

Molybond HE50 Wet Film Assembly Spray

ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: 13508

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

Issue Date: 23/12/2022

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Molybond HE50 Wet Film Assembly Spray
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: RN501516
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Film lubricant for mechanical equipment. Use according to manufacturer's directions. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS
Address	100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park Not Available 2164 NSW Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9757 8800
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.itwpf.com.au
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3188

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+61 1800 951 288	+61 3 9573 3188	Not Available

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Aerosols Category 1, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2

Molybond HE50 Wet Film Assembly Spray

Legend:

1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	   
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
H222+H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. 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.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) 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.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
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/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) 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(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64741-66-8	20-35	<u>naphtha petroleum, light alkylate</u>
	30-60	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
68476-85-7.	30-50	<u>hydrocarbon propellant</u>

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General

Continued...

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Eye Contact	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Inhalation	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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**Extinguishing media**

	<p>SMALL FIRE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂ <p>LARGE FIRE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Water spray or fog.
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂)</p>

Continued...

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other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Aerosol dispenser. ▸ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid storage with oxidisers

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
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
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available	65,000 ppm	2.30E+05 ppm	4.00E+05 ppm






Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, light alkylate	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	2,000 ppm	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Use in a well-ventilated area</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.</p>
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Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	    
Eye and face protection	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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. <p>BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p>
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Black oily liquid; does not mix with water. Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE . Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.87
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-81 (propellant)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	9.5	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	2.3	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Elevated temperatures. ▸ Presence of open flame. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>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.</p> <p>If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.</p> <p>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p>
Eye	<p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p>
Chronic	<p>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.</p>

Molybond HE50 Wet Film Assembly Spray	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Molybond HE50 Wet Film Assembly Spray	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Molybond HE50 Wet Film Assembly Spray	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

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

Molybond HE50 Wet Film Assembly Spray	<p>For Low Boiling Point Naphthas (LBPNs):</p> <p>Acute toxicity:</p> <p>LBPNs generally have low acute toxicity by the oral (median lethal dose [LD50] in rats > 2000 mg/kg-bw), inhalation (LD50 in rats > 5000 mg/m3) and dermal (LD50 in rabbits > 2000 mg/kg-bw) routes of exposure</p> <p>Most LBPNs are mild to moderate eye and skin irritants in rabbits, with the exception of heavy catalytic cracked and heavy catalytic reformed naphthas, which have higher primary skin irritation indices.</p> <p>Sensitisation:</p> <p>LBPNs do not appear to be skin sensitizers, but a poor response in the positive control was also noted in these studies</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity:</p> <p>The lowest-observed-adverse-effect concentration (LOAEC) and lowest-observed-adverse-effect level (LOAEL) values identified following short-term (2-89 days) and subchronic (greater than 90 days) exposure to the LBPN substances. These values were determined for a variety of endpoints after considering the toxicity data for all LBPNs in the group. Most of the studies were carried out by the inhalation route of exposure. Renal effects, including increased kidney weight, renal lesions (renal tubule dilation, necrosis) and hyaline droplet formation, observed in male rats exposed orally or by inhalation to most LBPNs, were considered species- and sex-specific These effects were determined to be due to a mechanism of action not relevant to humans -specifically, the interaction between hydrocarbon metabolites and alpha-2-microglobulin, an enzyme not produced in substantial amounts in female rats, mice and other species, including humans.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
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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). The skin irritation potential of the test substance was determined according to OECD 404. The test substance was applied to the intact skin of rabbits for 4 hours under semiocclusive conditions. After removal of the test substance, no edema, but well-defined to moderate erythema were noted in all three animals. Irritating effects were reversible within 9 days. The eye irritation potential of the hydrocarbons, C7-C9, isoalkanes was determined by instillation of 0.1 mL of the test material into the conjunctival sac of 3 rabbits. Ocular reactions were examined and scored 1, 24, 48, 72 hours after application. At the 1 hour evaluation, conjunctival redness (grade 2) was observed in all animals. Conjunctival redness (grade 0-1) was also noted in all animals at the 72 hour evaluation. Based on read-across from a structurally related substance within a category approach, hydrocarbons, C7-C9, isoalkanes are not considered to be a skin sensitizer. Based on read-across from a structurally related substance (light alkylate naphtha distillate), no inhalation repeated dose toxicity is expected from the exposure to hydrocarbons, C7-C9, iso-alkanes. No need for classification according to the DSD and CLP criteria for classification and labelling. Systemic toxicity of hydrocarbons, C7-C9, iso-alkanes was assessed in a 12-week inhalation toxicity study in rats. In this study, repeated exposure to 400 or 1200 ppm of the test substance for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week, for 12 weeks resulted in male rat kidney effects consistent with the alpha-2μ-globulin-induced nephropathy in male rats. There was no treatment-related mortality and clinical findings were unremarkable. Under the test conditions, the NOAEC (excluding male rat nephropathy) was determined to be >1200ppm. The fact, that alpha-2μ-globulin-induced nephropathy was strictly limited to male rats and that the test substance belongs to a category of substances which are known for their ability to induce nephropathy in male rats due to their exclusive expression of alpha-2μ-globulin, the protein known to play the crucial role in the onset of this disease, the observed effects in the kidney have to be regarded as species-specific and are not relevant for risk assessment in humans. Therefore, additional experimental data were used to evaluate repeated dose toxicity via inhalation. Genetic toxicity: In vivo Hydrocarbons, C7-C9, isoalkanes tested in a dominant lethal study (similar to OECD 478) showed no evidence of genotoxicity in the germ cells of treated male rats exposed to 400 or 1200 ppm by inhalation. The in vivo genotoxicity of further category members has been tested. Hydrocarbons, C7-C9, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics were not clastogenic to mouse bone marrow cells. Iso-octane did not induce unscheduled DNA synthesis in rat hepatocyte cultures. Based on the category approach, these results suggest that hydrocarbons, C7-C9, isoalkanes are not expected to induce genotoxicity in vivo. The available data indicate that hydrocarbons, C7-C9, isoalkanes are not genotoxic. In vitro: Negative Ames test with S. typhimurium TA 1535, TA 1537, TA 1538, TA 98 and TA 100, and E. coli WP2 and WP2 uvr A, with and without metabolic activation. Negative results in mammalian chromosomal aberration and gene mutation tests, the latter with and without metabolic activation. In vivo: Negative in dominant lethal, micronucleus and unscheduled DNA synthesis assays. Endpoint Conclusion: No adverse effect observed (negative) Carcinogenicity: No standard carcinogenicity studies are available for substances in the C7-C9 aliphatic hydrocarbons category. However, with regard to the molecular structure of the substances within the category no carcinogenic potential is expected. Moreover, in investigations with various substances of the category on mutagenicity (in vitro and in vivo) as well as in repeated dose toxicity studies (oral route and via inhalation), neither genotoxicity nor an indication for neoplastic lesions was observed. In addition, all substances within the category contain benzene levels below 0.01% Toxicity to reproduction: There are no data available on the effects on fertility of hydrocarbons, C7-C9, isoalkanes. Thus, read-across from a structurally related substance (commercial hexane) was performed, for which reliable information exists. Hexane exposure did not induce adverse effects on fertility. Reproductive indices were similar in exposed and control groups. No macroscopic or microscopic alterations in male and female reproductive organs were observed. The only significant effect was reduced body weight in the F1 and F2 generations in both sexes in the 9000 ppm exposure group both in adults and offspring. The NOAEC for both male and female rats (adults and offspring) was 3000 ppm (corresponding to 10560 mg/m3). The LOAEC for these groups was 9000 ppm based on reduced body weight. There were no adverse effects on reproduction; therefore the NOAEC for reproduction is 9000 ppm which corresponds to 31680 mg/m3. *REACH Dossier

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

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✓

Legend: ✓ – Data available to make classification
✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
⊖ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Continued...

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Not Available

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
Molybond HE50 Wet Film Assembly Spray	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Molybond HE50 Wet Film Assembly Spray	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Molybond HE50 Wet Film Assembly Spray	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients



SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
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)	<table><tr><td>Class</td><td>2.1</td></tr><tr><td>Subsidiary risk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr></table>	Class	2.1	Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable
Class	2.1				
Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table><tr><td>Special provisions</td><td>63 190 277 327 344 381</td></tr><tr><td>Limited quantity</td><td>1000ml</td></tr></table>	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381	Limited quantity	1000ml
Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381				
Limited quantity	1000ml				

Molybond HE50 Wet Film Assembly Spray

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	Marine Pollutant	
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	Molybond HE50 Wet Film Assembly Spray	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

naphtha petroleum, light alkylate(64741-66-8) 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

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 (naphtha petroleum, light alkylate; hydrocarbon propellant)

Continued...

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China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (naphtha petroleum, light alkylate)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Legend:	<i>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory</i>

SECTION 16 Other information**Other information**

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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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