

Rocol Bakers Mate HT

ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: **522815** Version No: **3.1.1.1**

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 27/06/2017 Print Date: 06/07/2018 Initial Date: 16/06/2006 S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Rocol Bakers Mate HT
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

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	+61 2 9757 3855
Website	www.itwpf.com.au
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available		
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008	0800 2436 2255		
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112	Not Available		

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2	
1800 039 008	1800 039 008	+612 9186 1132	

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

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification	Not Applicable
Label elements	
Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s)

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7782-42-5	not spec	graphite
	not spec	inorganic clay thickener
	not spec	organic binding agents
7732-18-5	not spec	water

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General	
Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: • Wash out immediately 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. • Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ► Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ► Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 If furnes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. 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. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR in necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	 If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media	xtinguishing media				
	▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.				
Special hazards arising from	Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture				
Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result				
Advice for firefighters					
Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. 				
	The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn				

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- ▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.

Other decomposition products include:

carbon dioxide (CO2)

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	 Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Major Spills	Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.
	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

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SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- ► Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Other information

- ▶ Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- ► Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area
- ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- ▶ Plastic pail.
- ▶ Polvliner drum
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Storage incompatibility

Avoid storage with oxidisers

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	graphite	Graphite (all forms except fibres) (respirable dust) (natural & synthetic)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1		TEEL-2	TEEL-3
graphite	Graphite; (Mineral carbon)	6 mg/m3		16 mg/m3	95 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH		
graphite	1250 mg/m3		Not Available		
water	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.

Personal protection







Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- ▶ Chemical goggles
- 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.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Body protection

Wear safety footwear.

See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls.
- ▶ Barrier cream
- Thermal hazards
- ► Eyewash unit.

 Not Available

Recommended material(s)

Respiratory protection

Not Available

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 $\ensuremath{\textit{computer-}}$

generated selection:

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Material	СРІ
BUTYL	С
NATURAL RUBBER	С
NEOPRENE	С
PVA	С
VITON	С

^{*} 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.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Black viscous liquid; mixes with water.		
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 Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	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)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and 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	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	The material may be mildly discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract but is practically non-harmful if swallowed Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
Skin Contact	The material may be slightly discomforting to the skin if exposure is prolonged or from repeated exposures over long periods
Еуе	The liquid is slightly discomforting to the eyes

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Chronic	Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact and inhalation of[dust from dried material.] Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. [Graphite workers have reported symptoms of headaches, coughing, depression, low appetite, dyspnoea (difficult breathing) and black sputum.		
Rocol Bakers Mate HT	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
graphite	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
Legend:	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		
Rocol Bakers Mate HT	Not available.		
GRAPHITE	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.		
GRAPHITE & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in litera	ature search.	
Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	0	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	0	STOT - Single Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin	3	3101 - Single Exposure	3
sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0

Legend:

✓ – Data available to make classification

X - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

O – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
Rocol Bakers Mate HT	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
graphite	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ► Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Product / Packaging disposal

▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

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Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

: NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

: NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
	Rocol Bakers Mate HT	

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

GRAPHITE(7782-42-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Υ
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (graphite; water)
China - IECSC	Υ
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Υ
Japan - ENCS	N (graphite)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Υ
Philippines - PICCS	Υ
USA - TSCA	Υ
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

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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