

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ROCOL FLAW FINDER VW SPRAY NO.2

Infosafe No.: FMQ0X
ISSUED Date : 23/12/2022
ISSUED by: ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

ROCOL FLAW FINDER VW SPRAY NO.2

Company Name

ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Address

100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park
NSW 2164 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: +61 2 9757 8800

Emergency Phone Number

+61 1800 951 288; +61 3 9573 3188

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses:

Crack detection in metal.

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.

Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Additional Information

Website: www.itwcpf.com.au

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Aerosols: Category 1

Eye damage/irritation: Category 2B

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic)

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

AUH044 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H229 Pressurized container: may burst if heated.

H320 Causes eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Exclamation mark

**Precautionary Statement – 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.

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P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

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.

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 – 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 – Disposal

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

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Mineral oil (solvent refined)	63748-98-1	10-30 %weight
Hydrocarbon Solvent		10-30 %weight
Surfactant		<10 %weight
Dye		<10 %weight
Hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	30-60 %weight

Other Information

Chemical Name: Not Applicable

Synonyms: Not Available

Substances:

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Section 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

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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

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

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Section 5 - Firefighting 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)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Extinguishing Media - Small Fires

Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

Extinguishing Media - Large Fires

Water spray or fog.

Section 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.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for 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:

Store below 38 °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

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

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 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

mineral oil Not Available 140 mg/m³ 1,500 mg/m³ 8,900 mg/m³

hydrocarbon propellant Not Available 65,000 ppm 2.30E+05 ppm 4.00E+05 ppm

Ingredient / Original IDLH / Revised IDLH

mineral oil 2,500 mg/m³ Not Available

hydrocarbon propellant 2,000 ppm Not Available

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

Eye and Face 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.

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

Body 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.

BRETHERRICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

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Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Red/pink liquid with a hydrocarbon odour; does not mix with water. Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.
Odour	Not Available	Melting/Freezing Point	Not Available
Decomposition Temperature	Not Available	Solubility in Water	Immiscible
pH	Not Applicable (as supplied) Not Applicable as a solution (1%)	Vapour Pressure	Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
Odour Threshold	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Volatile Component	Not Available	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not Available
Surface Tension	Not Available	Flash Point	-81°C propellant
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	Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not Available
Relative Density	(Water = 1): <1		

Other Information

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

Section 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.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7(Handling and Storage)

Conditions to Avoid

See section 7(Handling and Storage)

Incompatible Materials

See section 7(Handling and Storage)

Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5(Fire Fighting Measures)

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

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

Rocol Flaw Finder VW Spray No.2:

The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; 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;
- Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;
- The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.
- 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.

Rocol Flaw Finder VW Spray No.2:

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

Acute Toxicity: Data available but does not fill the criteria for 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.

Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

Inhalation

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.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

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

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.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Eye

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Data available to make classification

Respiratory Sensitisation

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Skin Sensitisation

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Carcinogenicity

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Reproductive Toxicity

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

STOT - Single Exposure

Data available to make classification

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Aspiration Hazard

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Mutagenicity

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Chronic Effects

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Not Available

Ingredient / ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / Effect / Value / Species / BCF

Rocol Flaw Finder VW Spray No.2 Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

Rocol Flaw Finder VW Spray No.2 Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

Rocol Flaw Finder VW Spray No.2 Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

For Hydrocarbons: log Kow 1. BCF~10.

For Aromatics: log Kow 2-3.

BCF 20-200.

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Persistence: Water/Soil / Persistence: Air

No Data available for all ingredients No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility

No Data available for all ingredients soil

Bioaccumulative Potential

No Data available for all ingredients

Section 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.

Section 14 - Transport Information

UN Number

1950

Proper Shipping Name

AEROSOLS

Transport Hazard Class

2.1

Subsidiary Hazard

Not Applicable

Packing Group

Not Applicable

Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

IERG Number

49

IATA UN Number

1950

IATA Proper Shipping Name

Aerosols, flammable

IATA Transport Hazard Class

2.1

IATA Subsidiary Hazard

Not Applicable

IATA Packing Group

Not Applicable

IMDG UN Number

1950

IMDG Proper Shipping Name

AEROSOLS

IMDG Transport Hazard Class

2.1

IMDG Subsidiary Hazard

Not Applicable

IMDG Packing Group

Not Applicable

Marine Pollutant

NO

Not Applicable

Additional Information

Land transport (Not Applicable)

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: 63 190 277 327 344 381

Limited quantity: 1000ml

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Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number: 1950

Packing group: Not Applicable

UN proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable

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: A145 A167 A802

Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 203

Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 150 kg

Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 203

Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 75 kg

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y203

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 kg G

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: 1000 ml

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

Source Ingredient / Pollution / Category

Not Available Rocol Flaw Finder VW Spray No.2 Not Available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

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

mineral oil(63748-98-1) 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

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

hydrocarbon propellant(68476-85-7.) 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

National Inventory / Status

Australia - AIIC

Canada - DSL No (mineral oil)

Canada - NDSL No (mineral oil; hydrocarbon propellant)

China - IECSC No (mineral oil)

Europe - EINEC / ELINCS /NLP No (mineral oil)

Japan - ENCS Yes

Korea - KECI No (mineral oil)

New Zealand - NZIoC No (mineral oil)

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Philippines - PICCS No (mineral oil)
USA - TSCA No (mineral oil)

Legend:

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

Poisons Schedule

N/A

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

Not Applicable

User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	00274409
Wis Numbers	00977405

Other Information

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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.
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END OF SDS

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