



## ROCOL CHAIN AND DRIVE SPRAY

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 27-Aug-2007  
XC9317SC

CHEMWATCH 21446  
Version No:4  
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### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT NAME

ROCOL CHAIN AND DRIVE SPRAY

#### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

#### PRODUCT USE

» The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing.

Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.  
Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.  
Used according to manufacturer's directions.  
Lubricant.

#### SUPPLIER

Company: ITW Polymers & Fluids  
Address:  
100 Hassall St  
Wetherill Park NSW 2164  
Australia  
Telephone: (02) 9757 8800  
Emergency Tel: (02) 9757 8800  
Fax: (02) 9757 3855

Company: ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)  
Address:  
UNIT 2 / 38 Truegood Drive  
East Tamaki, 2013  
AUCKLAND  
NEW ZEALAND  
Telephone: (09) 272 1945  
Emergency Tel: (09) 272 1945  
Fax: (09) 273 6489

### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**DANGEROUS GOODS. NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.** According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

#### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

#### RISK

Risk Codes  
R10  
R44

#### Risk Phrases

» Flammable.  
» Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

#### SAFETY

#### Safety Codes

S23  
S24  
S39  
S51  
S09  
S07  
S26  
S60

#### Safety Phrases

» Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.  
» Avoid contact with skin.  
» Wear eye/face protection.  
» Use only in well ventilated areas.  
» Keep container in a well ventilated place.  
» Keep container tightly closed.  
» In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.  
» This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	64742-48-9.	30-60
naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	64742-52-5.	30-60
carbon dioxide	124-38-9	1-5

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

- 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### INHALED

- » If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
  - Remove to fresh air.
  - Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- » 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 (pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- 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.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- » SMALL FIRE:
  - Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>
- LARGE FIRE:
  - Water spray or fog.
  - Foam.
  - Dry chemical powder.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
  - Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

### HAZCHEM: None

### Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- » Slippery when spilt.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Slippery when spilt.

- Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.
- Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions.
- 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.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Atmospheres must be tested and O.K. before work resumes after leakage.
- DO NOT transfer gas from one cylinder to another.
- Obtain a work permit before attempting any repairs.
- Do not attempt repair work on lines, vessels under pressure.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- » CARE: Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
- Avoid storage with reducing agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

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

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) (Oil mist, refined mineral)		5		
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon dioxide (Carbon dioxide in coal mines)	12500	22500	30000	54000
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon dioxide (Carbon dioxide)	5000	9000	30000	54000

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated: CAS:64742- 48- 9 CAS:8006- 61- 9 CAS:86290- 81- 5

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

#### EYE

- » No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

#### HANDS/FEET

- » Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:
  - frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,.
- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:

#### OTHER

- » No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
  - Overalls.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Skin cleansing cream.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

» General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Yellow liquid with a characteristic odour; not miscible with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.  
Gas.  
Does not mix with water.  
Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.  
Melting Range (°C): <- 50  
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible  
pH (1% solution): Not applicable  
Volatile Component (%vol): Not available.  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available.  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available.  
Autoignition Temp (°C): >200  
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): >140  
Specific Gravity (water=1): <1  
pH (as supplied): Not applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available.  
Evaporation Rate: Not available  
Flash Point (°C): 40  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.  
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available  
Viscosity: Not Available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.
  - Presence of open flame.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

» Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

» Not applicable.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

» Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### CARCINOGEN

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

Group 3

### REPROTOXIN

carbon dioxide  
ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction

Reduced fertility or sterility

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulat ion	Mobility
Rocol Chain and Drive Spray naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated		No data No data		
naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)		No data		
carbon dioxide	LOW	No data	LOW	HIGH

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: NON-FLAMMABLE COMPRESSED GAS

HAZCHEM: None (ADG6)

### Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	2	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None
Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS		

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.2	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special provisions:	A98 A145 A153		
Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS, NON-FLAMMABLE		

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2.2	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F- D, S- U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 959
Limited Quantities:	See SP277	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined
Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS		

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**POISONS SCHEDULE: None**

### REGULATIONS

Rocol Chain and Drive Spray (CAS: None):  
No regulations applicable

Regulations for ingredients

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-48-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) (CAS: 64742-52-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

carbon dioxide (CAS: 124-38-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with

GMP

- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

## Section 16 - 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

» The (M)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.

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*