1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier
ROCOL FLAW FINDER DEVELOPER SPRAY

Company Name
ITW POLYMERS AND FLUIDS (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Address
100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park
NSW AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number
Tel: +61 2 9757 8800
Fax: +61 2 9757 3855

Emergency phone number
1800 385 556 / 0438 465 960

Emergency Contact Name
(02) 9652-1713 A/HRS

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Developer.

Additional Information
EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Primary Number: 1800 039 008
Alternative Number 1: 1800 039 008
Alternative Number 2: +612 9186 1132
Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A
Flammable Aerosol: Category 1
Gases under Pressure: Compressed Gas
STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)

Signal Word (s)
DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)
AUH044 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.
H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Pictogram (s)
Flame, Gas cylinder, Exclamation mark
Precautionary statement – 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.
P251 Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary statement – Response
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
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 or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement – Storage
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.
P410+P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50ºC/122ºF.

Precautionary statement – Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Other Information
Classification [1]: Aerosols Category 1, Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas), Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects)


3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on Composition
Substances
See section below for composition of Mixtures

Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocarbon propellant</td>
<td>68476-85-7.</td>
<td>30-50 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>67-64-1</td>
<td>30-50 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silica amorphous</td>
<td>7631-86-9</td>
<td>5-10 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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.

**Skin**
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.

**Eye contact**
If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with fresh running water.
Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary**
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 specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):
Determinant: Acetone in urine
5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific Methods
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.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical
Fire Incompatibility
Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

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.
Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.
Combustion products include:, carbon dioxide (CO2), silicon dioxide (SiO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

Extinguishing Media - Small Fires
Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

Extinguishing Media - Large Fires
Water spray or fog.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages
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.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages
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.

Other Information
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 (EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION) of the SDS.
7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling
Safe handling
DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
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
Store below 38 deg. C.
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
Avoid storage with reducing agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values
Control parameters
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)
INGREDIENT DATA
Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: acetone
Material name: acetone
TWA: 1185 mg/m³ / 500 ppm
STEL: 2375 mg/m³ / 1000 ppm
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: silica amorphous
Material name: Silica - Amorphous: Precipitated silica / Silica - Amorphous: Silica gel / Precipitated silica / Silica gel
TWA: 10 mg/m³
STEL: Not Available
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: silica amorphous
Material name: Silica - Amorphous: Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined) / Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)
TWA: 10 mg/m³
STEL: Not Available
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: silica amorphous
Material name: Silica - Amorphous: Fume (thermally generated)(respirable dust)
TWA: 2 mg/m³
STEL: Not Available
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available
Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: silica amorphous
Material name: Silica - Amorphous: Fumed silica (respirable dust) / Fumed silica (respirable dust)
TWA: 2 mg/m³
STEL: Not Available
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available
Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant
Material name: LPG (liquified petroleum gas)
TWA: 1800 mg/m³ / 1000 ppm
STEL: Not Available
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available
EMERGENCY LIMITS
Ingredient: acetone
Material name: Acetone
TEEL-1: Not Available
TEEL-2: Not Available
TEEL-3: Not Available
Ingredient: silica amorphous
Material name: Silica gel, amorphous synthetic
TEEL-1: 6 mg/m³
TEEL-2: 6 mg/m³
TEEL-3: 6 mg/m³
Ingredient: silica amorphous
Material name: Silica, amorphous fumed
TEEL-1: 6 mg/m³
TEEL-2: 6 mg/m³
TEEL-3: 630 mg/m³
Ingredient: silica amorphous
Material name: Diatomaceous earth; (Silica-amorphous diatomaceous earth (uncalcined))
TEEL-1: 18 mg/m³
TEEL-2: 200 mg/m³
TEEL-3: 1200 mg/m³
Ingredient: silica amorphous
Material name: Siloxanes and silicones, dimethyl, reaction products with silica; (Hydrophobic silicon dioxide, amorphous)
TEEL-1: 0.07 mg/m³
TEEL-2: 0.77 mg/m³
TEEL-3: 4.6 mg/m³
Ingredient: silica amorphous
Material name: Silica, amorphous fume
TEEL-1: 0.3 mg/m³
TEEL-2: 0.3 mg/m³
TEEL-3: 1.6 mg/m³
Ingredient: silica amorphous
Material name: Silica amorphous hydrated
 TEEL-1: 6 mg/m³
 TEEL-2: 6 mg/m³
 TEEL-3: 85 mg/m³

Ingredient: silica amorphous
Material name: Diatomaceous silica, calcined
 TEEL-1: 0.9 mg/m³
 TEEL-2: 9.9 mg/m³
 TEEL-3: 59 mg/m³

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant
Material name: Liquified petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)
 TEEL-1: 3,000 ppm
 TEEL-2: 3200 ppm
 TEEL-3: 19000 ppm

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant
Original IDLH: 19,000 [LEL] ppm
Revised IDLH: 2,000 [LEL] ppm

Ingredient: acetone
Original IDLH: 20,000 ppm
Revised IDLH: 2,500 [LEL] ppm

Ingredient: silica amorphous
Original IDLH: N.E. mg/m³ / N.E. ppm
Revised IDLH: 3,000 mg/m³

**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.

**Respiratory Protection**

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

**Eye Protection**

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

**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.

**Hand 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.  

**Personal Protective Equipment**

Other protection
No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

**OTHERWISE:**
Overalls.
Skin cleansing cream.
Eyewash unit.
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. Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.

BREtherick: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form
Aerosol - Liquid

Appearance
Non-viscous, white, highly flammable liquid with a characteristic odour; does not mix with water.

Odour
Not Available

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

Boiling Point
<0°C

Solubility in Water
Immiscible

pH
Not Applicable (as supplied)
Not Applicable as a solution (1%)

Vapour Pressure
Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)
Not Available

Evaporation Rate
Fast

Odour Threshold
Not Available

Viscosity
Not Applicable

Volatile Component
Not Available

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water
Not Available

Surface tension
Not Available

Flash Point
<-20°C

Flammability
HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.

Auto-Ignition Temperature
Not Available

Explosion Limit - Upper
Not Available

Explosion Limit - Lower
Not Available
Explosion Properties
Not Available

Molecular Weight
Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties
Not Available

Relative density
0.68

Melting/Freezing Point
<0°C

Other Information
Taste: Not Available
Gas group: Not Available
VOC g/L: Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Chemical Stability
Elevated temperatures.
Presence of open flame.
Product is considered stable.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid
See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Incompatible materials
See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Hazardous Decomposition Products
See section 5 (FIREFIGHTING MEASURES)

Possibility of hazardous reactions
See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information
ROCOL FLAW FINDER DEVELOPER SPRAY

TOXICITY
Not Available

IRRITATION
Not Available

hydrocarbon propellant

TOXICITY
Inhalation (mouse) LC50: >15.6-<17.9 mm/l/2hr>[1]
Inhalation (mouse) LC50: >15.6-<17.9 mm/l/2hr>[1]
Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 410000 ppm/2hr[1]
Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 410000 ppm/2hr[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm15 min[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm15 min[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1354.944 mg/L15 min[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1355 mg/l15 min[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1442.738 mg/L15 min[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1442.738 mg/L15 min[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1443 mg/l15 min[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 570000 ppm15 min[1]

IRRITATION
Not Available

acetone
TOXICITY
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg[2]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8 hr[2]
Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg[2]

IRRITATION
Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr - moderate
Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
Skin (rabbit): 395mg (open) - mild

silica amorphous
TOXICITY
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.139 mg/l/14hr *[2]
Oral (rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg[2]

IRRITATION
* [Grace]
Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *
Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *

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 sensitiser but is a defatting agent to the skin.
Acetone is an eye irritant. The subchronic toxicity of acetone has been examined in mice and rats that were administered acetone in the drinking water and again in rats treated by oral gavage.

SILICA AMORPHOUS
For silica amorphous:
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.
Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans. SAS is not expected to be broken down (metabolised) in mammals.
The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS]

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
inhalation of the gas

Acute Toxicity: Data Not Available to make classification

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.

Inhalation
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. 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. 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.

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. WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

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.

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.

Skin
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.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Data Not Available to make classification

Serious eye damage/irritation
Data required to make classification available

Mutagenicity
Data Not Available to make classification

Respiratory sensitisation
Data Not Available to make classification

Skin Sensitisation
Data Not Available to make classification

Carcinogenicity
Data Not Available to make classification

Reproductive Toxicity
Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-single exposure
Data required to make classification available

STOT-repeated exposure
Data Not Available to make classification

Aspiration Hazard
Data Not Available to make classification
Chronic Effects
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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information
Toxicity
Ingredient: acetone
Endpoint: LC50
Test Duration (hr): 96
Effect: Not Available
Value: >100mg/L
Species: Fish
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: acetone
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 48
Effect: Not Available
Value: >100mg/L
Species: Crustacea
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: acetone
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 96
Effect: Not Available
Value: 20.565mg/L
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: acetone
Endpoint: NOEC
Test Duration (hr): 96
Effect: Not Available
Value: 4.950mg/L
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: silica amorphous
Endpoint: LC50
Test Duration (hr): 96
Effect: Not Available
Value: 120.743mg/L
Species: Fish
BCF: Not Available
Ingredient: silica amorphous
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 48
Effect: Not Available
Value: >1000mg/L
Species: Crustacea
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: silica amorphous
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 72
Effect: Not Available
Value: 440mg/L
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: silica amorphous
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 384
Effect: Not Available
Value: 28.000mg/L
Species: Crustacea
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: silica amorphous
Endpoint: NOEC
Test Duration (hr): 72
Effect: Not Available
Value: 60mg/L
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant
Endpoint: LC50
Test Duration (hr): 96
Effect: Not Available
Value: 24.11mg/L
Species: Fish
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 96
Effect: Not Available
Value: 7.71mg/L
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 96
Effect: Not Available
Value: 8.57mg/L
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant
Endpoint: LC50
Test Duration (hr): 96
Effect: Not Available
Value: 24.11mg/L
Species: Fish
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 96
Effect: Not Available
Value: 7.71mg/L
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 96
Effect: Not Available
Value: 8.57mg/L
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
BCF: Not Available

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

**Persistence and degradability**
Ingredient: acetone
Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW (Half-life = 14 days)
Persistence: Air: MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)

Ingredient: silica amorphous
Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW
Persistence: Air: LOW

**Mobility**
Ingredient: acetone
Mobility: HIGH (KOC = 1.981)

Ingredient: silica amorphous
Mobility: LOW (KOC = 23.74)

**Bioaccumulative Potential**
Ingredient: acetone
Bioaccumulation: LOW (BCF = 0.69)

Ingredient: silica amorphous
Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294)

---

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste Disposal**
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.

---

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**U.N. Number**
1950

**UN proper shipping name**
AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es)
2.1

IERG Number
49

Other Information
Labels Required
Marine Pollutant: NO
HAZCHEM: Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG)
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)
UN number: 1950
Packing group: Not Applicable
UN proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)
Environmental hazard: No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es):
ICAO/IATA Class: 2.1
ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable
ERG Code: 10L
Special precautions for user:
Special provisions: A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802
Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 203
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)
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
Ingredient: Rocol Flaw Finder Developer Spray

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

ACETONE (67-64-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

SILICA AMORPHOUS (7631-86-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT (68476-85-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

National Inventory: Canada - NDSL
Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) (acetone; hydrocarbon propellant)

National Inventory: China - IECSC
Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP
Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Japan - ENCS
Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Korea - KECI
Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: New Zealand - NZIoC
Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

Poisons Schedule
S5

Australia (AICS)
All ingredients are on the inventory

Philippines (PICCS)
All ingredients are on the inventory

USA (TSCA)
All ingredients are on the inventory

16. OTHER INFORMATION
Other Information
Version No: 9.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Other means of identification: Not Available

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name: hydrocarbon propellant

Name: silica amorphous
CAS No: 7631-86-9, 112945-52-5, 67762-90-7, 68611-44-9, 68909-20-6, 112926-00-8, 61790-53-2, 60676-86-0, 91053-39-3, 69012-64-2, 844491-94-7

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.

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS format from an original, issued by the manufacturer on the date shown. Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

END OF SDS

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