# Rocol Open Gear Spray ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: **21448** Version No: **8.1** Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 23/12/2022 Print Date: 26/09/2024 S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### **Product Identifier**

Product name	Rocol Open Gear Spray
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	bitumen 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	Open gear lubricant. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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#### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS	ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)
Address 100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park NSW 2164 Australia		Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland 2013 New Zealand
Telephone	+61 2 9757 8800	0800 476 265
Fax +61 2 9757 3855		+64 9 273 6489
Website www.itwpf.com.au		www.itwpf.co.nz
Email Not Available		Not Available

#### **Emergency telephone number**

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)	ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288	0800 2436 2255	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3188	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

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	Not Applicable		
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Aerosols Category 1, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1		
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI		



Signal word Danger

#### Hazard statement(s)

H222+H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.		
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.		
H315	Causes skin irritation.		
H320	Causes eye irritation.		
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.		
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.		
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.		
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.		

#### Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.	
P102	Keep out of reach of children.	
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.	

#### 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

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.	
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.	
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.	

# 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
142-82-5	30-60	<u>n-heptane</u>
Not Available	10-30	hydrocarbons nonhazardous
1317-33-5	<1	molybdenum disulfide
68476-85-7.	30-60	hydrocarbon propellant
Not Available		NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient
Not Available		information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

CASNo		%[woight]	Name
CASINO	Logond	1 Classified by Chemwate	Name
	Leyenu.	1. Classified by Chernwald	n, z. Classification drawn from field, 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EO) No 1272/2000 -
		Annex VI: 4 Classification	drawn from C&L * * EU IOELVs available

### **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

#### Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul> <li>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</li> <li>Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye 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> <li>Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<ul> <li>If skin contact occurs:</li> <li>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</li> <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>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Not considered a normal route of entry.</li> <li>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

- 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 (pO2 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]

#### **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

# Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>Liquid and vapour are flammable.</li> <li>Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> </ul>

	<ul> <li>Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>Combustion products include:</li> <li>carbon dioxide (CO2)</li> <li>sulfur oxides (SOx)</li> <li>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul>
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	<ul> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>

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

# **SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

#### Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</li> <li>No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> </ul>

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

Suitable container	<ul> <li>Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>	
Storage incompatibility	<ul> <li>Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</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	n-heptane	Heptane (n-Heptane)	400 ppm / 1640 mg/m3	2050 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	molybdenum disulfide	Molybdenum, insoluble compounds (as Mo)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	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	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
n-heptane	500 ppm	830 ppm	5000* ppm
molybdenum disulfide	50 mg/m3	260 mg/m3	1,600 mg/m3

Ingredient	TEEL-1 TEEL-2			TEEL-3
hydrocarbon propellant	65,000 ppm	2.30E+05 ppm		4.00E+05 ppm
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
n-heptane	750 ppm		Not Available	
molybdenum disulfide	5,000 mg/m3		Not Available	
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available		Not Available	

#### 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.				
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment					
Eye and face protection	<ul> <li>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</li> <li>OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</li> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.</li> </ul>				
Skin protection	See Hand protection below				
Hands/feet protection	<ul> <li>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>OTHERWISE:</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>				
Body protection	See Other protection below				
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. <b>OTHERWISE:</b> • Overalls. • Skin cleansing cream. • Eyewash unit.				

#### **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

Appearance	Dark bitumastic material with solvent odour; does not mix with water. Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under <b>PRESSURE</b> . Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.				
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available		
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n- octanol / water	Not Available		
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available		
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	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 Applicable		
Flash point (°C)	-81 propellant	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	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	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

Deflagration Density

(g/m3)

Not Available

# **SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

Not Available

**Enclosed Space Ignition** 

Time Equivalent (s/m3)

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul> <li>Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>Presence of open flame.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
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

Inhaled	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. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death. WARNING:Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

Rocol Open Gear Spray	ΤΟΧΙĊΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
. bentere	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
n-neptane	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >29.29 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
molybdenum disulfide	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >2.82 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	тохісіту	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 658 mg/l4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
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	

MOLYBDENUM DISULFIDE	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.		
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	inhalation of the gas		
MOLYBDENUM DISULFIDE & HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	*	STOT - Single Exposure	*
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×
	Le	gend: X – Data either not ava → – Data available to n	ilable or does not fill the criteria for classification nake classification

# **SECTION 12 Ecological information**

Rocol Open Gear Spray	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.4mg/l	2
n-neptane	LC50	96h	Fish	0.11mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2
molybdenum disulfide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
hydrocarbon propellant	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
Legend:	Extracted from 4. US EPA, Ec	1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europ otox database - Aquatic Toxicity D	e ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicologica Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Dat	al Information - Aqu a 6. NITE (Japan) -	atic Toxic

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. **DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
n-heptane	LOW	LOW

# **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
n-heptane	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.66)

# Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
n-heptane	LOW (Log KOC = 274.7)

# **SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

Waste treatment methods		
Draduat / Daakaning	Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.	
disposal	<ul> <li>Allow small quantities to evaporate.</li> </ul>	
	DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.	

# **SECTION 14 Transport information**

# Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
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)	Class Subsidiary Hazard	2.1 Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions Limited quantity	63 190 277 327 344 381 1000ml

# Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1950			
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable			
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	Environmentally hazardous			
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions		A145 A167 A802	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		203	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		150 kg	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		203	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		75 kg	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Y203	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack		30 kg G	

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

# **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
n-heptane	Not Available
molybdenum disulfide	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available

### 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
n-heptane	Not Available
molybdenum disulfide	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available

#### **SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

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

#### n-heptane is found on the following regulatory lists

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

#### molybdenum disulfide 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)

#### hydrocarbon propellant 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

# Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

#### **National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status	
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes	
Canada - DSL	Yes	
Canada - NDSL	No (n-heptane; molybdenum disulfide; hydrocarbon propellant)	
China - IECSC	Yes	
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes	
Japan - ENCS	Yes	
Korea - KECI	Yes	

National Inventory	Status	
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes	
Philippines - PICCS	Yes	
USA - TSCA	Yes	
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes	
Mexico - INSQ	Yes	
Vietnam - NCI	Yes	
Russia - FBEPH	Yes	
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	23/12/2022
Initial Date	16/06/2006

#### **SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
8.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.

### 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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