## **ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS**

Chemwatch: 106695

Version No: **13.1** Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements Issue Date: **10/03/2023** 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 Flaw Finder Developer Spray	
Chemical Name	Not Applicable	
Synonyms	Not Available	
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 Developer. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack

#### 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	S5
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Aerosols Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

#### Hazard statement(s)

H222+H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.	
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.	
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.	
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	P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.	
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.	
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.	

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

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

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-64-1	30-50	acetone
7631-86-9	5-10	silica amorphous
68476-85-7.	30-50	hydrocarbon propellant
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	<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>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 acetone:

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

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Management:

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

Inhalation Management:

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

Dermal Management:

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

Eye Management:

- Irrigate thoroughly with running water or saline for 15 minutes.
- Stain with fluorescein and refer to an ophthalmologist if there is any uptake of the stain.
- Oral Management:
- No GASTRIC LAVAGE OR EMETIC
- Encourage oral fluids.

Systemic Management:

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

The Chemical Incident Management Handbook:

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

**BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX** 

These represent the determinants observed in speci	mens collected from a healthy worker exposed a	it the Exposure Standard (F	ES or TLV):
Determinant	Sampling Time	Index	Comments
Acetone in urine	End of shift	50 mg/L	NS

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material

## **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

#### 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> <li>Combustion products include:</li> <li>carbon dioxide (CO2)</li> <li>silicon dioxide (SiO2)</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>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> <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> <li>Avoid storage with reducing 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	acetone	Acetone	500 ppm / 1185 mg/m3	2375 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Precipitated silica	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	<ul> <li>(a) This value is for inhalable</li> <li>dust containing no asbestos</li> <li>and &lt; 1% crystalline silica.</li> </ul>
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Silica gel	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	<ul> <li>(a) This value is for inhalable</li> <li>dust containing no asbestos</li> <li>and &lt; 1% crystalline silica.</li> </ul>
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Precipitated silica	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	<ul> <li>(a) This value is for inhalable</li> <li>dust containing no asbestos</li> <li>and &lt; 1% crystalline silica.</li> </ul>
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica gel	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	<ul> <li>(a) This value is for inhalable</li> <li>dust containing no asbestos</li> <li>and &lt; 1% crystalline silica.</li> </ul>
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	<ul> <li>(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and &lt; 1% crystalline silica.</li> </ul>
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	<ul> <li>(a) This value is for inhalable</li> <li>dust containing no asbestos</li> <li>and &lt; 1% crystalline silica.</li> </ul>
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Fumed silica (respirable dust)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Fume (thermally generated) (respirable dust)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(e) Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Fumed silica (respirable dust)	2 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
acetone	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available
silica amorphous	18 mg/m3	200 mg/m3		1,200 mg/m3
silica amorphous	18 mg/m3	100 mg/m3		630 mg/m3
silica amorphous	120 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3		7,900 mg/m3
silica amorphous	45 mg/m3	500 mg/m3		3,000 mg/m3
silica amorphous	18 mg/m3	740 mg/m3		4,500 mg/m3
hydrocarbon propellant	65,000 ppm	2.30E+05 ppm		4.00E+05 ppm
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
acetone	2,500 ppm		Not Available	
silica amorphous	3,000 mg/m3		Not Available	
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available		Not Available	

## Exposure controls

	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed
Appropriate engineering controls	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 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	Non-viscous, white, highly flammable liquid with a characteristic odour; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.68
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)	<0	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	<0	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	<-20	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Fast	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

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	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>WARNING:Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</li> <li>Effects of exposure to acetone by inhalation include central nervous system depression, light-headedness, unintelligible speech, inco-ordination, stupor, low blood pressure, fast heart rate, metabolic acidosis, high blood sugar and ketosis. Rarely, there may be convulsions and death of kidney tubules.</li> <li>Ketone vapours irritate the nose, throat and mucous membrane. High concentrations depress the central nervous system, causing headache, vertigo, poor concentration, sleep and failure of the heart and breathing.</li> </ul>
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. 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. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Spray mist may produce discomfort Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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 evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.
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. Workers exposed to acetone for long periods showed inflammation of the airways, stomach and small bowel, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength. Exposure to acetone may enhance the liver toxicity of chlorinated solvents.

Rocol Flaw Finder	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
Developer Spray	Not Available	Not Available
	ΤΟΧΙCITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 44 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate
acetone	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
aceione		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
silica amorphous	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating ** [Grace]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.09<0.84 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
hydrocarbon propellant	ΤΟΧΙCΙΤΥ	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	

ACETONE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. For acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye. Animal testing shows acetone may cause anaemia. Studies in humans have shown that exposure to acetone at a level of 2375 mg/m3 does not negatively impact an individual's emotional regulation, behaviour, or learning ability.		
SILICA AMORPHOUS	Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS] For silica amorphous: Derived No Adverse Effects Level (NOAEL) in the range of 1000 mg/kg/d. In humans, synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) is essentially non-toxic by mouth, skin or eyes, and by inhalation. Epidemiology studies show little evidence of adverse health effects due to SAS. Repeated exposure (without personal protection) may cause mechanical irritation of the eye and drying/cracking of the skin. When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.		
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. inhalation of the gas		
Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	*	STOT - Single Exposure	*
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	× STOT - Repeated Exposure ×		
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×
Legend: X − Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification ✓ − Data available to make classification			- ailable or does not fill the criteria for classification nake classification

**SECTION 12 Ecological information** 

Rocol Flaw Finder Developer 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	5600- 10000mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6098.4mg/L	5
acetone	NOEC(ECx)	12h	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	3744.6- 5000.7mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.873- 27.684mg/l	4
silica amorphous	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	14.1mg/l	2

	EC50 48h		Crustacea	>86mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1033.016mg/l	2
	EC50 96h		Algae or other aquatic plants	217.576mg/l	2
	EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	>=10000mg/l	1
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
nydrocarbon propeliant	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				

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

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)	
silica amorphous	LOW	LOW	

## **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	
acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)	
silica amorphous	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294)	

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
acetone	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.981)
silica amorphous	LOW (Log KOC = 23.74)

## **SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

# Waste treatment methods Product / Packaging 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	63 190 277 327 344 381	_				
	Limited quantity	1000mi					

## 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			
	ERG Code	10L			
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable				
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
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 Ir	structions	203		
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum	Qty / Pack	75 kg		
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Qu	uantity Packing Instructions	Y203		
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Ma	aximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G		

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1950				
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	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 63 1 1000	, S-U 90 277 327 344 381 959 ) 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
acetone	Not Available
silica amorphous	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available

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

Product name	Ship Type
acetone	Not Available
silica amorphous	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available

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

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

#### acetone is found on the following regulatory lists

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

#### silica amorphous is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring

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

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	vo (acetone; 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	10/03/2023
Initial Date	16/06/2006

#### **SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
12.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.
13.1	10/03/2023	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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