

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ROCOL NICKEL ANTI-SEIZE COMPOUND

Infosafe No.: CV3GC
ISSUED Date : 23/12/2022
ISSUED by: ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

ROCOL NICKEL ANTI-SEIZE COMPOUND

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.

Additional Information

Website: www.itwpf.com.au

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Sensitisation - skin: Category 1

Carcinogenicity: Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 1

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Pictogram (s)

Exclamation mark, Health hazard

**Precautionary Statement – Prevention**

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P260 Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing.

Precautionary Statement – Response

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.

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P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary Statement – Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary Statement – Disposal

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

Precautionary Statement – General

Not Applicable

Other Information

Classification of the substance or mixture:

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

Classification [1]: Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1

Legend: 2. Classification drawn from HCIS ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Additives nonhazardous		30-60 %weight
mineral oil	63748-98-1	30-60 %weight
(solvent refined)		-
nickel	7440-02-0	10-20 %weight
NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient		-
Information to allow assessment.		-

Other Information

Chemical Name: Not Applicable

Synonyms: Not Available

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 fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

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.

Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, 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.

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Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
Seek medical advice.

Skin

If skin contact occurs:

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

If failure/misuse of high pressure/hydraulic equipment results in injection of grease/oil through the skin seek urgent medical attention. Treat as surgical emergency.

Eye

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

Wash out immediately with fresh running water.

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

Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.

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

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

Treat symptomatically.

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

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.

Specific Methods

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire Incompatibility: Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

Combustible.

Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Other combustion products include:

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Metal oxides

Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Slippery when spilt.
Remove all ignition sources.
Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

Slippery when spilt.
Remove all ignition sources.
Minor hazard.
Clear area of personnel.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.

Other Information

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

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Other information:

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:
Metal can or drum
Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility: Avoid storage with oxidisers

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 nickel Nickel, metal 1 mg/m³ Not Available Not Available Not Available

Australia Exposure Standards nickel Nickel, powder 1 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

nickel Not Available 4.5 mg/m³ 50 mg/m³ 99 mg/m³

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Ingredient / Original IDLH / Revised IDLH

mineral oil 2,500 mg/m³ Not Available

nickel 10 mg/m³ 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 A-P 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:

Safety glasses with side shields.

Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

Hand Protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Safety footwear may be required.

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

Body Protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

Overalls.

Barrier cream.

Eyewash unit.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Paste	Appearance	Smooth silver grey paste; does not mix with water.
Odour	Not Available	Melting/Freezing Point	Not Available
Boiling Point	>316°C	Decomposition Temperature	Not Available
Solubility in Water	Immiscible	pH	Not Applicable (as supplied) Not Applicable as a solution (1%)
Vapour Pressure	Negligible.	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	>1
Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable	Physical State	Non Slump Paste
Odour Threshold	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Volatile Component	Negligible.	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not Available
Surface Tension	Not Available	Flash Point	>232°C
Flammability	Not Applicable	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not Available
Explosion Limit - Upper	Not Applicable	Explosion Limit - Lower	Not Applicable
Explosion Properties	Not Available	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Oxidising Properties	Not Available	Initial boiling point and boiling range	>316 °C
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

Chemical Stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

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

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 Compound:

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 Compound:

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

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.

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]

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

Ingestion

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

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments

Inhalation

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product

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.

May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Eye

May produce discomfort of the eyes*.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Data available but does not fill the criteria for 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 but does not fill the criteria for classification

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Data available to make 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

The most common toxic reaction to nickel is skin sensitisation, which often results in a chronic eczema called 'nickel itch'. The first symptom is itching, which occurs up to 7 days before skin eruption appears. The primary skin eruption is erythematous or follicular, and it may be followed by superficial discrete ulcers (which discharge and become crusted), or eczema. In the chronic stages, pigmented or depigmented plaques may be formed. Recovery from the dermatitis usually occurs within 7 days, but may take several weeks.

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 / Endpoint / Test Duration (hr) / Effect / Value / Species / BCF

Rocol Nickel Anti-Seize Compound Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

Rocol Nickel Anti-Seize Compound Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

Rocol Nickel Anti-Seize Compound Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

Persistence and degradability

Persistence: Water/Soil / Persistence: Air

No Data available for all ingredients 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:

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.

Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - Transport Information

UN Number

None Allocated

Proper Shipping Name

None Allocated

Transport Hazard Class

None Allocated

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Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

IATA UN Number

NCAD

IATA Proper Shipping Name

Not dangerous for conveyance under IATA code

IMDG UN Number

NCAD

IMDG Proper Shipping Name

Not dangerous for conveyance under IMO/IMDG code

Marine Pollutant

NO

Not Applicable

Additional Information

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

Source / Ingredient / Pollution Category

Not Available Rocol Nickel Anti-Seize Compound Not Available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

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

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)

National Inventory / Status

Australia - AIIC -

Canada - DSL No (mineral oil)

Canada - NDSL No (mineral oil; nickel)

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

Poisons Schedule

N/A

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

Not Applicable

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User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Transcription Sign Off	18646 MC 26/01/2016
Wis Numbers	02041354

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. Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

END OF SDS

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