

ROCOL DRY FILM TEFLON SPRAY

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 26-Jun-2009

C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 214475

Version No:2.0

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

ROCOL DRY FILM TEFLON SPRAY

SYNONYMS

"IFL Lubricant Spray", "polytetrafluoroethylene aerosol", "PTFE 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.

Dry lubricant.

SUPPLIER

Company: ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Address:

100 Hassall Street

Wetherill Park

NSW, 2164

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9757 8800

Emergency Tel: +61 2 9757 8800

Fax: +61 2 9757 3855

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

RISK

Risk Codes

R12

R36

R44

R66

R67

Risk Phrases

» Extremely flammable.

» Irritating to eyes.

» Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

» Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

» Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S16

S23

S24

S39

S51

S09

S40

Safety Phrases

» Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.

» 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.

» To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water.

» Keep container tightly closed.

» In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

» If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

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

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
acetone	67-64-1	30-60
polytetrafluoroethylene	9002-84-0	10-30
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	10-30

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- » 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.
- 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.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.

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.

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.

INHALED

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

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- » For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:
 - Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.
 - About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.
 - There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]
- Management:
Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- » SMALL FIRE:
- Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂
- LARGE FIRE:
- Water spray or fog.

FIRE FIGHTING

- » - 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.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

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), carbon dioxide (CO₂), hydrogen fluoride, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM: 2YE

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- » - 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

- » - 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 MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- » Avoid storage with oxidisers.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- » - 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. Contents under pressure.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	acetone (Acetone)	500	1185	1000	2375
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))	1000	1800		

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- polytetrafluoroethylene:

CAS:9002- 84- 0

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

» 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.

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,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity,.
- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:

OTHER

» No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eyewash unit.
- Do not spray on hot surfaces.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

» Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE.
Highly flammable volatile liquid with a sweet odour; mixes with water.
Leaves a colourless film.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Gas.
Mixes with water.

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

Boiling Range (°C): Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available.
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available.
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Flash Point (°C): - 84 propellant
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.
 - Product is considered stable.
 - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- » Irritating to eyes.
- » Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- » Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- » Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

» Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

ACETONE:

» unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (man) TDLo: 2857 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 500 ppm

Inhalation (man) TCLo: 12000 ppm/4 hr

Inhalation (man) TCLo: 10 mg/m³/6 hr

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m³/8 hr

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg

» The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

for acetone:

The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitiser but is a defatting agent to the skin.

IRRITATION

Eye (human): 500 ppm - Irritant

Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr - Moderate

Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - Mild

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - Mild

POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE:

» unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1250 mg/kg *

Oral (rat) LD50: 4230 mg/kg **

Oral (Mouse) LD50: 5000 mg/kg

» Perfluorinated compounds are potent peroxisome proliferators and were found to induce 8-hydroxydeoxyguanosine in the liver of treated rats.

The material may produce peroxisome proliferation. Peroxisomes are single, membrane limited, cytoplasmic organelles that are found in the cells of animals, plants, fungi and protozoa.

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.

IRRITATION

Nil Reported * [Manufacturer]

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

» Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CARCINOGEN

polytetrafluoroethylene

International Agency for Research on Cancer
(IARC) Carcinogens

Group

3

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient

Persistence:
Water/Soil

Persistence:
Air

Bioaccumulation

Mobility

Rocol Dry Film Teflon Spray

acetone

polytetrafluoroethylene

hydrocarbon propellant

LOW

LOW

HIGH

HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- » - 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 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

HAZCHEM: 2YE (ADG7)

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

ADG7:

Class or division:	2	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None
Special provisions:	63, 190, 277, 327	Packing Instructions:	None
Notes:	None	Limited quantities:	See SP 277
Packagings and IBCs -	P003, LP02	Packagings and IBCs -	PP17, PP87, L2
Packing instruction:		Special packing provisions:	

Shipping Name:AEROSOLS

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:	2.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special provisions:	A145 A153		

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2.1	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		

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS

Rocol Dry Film Teflon Spray (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

Regulations for ingredients

acetone (CAS: 67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity)

Table 2

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia National Pollutant Inventory
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) - Appendix F (Part 3)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II
United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control - Table II

polytetrafluoroethylene (CAS: 9002-84-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7) 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

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-86-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Hazardous Substances
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

hydrocarbon propellant

CAS

68476- 85- 7, 68476- 86- 8

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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.

» 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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This is the end of the MSDS.