.3 days, (@ 25 C). Butane is not expected to absorb UV light and probably will probably not be broken down directly by sunlight in the atmosphere. Nighttime reactions with radical species and nitrogen oxides may contribute to the atmospheric transformation of butane.

Terrestrial Fate: Butane is expected to have low mobility in soil. Evaporation from dry soil surfaces is expected to be the main fate process. This substance is expected to be biologically degraded in soil.

Aquatic Fate: Butane may adsorb to suspended solids and sediment and is expected to occur from water surfaces with an estimated half-life for a model river of 2.2 hours and 3 days, from a model lake. Biological breakdown in water is expected to occur with complete breakdown estimated to be 34 days to 2-butanone and 2-butanol, (observed in studies). Breakdown by water and by sunlight in water are not expected to be important fate processes.

Ecotoxicity: The substance is expected to moderately accumulate in aquatic organisms. Butane is moderately toxic to fish, and Daphnia water fleas.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
butane	LOW	LOW
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
propane	LOW	LOW
(C12-14)alkyldimethylamine oxide	LOW	LOW

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ethylene glycol phenyl ether	LOW	LOW
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)
phenyl ether	HIGH	HIGH
2-methylundecanal	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
butane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.89)
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
propane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.36)
(C12-14)alkyldimethylamine oxide	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.67)
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 1.16)
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)
phenyl ether	LOW (BCF = 470)
2-methylundecanal	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.67)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
butane	LOW (KOC = 43.79)
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
propane	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
(C12-14)alkyldimethylamine oxide	LOW (KOC = 18660)
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	LOW (KOC = 12.12)
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)
methyl ethyl ketone	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827)
phenyl ether	LOW (KOC = 2569)
2-methylundecanal	LOW (KOC = 599.2)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. - Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. - Allow small quantities to evaporate. DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. - Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1950				
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS				
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table><tr><td>Class</td><td>2.1</td></tr><tr><td>Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr></table>	Class	2.1	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
Class	2.1				
Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable				
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable				
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table><tr><td>Special provisions</td><td>63 190 277 327 344 381</td></tr></table>	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381		
Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381				

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	Limited quantity	1000ml
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Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A145 A167 A802 A1 A145 A167 A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203 Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203 Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.1
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D, S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited Quantities	1000 ml

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
butane	Not Applicable
ethanol	Not Applicable
propane	Not Applicable
(C12-14)alkyldimethylamine oxide	Not Applicable
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	Not Applicable
alcohols C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated	Not Applicable
isopropanol	Not Applicable
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Applicable
phenyl ether	Not Applicable
2-methylundecanal	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
butane	Not Applicable
ethanol	Not Applicable
propane	Not Applicable
(C12-14)alkyldimethylamine oxide	Not Applicable
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	Not Applicable
alcohols C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated	Not Applicable
isopropanol	Not Applicable
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Applicable
phenyl ether	Not Applicable
2-methylundecanal	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

BUTANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

ETHANOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

PROPANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

(C12-14)ALKYLDIMETHYLAMINE OXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

ETHYLENE GLYCOL PHENYL ETHER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

ALCOHOLS C12-13, BRANCHED AND LINEAR, ETHOXYLATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Not Applicable

ISOPROPANOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

METHYL ETHYL KETONE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

PHENYL ETHER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

2-METHYLUDECANAL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Available

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (alcohols C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated)
Canada - DSL	No (alcohols C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated)
Canada - NDSL	No (butane, ethanol, propane, (C12-14)alkyldimethylamine oxide, ethylene glycol phenyl ether, isopropanol, alcohols C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated, methyl ethyl ketone, phenyl ether, 2-methylundecanal)
China - IECSC	No (alcohols C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated)
Columbia - Columbia National Industrial Chemicals Inventory	No (butane, ethanol, propane, (C12-14)alkyldimethylamine oxide, ethylene glycol phenyl ether, isopropanol, alcohols C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated, methyl ethyl ketone, phenyl ether, 2-methylundecanal)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	No (alcohols C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (alcohols C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated)
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (butane, ethanol, propane, (C12-14)alkyldimethylamine oxide, ethylene glycol phenyl ether, isopropanol, methyl ethyl ketone, phenyl ether, 2-methylundecanal); No (alcohols C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No ((C12-14)alkyldimethylamine oxide, alcohols C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes

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Russia - FBEPH	No (alcohols C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (butane, ethanol, propane, (C12-14)alkyldimethylamine oxide, ethylene glycol phenyl ether, isopropanol, alcohols C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated, methyl ethyl ketone, phenyl ether, 2-methylundecanal)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	18/04/2026
Initial Date	04/03/2026

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
ethanol	64-17-5, 2348-46-1
(C12-14)alkyldimethylamine oxide	308062-28-4, 70592-80-2, 61788-90-7, 1643-20-5, 135526-66-8, 160714-02-3, 163221-07-6, 177162-47-9, 209122-49-6, 244235-92-5, 311814-25-2, 607690-42-6, 73502-08-6
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	122-99-6, 37220-49-8, 134367-25-2, 18249-17-7, 200260-63-5, 79586-53-1, 9004-78-8, 56257-90-0, 1219804-65-5

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code
- AIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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