

Rocol Foodlube Chain Spray

ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: **27-4623** Version No: **2.1.1.1**

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 27/06/2017 Print Date: 15/07/2018 Initial Date: Not Available S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Rocol Foodlube Chain Spray
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
Relevant identified uses	Chain lubricant

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

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Aerosols Category 1, Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas)
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)





SIGNAL WORD DANGE

Hazard statement(s)

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.	
	H222
H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.	H280
AUH044 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.	AUH044

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

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DOE

Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P410+P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	30-60	lubricant component
68476-85-7.	50-70	hydrocarbon propellant

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General	
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	Not considered a normal route of entry. 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

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 ignitic	on may result
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Advice for firefighters

Advice for firefighters	
Fire Fighting	 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/Explosion Hazard	 Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.

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 Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark Combustion products include:

carbon dioxide (CO2)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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.
- ▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- ▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

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.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- ▶ 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

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	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (liquified petroleum gas)	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1		TEEL-2	TEEL-3
hydrocarbon propellant	Liquified petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)	65,000 ppn	า	2.30E+05 ppm	4.00E+05 ppm
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised	IDLH	
lubricant component	Not Available		Not Avail	able	
hydrocarbon propellant	2,000 [LEL] ppm		Not Avail	able	

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









No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

Eye and face protection

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.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

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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.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	AX-3	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

^{* -} Continuous Flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant. [Colourless liquid with barely perceptible odour; does not mix with water.		
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 Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	<-100	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	Negligible	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 (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	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

^{^ -} Full-face

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Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	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 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.			
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.	occidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting		
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause in	nflammation of the skin on contac	t in some persons.	
Еуе	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause ϵ	eye irritation and damage in some	e persons.	
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a ma		(as classified by EC Directives using animal models);	
Rocol Foodlube Chain Spray	TOXICITY IRRITATION			
hydrocarbon propellant	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			
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature so inhalation of the gas	earch.		
Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0	
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	0	Reproductivity	0	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	0	STOT - Single Exposure	0	
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0	
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0	

Legend:

✓ – Data available to make classification

igwedge — 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 Foodlube Chain Spray	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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

	 Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
Product / Packaging disposal	 Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
Product / Packaging disposal	Allow small quantities to evaporate.
	 DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

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Marine Pollutant

NO

HAZCHEM 2Y

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

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Applicable
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 2.1 Subrisk Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 63 190 277 327 344 Limited quantity 1000ml

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

: NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

: NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

. NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPOR	AT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Applicable
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 2.1 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number F-D, S-U Special provisions 63 190 277 327 344 381 959 Limited Quantities 1000ml

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

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
	Rocol Foodlube Chain Spray	

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT(68476-85-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

 $\label{prop:eq:australia} \mbox{Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals}$

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

,	
National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Υ
Canada - DSL	Υ
Canada - NDSL	N (hydrocarbon propellant)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Υ
Japan - ENCS	N (hydrocarbon propellant)
Korea - KECI	Υ
New Zealand - NZIoC	Υ
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y

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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 Legend: ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7., 68476-86-8.

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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