1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier
ROCOL RTD CLEANCUT

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
Lubricant for reaming, tapping and drilling.

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 prefered language then please dial 01

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 4

Signal Word (s)
DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Pictogram (s)
Corrosion

Precautionary statement – Prevention
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement – 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. 
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Precautionary statement – Storage
Not Applicable

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

Other Information
Classification [1]: Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4


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>Oxirane, methyl- polymer with oxirane monobutyl ether</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>10-30 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carboxymethylated polyglycol ether, as</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>1-10 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycolic acid octyl ether, ethoxylated</td>
<td>53563-70-5</td>
<td>1-2.4 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation
If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. 
Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion
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 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.

Eye contact
If this product comes in contact with the eyes: 
Wash out immediately 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.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Water spray or fog.
Foam.
Dry chemical powder.
BCF (where regulations permit).

Specific Methods
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

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
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).
Combustion products include:
- carbon dioxide (CO2)
- nitrogen oxides (NOx)
- phosphorus oxides (POx)
- other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages
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.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages
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.

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
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.
DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Other information
Store in original containers.
Keep containers securely sealed.
No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Suitable container
Metal can or drum
Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values
Control parameters
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)
INGREDIENT DATA
Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS
Ingredient: Rocol RTD Cleancut
Material name: Not Available
TEEL-1: Not Available
TEEL-2: Not Available
TEEL-3: Not Available

Ingredient: oxirane, methylpolymer with oxirane monobutyl ether
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: carboxymethylated polyglycol ether, as
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: glycolic acid octyl ether, ethoxylated
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Appropriate Engineering Controls
General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

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

Eye Protection
Safety glasses with side shields.
Chemical goggles. 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.

**Hand Protection**
Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

**Personal Protective Equipment**
Other protection
Overalls.
P.V.C. apron.
Barrier cream.

**Thermal Hazards**
Not Available

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### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Form**
Liquid

**Appearance**
Yellow-brown viscous liquid with characteristic odor; mixes with water.

**Odour**
Not Available

**Decomposition Temperature**
Not Available

**Boiling Point**
100°C

**Solubility in Water**
Miscible

**pH**
Not Available (as supplied)
Not Available as a solution (1%)

**Vapour Pressure**
Not Available

**Vapour Density (Air=1)**
Not Available

**Evaporation Rate**
Not Applicable

**Odour Threshold**
Not Available

**Viscosity**
Not Available

**Volatile Component**
Not Available

**Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water**
Not Available
10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Chemical Stability
Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. 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 RTD CLEANCUT
TOXICITY
Not Available
GLYCOLIC ACID OCTYL ETHER, ETHOXYLATED
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

for acid mists, aerosols, vapours

Data from assays for genotoxic activity in vitro suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airways from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists, just as mucous plays an important role in protecting the gastric epithelium from its auto-secreted hydrochloric acid. In considering whether pH itself induces genotoxic events in vivo in the respiratory system, comparison should be made with the human stomach, in which gastric juice may be at pH 1-2 under fasting or nocturnal conditions and with the human urinary bladder, in which the pH of urine can range from <5 to > 7 and normally averages 6.2.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.

The chemical was of very low oral toxicity in rats (LD 50 > 5000 mg/kg). An analogue chemical was a slight skin irritant and a severe eye irritant. This chemical is, however, a sodium salt of a similar acid, and the acid form would be expected to have different irritation potential due to the low pH of the material. The MSDS for the chemical indicates that the pH of a 100 g/L solution of the notified chemical is in the range 1.5 ? 3. A lower pH again would be expected for the 86 % pure product. The NOHSC Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances (Approved Criteria) (NOHSC, 1999) states that a chemical should be classified as corrosive if it has a demonstrated pH of less than 2, and that acidic reserves should also be taken into account. Based on the analogue results, the long term systemic toxicity of the notified chemical is expected to be low. An analogue of this chemical was found to not be genotoxic in a bacterial point mutation test.

NICNAS Full Public report November 2000

Acute Toxicity: Data Not Available to make classification

Ingestion
The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

Inhalation
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.

Skin
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.

Eye
If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Data Not Available to make classification

Serious eye damage/irritation
Data available to make classification

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 Not Available to make classification

STOT-repeated exposure
Data Not Available to make classification

Aspiration Hazard
Data Not Available to make classification

Chronic Effects
Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information
Toxicity
NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient: Not Available
Endpoint: Not Applicable
Test Duration (hr): Not Applicable
Effect: Not Applicable
Value: Not Applicable
Species: Not Applicable
BCF: Not Applicable

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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

Mobility
No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative Potential
No Data available for all ingredients

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal
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.
14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number
None Allocated

UN proper shipping name
None Allocated

Transport hazard class(es)
None Allocated

Other 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

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code
Ingredient
Rocol RTD Cleancut

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

GLYCOLIC ACID OCTYL ETHER, ETHOXYLATED(53563-70-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
Not Applicable

National Inventory: Canada - NDSL
Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

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

National Inventory: Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP
Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) (glycolic acid octyl ether, ethoxylated)

National Inventory: Japan - ENCS
Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) (glycolic acid octyl ether, ethoxylated)

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
N/A

Australia (AICS)
Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) (glycolic acid octyl ether, ethoxylated)
Philippines (PICCS)
Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) (glycolic acid octyl ether, ethoxylated)

USA (TSCA)
All ingredients are on the inventory

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information
Version No: 4.1.1.1
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: glycolic acid octyl ether, ethoxylated
CAS No: 53563-70-5, 107600-33-9, 105391-15-9

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