Rocol Wire Rope Spray ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: 22542 Version No: 8.1

Issue Date: **10/12/2021** Print Date: **26/09/2024** S.GHS.AUS.EN

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Rocol Wire Rope Spray
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	wire rope lubricant
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	Wire rope lubricant.
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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 ^[1]	Aerosols Category 1, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard 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 Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H222+H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.	
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.	
H320	Causes eye irritation.	
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.	
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.	
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.	

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
287-92-3	30-50	cyclopentane
64742-62-7.	10-30	residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed
68476-85-7.	10-30	hydrocarbon propellant
Legend:	Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 -	

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	 Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol. Not considered a normal route of entry. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

- Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this
 product.
- In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.
- + High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.

NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

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
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Advice for firefighters

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	 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.
Fire Fighting	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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.
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. Slippery when spilt.
Major Spills	 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. 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. Slippery when spilt.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid. Radon and its radioactive decay products are hazardous if inhaled or ingested Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Aerosol dispenser. Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	 Avoid reaction with oxidising agents Avoid storage with reducing agents.

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	cyclopentane	Cyclopentane	600 ppm / 1720 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 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

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-1 TEEL-2		TEEL-3
cyclopentane	1800* ppm	3800* ppm		23000*** ppm
residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3		8,900 mg/m3
hydrocarbon propellant	65,000 ppm	2.30E+05 ppm		4.00E+05 ppm
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
cyclopentane	Not Available		Not Available	
residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed	2,500 mg/m3		Not Available	
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available		Not Available	

Exposure controls

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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	 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. No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures: Safety glasses with side shields. NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them. Close fitting gas tight goggles 		
Skin protection	See Hand protection below		
Hands/feet protection	 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	 No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Overalls. Skin cleansing cream. Eyewash unit. 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. 		

Respiratory protection

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

- 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

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

Appearance	Black extremely flammable non-viscous aerosol with characteristic odour; mixes with water.		
			1
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	<1
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n- octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	>200
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	<-130	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	<0	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-100	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	9.4	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.8	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
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

Inhaled	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.
	Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
	There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
	The paraffin gases are practically not harmful at low doses. Higher doses may produce reversible brain and nerve depression and irritation.
	Inhalation of toxic gases may cause:
	 Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures;
	 respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest; heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest;
	gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain.
	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.
	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.

	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. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. WARNING:Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments 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.
Skin Contact	Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Spray mist may produce discomfort Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.
Chronic	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles, pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.

Rocol Wire Rope Spray	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION		
	Not Available	Not Available		
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION		
cyclopentane	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >25.3 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]		
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]		
residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION		
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available		
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 2.18 mg/l4h ^[2]			
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]			
hydrocarbon propellant	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION		
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 658 mg/l4h ^[2]	Not Available		
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - , Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Regis	Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. ter of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances		

RESIDUAL OILS, PETROLEUM, SOLVENT DEWAXED	The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since: • The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and • The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing; • Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities; • The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives. • The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing. Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. In comparison to unrefined and mildly refined base oils, the highly and severely refined distillate base oils have a smaller range of hydrocarbon molecules and have demonstrated very low mammalian toxicity. Testing of residual oils for mutation-causing and cancer-causing potential has shown negative results, supporting the belief that these materials lack biologically active components or the components are largely non-bioavailable due to their molecular size. Toxicity testing has consistently shown that lubricating base oils have low acute toxicities. Residual oils have substantial measurable levels of polycyclic aromatic compounds (PAC), and would therefore be expected to have mutation-causing and/or cancer-causing activity. However, no adverse effects have been seen in testing, irrespective of the degree of processing they have un

Reproductive and developmental toxicity: No data from tests are available. Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing has not shown any development of cancer due to residual oils. Genetic toxicity: Testing for the potential of residual oils to produce mutations and chromosomal aberrations have shown negative results. For highly and severely refined distillate base oils: In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is >5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is >2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to >4 mg/L. The materials have varied from "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating" when tested for skin and eye irritation. Testing for sensitisation has been negative. HYDROCARBON inhalation of the gas PROPELLANT **RESIDUAL OILS,** PETROLEUM, SOLVENT **DEWAXED &** No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT × × Acute Toxicity Carcinogenicity Skin Irritation/Corrosion × Reproductivity × Serious Eye -STOT - Single Exposure -Damage/Irritation Respiratory or Skin × × STOT - Repeated Exposure sensitisation × Mutagenicity ~ **Aspiration Hazard** X – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification Legend:

Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Rocol Wire Rope 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	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.26mg/l	2
cyclopentane	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2.3mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	4.26mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.26mg/l	2
residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>1mg/l	1
	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

Harmful 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
cyclopentane	LOW	LOW

Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
cyclopentane	LOW (LogKOW = 3)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
cyclopentane	LOW (Log KOC = 89.71)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods				
	DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.			
	It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.			
	In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.			
Product / Packaging	Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.			
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.			

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)	Class Subsidiary Hazard	2.1 Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
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 ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	2.1 Not Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
14.6. Special precautions	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		75 kg	

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1950		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class2.1IMDG Subsidiary HazardNot Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable		
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
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
cyclopentane	Not Available
residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
cyclopentane	Not Available
residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

cyclopentane is found on the following regulatory lists

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

residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed 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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

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 (cyclopentane; residual oils, petroleum, solvent dewaxed; hydrocarbon propellant)	
China - IECSC	Yes	
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes	
Japan - ENCS	Yes	
Korea - KECI	Yes	
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	10/12/2021
Initial Date	16/06/2006

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
7.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
8.1	10/12/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

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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