# **ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS**

Chemwatch: **51251** Version No: **7.1** 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 White Chain & Drive Spray
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	spray 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

	Chain and drive spray lubricant.
Relevant identified uses	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
	Use according to manufacturer's directions.

# 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, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B, 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

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

#### Hazard statement(s)

H222+H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
H320	Causes eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
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

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	
8012-95-1.	30-60	paraffin oils	
Not Available	30-60	polymer lubricant	
68476-85-7.	30-60	hydrocarbon propellant	
Not Available		NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient	
Not Available		information for CHEMWATCH assessment.	
Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available			

# **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

#### Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<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 solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</li> <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>DO NOT use solvents.</li> <li>Seek medical attention in the 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>Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>Avoid giving alcohol.</li> <li>Not considered a normal route of entry.</li> <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 (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]
- 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	<ul> <li>Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
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# 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 highly flammable.</li> <li>Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.</li> </ul>

	Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. <b>CARE</b> : 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	<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>DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOTattempt to operate damaged valve.</li> <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> <li>Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible.</li> <li>Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.</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> </ul>
Other information	<ul> <li>Store below 38 deg. C.</li> <li>Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</li> <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	paraffin oils	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-2		TEEL-3
paraffin oils	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	
paraffin oils	2,500 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	<ul> <li>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>OTHERWISE: <ul> <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 including cotton.</li> <li>Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.</li> </ul> </li> <li>BRETHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</li> </ul>			

#### **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

# **SECTION 9** Physical and chemical properties

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Thick white oily liquid; 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)	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	<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

	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.
	Inhalation of toxic gases may cause:
	<ul> <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> </ul>
	<ul> <li>heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest;</li> </ul>
	gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain.
	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
Inhaled	may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.
	Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs.
	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.
	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.
	WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
	Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low
	molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo,
	confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.
	Exposure to hydrocarbons may result in irregularity of heart beat. Symptoms of moderate poisoning may include dizziness,
	neadache, nausea. Th
	The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated of confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating approximation contribution by mechanical verticity and an irritating approximation of exposure by mechanical verticity and an irritating
	autosphere developing, before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventuation.

Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) 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		
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	Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.		
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. 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.		
Rocol White Chain & Drive	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
Spray	Not Available	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IDDITATION	

	ΤΟΧΙϹΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
paraffin oils	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 2062 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg moderate	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 22000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 100 mg/24h mild	
hydrocarbon propellant	ΤΟΧΙCITY	IRRITATION	
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 658 mg/l4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available	
Legend:	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		

PARAFFIN OILS	Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria Paraffin oil (boiling in the kerosene boiling range) can pose certain health hazard due to repeated or prolonged skin exposure. Inhalation of paraffin oil can irritate to shortness of breath, and occasionally, lead to hydrocarbon pneumonitis. On the of can cause skin irritation, which can lead to contact dermatitis, especially in individ diseases. Ingestion of paraffin oil can cause upset of the intestinal tract. Paraffin oil, which has not been highly refined, is often considered as a carcinoge The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from bot The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the serve undergone, since: • The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable compon • The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of • Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have s • The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of proce • The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversel Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesir hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential cancer-causing an severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refine components. In comparison to unrefined and mildly refined base oils, the highly at smaller range of hydrocarbon molecules and have demonstrated very low mamm mutation-causing and cancer-causing potential has shown negative results, supp biologically active components or the components are largely non-bioavailable du Toxicity testing has consistently shown that lubricating base oils have low acute to For highly and severely refined distillate base oils: In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is >5g/kg body weight and the weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to >4 mg/L. The mater "moderately irritating" when t	s, especially if it is inhaled or ingested and also the respiratory tract, and cause cough, other hand, prolonged skin exposure to this oil duals who already have skin disorders or en or cancer causing agent. In process and physical-chemical perspectives; erity or extent of processing the oil has ents, and i processing; similar toxicities; ussing the oil receives. Ily related to the degree of processing. rable components, have the largest variation of d mutation-causing activities. Highly and d oils by removing or transforming undesirable and severely refined distillate base oils have a halian toxicity. Testing of residual oils for porting the belief that these materials lack ue to their molecular size. oxicities.
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. inhalation of the gas	
Acute Toxicitv	× Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	× Reproductivity	×
Serious Eve		
Damage/Irritation	STOT - Single Exposure	<b>∼</b>

Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×
Legend: X – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification			

X – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 - Data available to make classification

# **SECTION 12 Ecological information**

# Toxicity

Rocol White Chain & Drive 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
paraffin oils	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.016- 0.027mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.016- 0.027mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/L	4
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
hydrocarbon propellant	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
	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 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

For Hydrocarbons: log Kow 1. BCF~10.

For Aromatics: log Kow 2-3.

BCF 20-200.

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

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

# Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

# **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

# Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

# **SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

Waste treatment methods	
Product / Packaging disposal	<ul> <li>DO NOT 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>DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</li> </ul>

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

# Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1950		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class IMDG Subsidiary Ha	2.1       azard     Not 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
paraffin oils	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available

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

Product name	Ship Type
paraffin oils	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available

# **SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

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

#### paraffin oils 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 - 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 (paraffin oils; 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	23/12/2022
Initial Date	16/06/2006

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
6.1	30/12/2020	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
7.1	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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