

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ROCOL NICKEL ANTI-SEIZE SPRAY

Infosafe No.: ESP5W
ISSUED Date : 23/12/2022
ISSUED by: ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

ROCOL NICKEL ANTI-SEIZE SPRAY

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

Anti-seize lubricant aerosol.

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack

Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Other Names

Name
ANTI-SEIZE LUBRICANT AEROSOL

Additional Information

Website: www.itwpf.com.au

Chemical Name: Not Applicable

Other means of identification: Not Available

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

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Flammable Aerosol: Category 1

Aspiration Hazard: Category 1

Sensitization - Skin: Category 1

STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)

Carcinogenicity: Category 2

STOT Repeated Exposure: Category 1

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2B

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H320 Causes eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
AUH044 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
H229 Pressurized container: may burst if heated.

Pictogram (s)

Health hazard, Flame, Exclamation mark



Precautionary Statement – Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
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.

Precautionary Statement – Response

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Precautionary Statement – Storage

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.
P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.

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	30-60 %weight
Naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	64742-48-9.	10-30 %weight
Nickel	7440-02-0	1-10 %weight
Performance additives unregulated		<10 %weight
Hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	10-30 %weight
NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow assessment.		-

Other Information

Substances:

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures:

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow assessment.

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

Avoid giving milk or oils.

Avoid giving alcohol.

Not considered a normal route of entry.

If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

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

If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:

Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.

Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

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]

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

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 monoxide (CO)

Combustible. Will burn if ignited.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Precautions in connection with Fire

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.

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

DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.

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.

Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible.

Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.

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

Safe handling:

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

Other information:

Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.

Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

Aerosol dispenser.

Check that containers are clearly labelled.

Storage incompatibility:

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters:

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL):

INGREDIENT DATA:

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: mineral oil

Material name: Oil mist, refined mineral

TWA: 5 mg/m³

STEL: Not Available

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated

Material name: Oil mist, refined mineral

TWA: 5 mg/m³

STEL: Not Available

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: nickel

Material name: Nickel, metal

TWA: 1 mg/m³

STEL: Not Available

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: nickel

Material name: Nickel, powder

TWA: 1 mg/m³

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STEL: Not Available
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant
Material name: LPG (liquified petroleum gas)
TWA: 1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m³
STEL: Not Available
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

Emergency Limits:
Ingredient: mineral oil
Material name: Not Available
TEEL-1: 140 mg/m³
TEEL-2: 1,500 mg/m³
TEEL-3: 8,900 mg/m³

Ingredient: naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated
Material name: Not Available
TEEL-1: 350 mg/m³
TEEL-2: 1,800 mg/m³
TEEL-3: 40,000 mg/m³

Ingredient: naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated
Material name: Not Available
TEEL-1: 1,100 mg/m³
TEEL-2: 1,800 mg/m³
TEEL-3: 40,000 mg/m³

Ingredient: nickel
Material name: Not Available
TEEL-1: 4.5 mg/m³
TEEL-2: 50 mg/m³
TEEL-3: 99 mg/m³

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant
Material name: Not Available
TEEL-1: 65,000 ppm
TEEL-2: 2.30E+05 ppm
TEEL-3: 4.00E+05 ppm

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

Ingredient: naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated
Original IDLH: 2,500 mg/m³
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: nickel
Original IDLH: 10 mg/m³
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant
Original IDLH: 2,000 ppm
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Engineering Controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering

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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

NOTE:

The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

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.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Silver coloured volatile liquid with solvent 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
Boiling 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)	>1
Evaporation Rate	Not Available	Physical State	Liquid
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	Not Available (Water = 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 Nickel Anti-Seize Spray:

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 Nickel Anti-Seize Spray:

Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.

The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell.

For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation.

Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing shows inhaling petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans.

Mutation-causing potential: Most studies involving gasoline have returned negative results regarding the potential to cause mutations, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants).

Rocol Nickel Anti-Seize Spray:

Oral (rat) TDLo: 500 mg/kg/5D-I Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 0.1 mg/m³/24H/17W-C

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]

Rocol Nickel Anti-Seize Spray:

Inhalation of the gas

Rocol Nickel Anti-Seize Spray:

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.

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Rocol Nickel Anti-Seize Spray:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments

Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, inco-ordination and diarrhoea.

Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.

Not a likely route of entry into the body in commercial or industrial environments. The liquid may produce considerable gastrointestinal discomfort and be harmful or toxic if swallowed.

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.

There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Inhalation of toxic gases may cause:

Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures;

respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest;

heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest;

gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs.

Nerve damage can be caused by some non-ring hydrocarbons. Symptoms are temporary, and include weakness, tremors, increased saliva, some convulsions, excessive tears with discolouration and inco-ordination lasting up to 24 hours.

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.

Symptoms of asphyxia (suffocation) may include headache, dizziness, shortness of breath, muscular weakness, drowsiness and ringing in the ears. If the asphyxia is allowed to progress, there may be nausea and vomiting, further physical weakness and unconsciousness and, finally, convulsions, coma and death.

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

Exposure to hydrocarbons may result in irregularity of heart beat. Symptoms of moderate poisoning may include dizziness, headache, nausea.

Skin

Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

Skin exposure to isoparaffins may produce slight to moderate irritation in animals and humans. Rare sensitisation reactions in humans have occurred.

Spray mist may produce discomfort

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition

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.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Eye

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

Instillation of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation.

Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.

Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged.

Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

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Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Data available to make classification

Respiratory Sensitisation

Data available to make classification

Skin Sensitisation

Data available to make classification

Carcinogenicity

Data available to make 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 to make classification

Aspiration Hazard

Data available to make classification

Mutagenicity

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Chronic Effects

There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

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

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.

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.

Repeated application of mildly hydrotreated oils (principally paraffinic), to mouse skin, induced skin tumours; no tumours were induced with severely hydrotreated oils.

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.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Not Available

Ingredient: Rocol Nickel Anti-Seize Spray

Endpoint: Not Available

Test Duration (hr): Not Available

Effect: Not Available

Value: Not Available

Species: Not Available

BCF: Not Available

For Metal:

Atmospheric Fate - Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air.

Environmental Fate: Environmental processes, such as oxidation, the presence of acids or bases and microbiological processes, may transform insoluble metalsto more soluble ionic forms. Environmental processes may enhance bioavailability and may also be important in changing solubilities.

Aquatic/Terrestrial Fate: When released to dry soil, most metals will exhibit limited mobility and remain in the upper layer; some will leach locally into ground waterand/ or surface water ecosystems when soaked by rain or melt ice. A metal ion is considered infinitely persistent because it cannot degrade further.

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: No Data available for all ingredients

Persistence: Air: No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility

Mobility in soil:

No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative Potential

No Data available for all ingredients

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal:

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.

Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

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

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Transport Hazard Class

2.1

Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

IERG Number

49

IATA UN Number

1950

IATA Proper Shipping Name

Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)

IATA Transport Hazard Class

2.1

IMDG UN Number

1950

IMDG Proper Shipping Name

AEROSOLS

IMDG Transport Hazard Class

2.1

Additional Information

Labels Required:

Marine Pollutant: NO

Not Applicable

HAZCHEM: Not Applicable

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

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: A145 A167 A802; A1 A145 A167 A802

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

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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: Not Available
Ingredient: Rocol Nickel Anti-Seize Spray
Pollution Category: 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

naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated(64742-48-9.) 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 - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

nickel(7440-02-0) 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

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

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

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; naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated; nickel; hydrocarbon propellant)

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)

Legend:

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

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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	04657068

Other Information

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

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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END OF SDS

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