

# Rocol Dry Film Teflon Spray

## ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: 214475

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

### SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

#### Product Identifier

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name                  | Rocol Dry Film Teflon Spray                                    |
| Chemical Name                 | Not Applicable   |
| Synonyms                      | IFL Lubricant Spray polytetrafluoroethylene aerosol PTFE spray |
| Proper shipping name          | AEROSOLS   |
| Chemical formula              | Not Applicable   |
| Other means of identification | Not Available  |

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

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack, dry lubricant.<br>Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack |
|--------------------------|--|

#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS   |
| Address                 | 100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park Not Available 2164 NSW Australia |
| Telephone               | +61 2 9757 8800   |
| Fax                     | Not Available   |
| Website                 | www.itwpcf.com.au   |
| Email                   | Not Available   |

#### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |                              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation        | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | +61 1800 951 288             |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +61 2 9186 1132              |

#### CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

| Primary Number   | Alternative Number 1 | Alternative Number 2 |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| +61 1800 951 288 | +61 2 9186 1132      | Not Available        |

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01


### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule   | S5   |
| Classification [1] | Aerosols Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3 |
| 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) |  |
|---------------------|---|

|             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| Signal word | <b>Danger</b> |
|-------------|---------------|

**Hazard statement(s)**

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| AUH044    | Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.                           |
| AUH066    | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.                   |
| H222+H229 | Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated. |
| H319      | Causes serious eye irritation.   |
| H336      | May cause drowsiness or dizziness.                                       |

**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.   |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  |

**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. |
| P312           | Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.  |
| P337+P313      | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  |
| P304+P340      | IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.   |

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| P405      | Store locked up.   |
| P410+P412 | Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. |
| P403+P233 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.             |

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|------|--|

**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No      | %[weight] | Name                           |
|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 67-64-1     | 30-60     | <u>acetone</u>                 |
| 9002-84-0   | 10-30     | <u>polytetrafluoroethylene</u> |
| 68476-85-7. | 10-30     | <u>hydrocarbon propellant</u>  |

**SECTION 4 First aid measures****Description of first aid measures**

| General     |   |
|-------------|---|
| Eye Contact | If aerosols come in contact with the eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul> |

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
|                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use solvents.</b></li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> </ul> <p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>  |

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:

- ▶ Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.
- ▶ About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.
- ▶ There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Management:

Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

Inhalation Management:

- ▶ Maintain a clear airway, give humidified oxygen and ventilate if necessary.
- ▶ If respiratory irritation occurs, assess respiratory function and, if necessary, perform chest X-rays to check for chemical pneumonitis.
- ▶ Consider the use of steroids to reduce the inflammatory response.
- ▶ Treat pulmonary oedema with PEEP or CPAP ventilation.

Dermal Management:

- ▶ Remove any remaining contaminated clothing, place in double sealed, clear bags, label and store in secure area away from patients and staff.
- ▶ Irrigate with copious amounts of water.
- ▶ An emollient may be required.

Eye Management:

- ▶ Irrigate thoroughly with running water or saline for 15 minutes.
- ▶ Stain with fluorescein and refer to an ophthalmologist if there is any uptake of the stain.

Oral Management:

- ▶ No **GASTRIC LAVAGE OR EMETIC**
- ▶ Encourage oral fluids.

Systemic Management:

- ▶ Monitor blood glucose and arterial pH.
- ▶ Ventilate if respiratory depression occurs.
- ▶ If patient unconscious, monitor renal function.
- ▶ Symptomatic and supportive care.

The Chemical Incident Management Handbook:

Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospital Trust, 2000

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

| Determinant | Sampling Time | Index | Comments |
|-------------|---------------|-------|----------|
|-------------|---------------|-------|----------|

Continued...



**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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</li> </ul> |

**SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection****Control parameters****Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**


| Source                       | Ingredient             | Material name                 | TWA                   | STEL                  | Peak          | Notes         |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | acetone                | Acetone                       | 500 ppm / 1185 mg/m3  | 2375 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | hydrocarbon propellant | LPG (liquified petroleum gas) | 1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m3 | Not Available         | Not Available | Not Available |

**Emergency Limits**

| Ingredient              | Material name | TEEL-1        | TEEL-2        | TEEL-3        |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| acetone                 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| polytetrafluoroethylene | Not Available | 12 mg/m3      | 130 mg/m3     | 790 mg/m3     |
| hydrocarbon propellant  | Not Available | 65,000 ppm    | 2.30E+05 ppm  | 4.00E+05 ppm  |

| Ingredient              | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| acetone                 | 2,500 ppm     | Not Available |
| polytetrafluoroethylene | Not Available | Not Available |
| hydrocarbon propellant  | 2,000 ppm     | Not Available |

**Exposure controls**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| <b>Personal protection</b>              |   |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Skin protection</b>                  | See Hand protection below  |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>▶ <b>OTHERWISE:</b></li> <li>▶ For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>▶ For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Body protection</b>                  | See Other protection below   |
| <b>Other protection</b>                 | <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ 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</li> </ul>   |

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
|                        | <p>including cotton.</p> <p>▶ Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.</p> <p>BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p> |
| <b>Thermal hazards</b> | Not Available  |

## Respiratory protection

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

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|   |   |  |                |
|---|---|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Aerosol; mixes with water.<br>Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under <b>PRESSURE</b> . Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Liquid  | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Not Available   | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                              | Not Available   | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available  |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | Not Available   | <b>Decomposition temperature</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | Not Available   | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Available  |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | Not Available   | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Applicable |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | -84 (propellant)  | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Available   | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.   | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available   | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Available  |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available   | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | Not Available   | <b>Gas group</b>                               | Not Available  |
| <b>Solubility in water</b>                          | Miscible  | <b>pH as a solution (Not Available%)</b>       | Not Available  |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                     | Not Available   | <b>VOC g/L</b>                                 | Not Available  |

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                         | See section 7  |
| <b>Chemical stability</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▶ Presence of open flame.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | See section 7  |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>                | See section 7  |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | See section 7  |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>   | See section 5  |

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>Inhaled</b> | <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to</p> |
|----------------|---|

## Rocol Dry Film Teflon Spray

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
|                     | <p>such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhalation of toxic gases may cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures;</li> <li>▶ respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest;</li> <li>▶ heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest;</li> <li>▶ gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain.</li> </ul> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.</p> <p><b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b></p> |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p> <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p>   |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.</p> <p>Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>  |
| <b>Eye</b>          | <p>Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.</p> <p>There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.</p>   |
| <b>Chronic</b>      | <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.</p> <p><b>WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.</b></p> <p>Workers exposed to acetone for long periods showed inflammation of the airways, stomach and small bowel, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength. Exposure to acetone may enhance the liver toxicity of chlorinated solvents.</p>  |

|                                    |                 |                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| <b>Rocol Dry Film Teflon Spray</b> | <b>TOXICITY</b> | <b>IRRITATION</b> |
| <b>Rocol Dry Film Teflon Spray</b> | <b>TOXICITY</b> | <b>IRRITATION</b> |
| <b>Rocol Dry Film Teflon Spray</b> | <b>TOXICITY</b> | <b>IRRITATION</b> |
| <b>Rocol Dry Film Teflon Spray</b> | <b>TOXICITY</b> | <b>IRRITATION</b> |

**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

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Rocol Dry Film Teflon Spray</b> | <p>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.</p> <p>For acetone:</p> <p>The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye. Animal testing shows acetone may cause macrocytic anaemia. Studies in humans have shown that exposure to acetone at a level of 2375 mg/cubic metre has not caused neurobehavioural deficits.</p> |
| <b>Rocol Dry Film Teflon Spray</b> | <p>Perfluorinated compounds are potent peroxisome proliferators.</p> <p>The material may produce peroxisome proliferation. Peroxisomes are single, membrane limited organelles in the cytoplasm that are found in the cells of animals, plants, fungi, and protozoa.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p><b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>   |

## Rocol Dry Film Teflon Spray

|  |  |                                 |   |
|--|--|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Rocol Dry Film Teflon Spray</b>       | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. inhalation of the gas |                                 |   |
| <b>Acute Toxicity</b>                    | ✗  | <b>Carcinogenicity</b>          | ✗ |
| <b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>         | ✗  | <b>Reproductivity</b>           | ✗ |
| <b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>     | ✓  | <b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>   | ✓ |
| <b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b> | ✗  | <b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b> | ✗ |
| <b>Mutagenicity</b>                      | ✗  | <b>Aspiration Hazard</b>        | ✗ |

**Legend:** ✓ – Data available to make classification  
✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
⊖ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

| Not Available               |               |                    |               |               |               |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Ingredient                  | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Effect        | Value         | Species       | BCF           |
| Rocol Dry Film Teflon Spray | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Rocol Dry Film Teflon Spray | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Rocol Dry Film Teflon Spray | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Rocol Dry Film Teflon Spray | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient              | Persistence: Water/Soil   | Persistence: Air                 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| acetone                 | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days) |
| polytetrafluoroethylene | HIGH                      | HIGH                             |

## Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient              | Bioaccumulation       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| acetone                 | LOW (BCF = 0.69)      |
| polytetrafluoroethylene | LOW (LogKOW = 1.2142) |

## Mobility in soil

| Ingredient              | Mobility           |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| acetone                 | HIGH (KOC = 1.981) |
| polytetrafluoroethylene | LOW (KOC = 106.8)  |

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## Waste treatment methods

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Product / Packaging disposal</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</li> </ul> |
|-------------------------------------|--|



**SECTION 14 Transport information****Labels Required**

|                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
|                         |                      |
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> | NO<br>Not Applicable |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>          | Not Applicable       |

**Land transport (Not Applicable)**

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 1950   |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | Not Applicable   |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | AEROSOLS   |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | No relevant data   |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | Class   2.1<br>Subrisk   Not Applicable                                  |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | Special provisions   63 190 277 327 344 381<br>Limited quantity   1000ml |

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 1950   |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | Not Applicable   |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | Aerosols, flammable  |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | No relevant data   |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | ICAO/IATA Class   2.1<br>ICAO / IATA Subrisk   Not Applicable<br>ERG Code   10L  |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | Special provisions   A145 A167 A802<br>Cargo Only Packing Instructions   203<br>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack   150 kg<br>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions   203<br>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack   75 kg<br>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions   Y203<br>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack   30 kg G |

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 1950   |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | Not Applicable   |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | AEROSOLS   |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Not Applicable   |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | IMDG Class   2.1<br>IMDG Subrisk   Not Applicable                        |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | EMS Number   F-D, S-U<br>Special provisions   63 190 277 327 344 381 959 |

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| Limited Quantities | 1000 ml |
|--------------------|---------|

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

| Source        | Ingredient                  | Pollution Category |
|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Not Available | Rocol Dry Film Teflon Spray | Not Available      |

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****acetone(67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists**

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

**polytetrafluoroethylene(9002-84-0) is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
 International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

**hydrocarbon propellant(68476-85-7.) 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

| National Inventory            | Status  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Australia - AIIC              |   |
| Canada - DSL                  | Yes   |
| Canada - NDSL                 | No (acetone; polytetrafluoroethylene; hydrocarbon propellant) |
| China - IECSC                 | Yes   |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | No (polytetrafluoroethylene)                                  |
| Japan - ENCS                  | Yes   |
| Korea - KECI                  | Yes   |
| New Zealand - NZIoC           | Yes   |
| Philippines - PICCS           | Yes   |
| USA - TSCA                    | Yes   |
| <b>Legend:</b>                | <i>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory</i>               |

**SECTION 16 Other information****Other information**

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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.

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