

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ROCOL RUSTSHIELD SPRAY

Infosafe No.: FBA2Y
ISSUED Date : 23/12/2022
ISSUED by: ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

ROCOL RUSTSHIELD 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:

Corrosion preventative.

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack

Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Additional Information

Website: www.itwcpf.com.au

Chemical Name: Not Applicable

Synonyms: Not Available

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

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2B

STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H229 Pressurized container: may burst if heated.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H320 Causes eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

AUH044 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Exclamation mark, Health hazard

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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

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

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.

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
Calcium salt of oxidised petrolatum nonhazardous		30-60 %weight
White spirit	8052-41-3.	1-10 %weight
Xylene	1330-20-7	1-10 %weight
Hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	30-60 %weight

Other Information

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

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.

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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

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

Treat symptomatically.
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 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 flammable.
Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Combustion products include:
Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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

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

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:

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: white spirit

Material name: White spirits

TWA: 790 mg/m³

STEL: Not Available

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

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Ingredient: xylene
Material name: Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)
TWA: 80 ppm / 350 mg/m³
STEL: 655 mg/m³ / 150 ppm
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

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

Emergency Limits:
Ingredient: white spirit
Material name: Not Available
TEEL-1: 300 mg/m³
TEEL-2: 1,800 mg/m³
TEEL-3: 29500** mg/m³

Ingredient: xylene
Material name: Not Available
TEEL-1: Not Available
TEEL-2: Not Available
TEEL-3: Not Available

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: white spirit
Original IDLH: 20,000 mg/m³
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: xylene
Original IDLH: 900 ppm
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 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.

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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.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Flammable liquid with hydrocarbon 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)	Not Available
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 Rustshield Spray:

white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3

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 Rustshield Spray:

Reproductive effector in rats

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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 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.

Rocol Rustshield Spray:

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

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea,

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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 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.

Exposure to white spirit may cause nausea and vertigo.

Xylene is a central nervous system depressant

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

Skin

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

Spray mist may produce discomfort.

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.

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 to make classification

Mutagenicity

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Chronic Effects

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Not Available

Ingredient: Rocol Rustshield Spray

Endpoint: Not Available

Test Duration (hr): Not Available

Effect: Not Available

Value: Not Available

Species: Not Available

BCF: Not Available

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient: xylene

Persistence: Water/Soil: HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)

Persistence: Air: LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

Mobility

Mobility in soil:

No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient: xylene

Bioaccumulation: MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

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

Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

IERG Number

49

IATA UN Number

1950

IATA Proper Shipping Name

Aerosols, flammable

IATA Transport Hazard Class

2.1

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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

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: Not Available

Ingredient: Rocol Rustshield Spray

Pollution Category: Not Available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

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

white spirit(8052-41-3.) 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

xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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 Yes

Canada - NDSL No (white spirit; xylene; hydrocarbon propellant)

China - IECSC Yes

Europe - EINEC / ELINCS /NLP Yes

Japan - ENCS Yes

Korea - KECI Yes

New Zealand - NZIoC Yes

Philippines - PICCS Yes

USA - TSCA Yes

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	00479408

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.

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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