# Devcon Stop Seize Nickel ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: 4603-44 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: 01/10/2024 S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### **Product Identifier**

Product name	Devcon Stop Seize Nickel
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	anti seize compound
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	Anti-seize compound.
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# Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS	ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)
Address	100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park NSW 2164 Australia	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland 2013 New Zealand
Telephone	+61 2 9757 8800	0800 476 265
Fax	+61 2 9757 3855	+64 9 273 6489
Website	www.itwpf.com.au	www.itwpf.co.nz
Email	Not Available	Not Available

# **Emergency telephone number**

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)	ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288	0800 2436 2255	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3188	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

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

# **SECTION 2 Hazards identification**

# Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 4
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)





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Signal word	Danger
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# Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

# 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

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

# Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

# Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.

# Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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# **SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**

# Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

# Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight] Name		
63748-98-1	30-60	mineral oil	
7440-02-0	10-30	nickel	
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

	Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
Eye Contact	▶ 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 contact occurs:

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

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	If failure/misuse of high pressure/hydraulic equipment results in injection of grease/oil through the skin seek urgent medical attention. Treat as surgical emergency.
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</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>Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, 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>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.

- 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**

- ▶ Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

# 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>	
Advice for firefighters		
Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>	

# Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

► Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Fire/Explosion Hazard Other combustion products include:

carbon dioxide (CO2) and metal oxides

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

methods and material for containment and cleaning up		
Minor Spills	Slippery when spilt.  Remove all ignition sources.  Clean up all spills immediately.  Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.  Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.	

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**Major Spills** 

Slippery when spilt.

Remove all ignition sources.

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.

# **SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

#### Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Remove all ignition sources.  Limit all unnecessary personal contact.  Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.  Use in a well-ventilated area.
Other information	<ul> <li>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul> <li>Metal can or drum</li> <li>Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
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	mineral oil	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	nickel	Nickel, metal	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	nickel	Nickel, powder	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
mineral oil	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
nickel	10 mg/m3	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

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required.
- ► Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. 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

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Hands/feet protection	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.  OTHERWISE:  Overalls.  Barrier cream.  Eyewash unit.

# Respiratory protection

Type A 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	Silver coloured paste with slight mineral oil odour; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	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)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	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 Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	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>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</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

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product

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	Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.		
Ingestion	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting		
Skin Contact	The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.		
Eye	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.		
Chronic	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.		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
Devcon Stop Seize Nickel	Not Available	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
mineral oil	Not Available	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
nickel	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available	
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		
	The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspect The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:		
	The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing:		
	ed to the degree of processing;  ocessing will have similar toxicities;		
	The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.		
	The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the on receives.		

MINERAL OIL

• The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing. Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. In comparison to unrefined and mildly refined base oils, the highly and severely refined distillate base oils have a smaller range of hydrocarbon molecules and have demonstrated very low mammalian toxicity. Testing of residual oils for mutation-causing and cancer-causing potential has shown negative results, supporting the belief that these materials lack biologically active components or the components are largely non-bioavailable due to their molecular size. Toxicity testing has consistently shown that lubricating base oils have low acute toxicities.

NICKEL

Oral (rat) TDLo: 500 mg/kg/5D-I Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 0.1 mg/m3/24H/17W-C The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002]

Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	<b>~</b>	STOT - Repeated Exposure	<b>~</b>
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	X

★ - Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification Leaend: – Data available to make classification

# **SECTION 12 Ecological information**

# **Toxicity**

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Devcon Stop Seize Nickel	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
mineral oil	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.18mg/l	1
nickel	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.06mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.174- 0.311mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.18mg/l	1
Legend:	4. US EPA, Ed		EECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicologic ata 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Da	•	-

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

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

# **SECTION 14 Transport information**

# **Labels Required**

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

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
mineral oil	Not Available
nickel	Not Available

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

Product name	Ship Type
mineral oil	Not Available
nickel	Not Available

# **SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

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

#### mineral oil is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

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

International Agency fsor Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

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

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International Agency fsor Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

# **Additional Regulatory Information**

Not Applicable

# **National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (mineral oil)
Canada - DSL	No (mineral oil)
Canada - NDSL	No (mineral oil; nickel)
China - IECSC	No (mineral oil)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (mineral oil)
Japan - ENCS	No (nickel)
Korea - KECI	No (mineral oil)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (mineral oil)
Philippines - PICCS	No (mineral oil)
USA - TSCA	No (mineral oil)
Taiwan - TCSI	No (mineral oil)
Mexico - INSQ	No (mineral oil)
Vietnam - NCI	No (mineral oil)
Russia - FBEPH	No (mineral oil)
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	23/07/2001

# **SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
6.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
7.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.

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#### **Devcon Stop Seize Nickel**

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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