



ROCOL FLAW FINDER CLEANER SPRAY NO.1

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-Apr-2007

XCC317SCP

CHEMWATCH 10667

Version No:4

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

ROCOL FLAW FINDER CLEANER SPRAY NO.1

SYNONYMS

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

PRODUCT NUMBERS

RY642552

PRODUCT USE

Metal cleaner; to clean welds prior to testing for defects with Rocol Flawfinder.

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 Trugood Drive

East Tamaki, Auckland, 2013

New Zealand

Telephone: (09) 272 1945

Emergency Tel: (09) 272 1945

Fax: (09) 273 6489

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

R36/38

R44

R51/53

R62

R67

Risk Phrases

Extremely flammable.

Irritating to eyes and skin.

Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Toxic to aquatic organisms may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Possible risk of impaired fertility.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S16

S23

S51

S09

S53

S401

S07

S35

S13

S27

S26

S46

Safety Phrases

Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.

Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

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

Keep container tightly closed.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

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

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

S57	Information Centre (show this container or label). Use appropriate container to avoid environment contamination.
S61	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.
S60	This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	64742-49-0.	40-50
acetone	67-64-1	20-30
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	30-40

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- 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.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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 fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- 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 (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 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

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.
 - Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
 - Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flame.
 - Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.
 - Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.
 - May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
 - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Other combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM: 2Y

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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.
- Wipe up.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

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.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
- Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

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.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 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.
- Store away from incompatible materials.
- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
- Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C.
- Store in an upright position.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

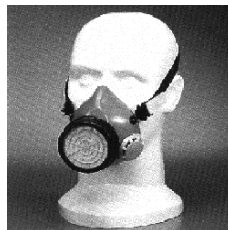
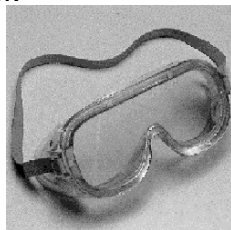
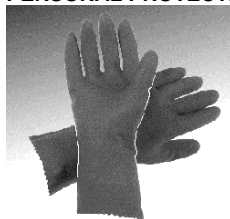
Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	acetone (Acetone)	500	1185	1000	2375
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))	1,000	1,800		

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated:

CAS:64742- 49- 0

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

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 lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. Or as required: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

PVC. Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.

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

Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant. Clear, colourless, volatile flammable liquid with petrol-like odour; partly mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.
Melting Range (°C): Not available.
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): 100
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.5 propellant
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): - 81 propellant
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 10.0 propellant
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.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Irritating to eyes and skin.

Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.

Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.

* (limited evidence).

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Possible risk of impaired fertility.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

* (limited evidence).

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant:Not Determined

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

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.
- Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

HAZCHEM: 2Y

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class: 2.1
UN Number: 1950
Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

Subrisk: None
Packing Group: None

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 2.1
UN/ID Number: 1950
Special provisions: None
Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
Packing Group: None

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 2.1
UN Number: 1950
EMS Number: F- D, S- U
Marine Pollutant: Not Determined
Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

IMDG Subrisk: SP63
Packing Group: None
Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 959

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS

Rocol Flaw Finder Cleaner Spray No.1 (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-49-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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

Australia Exposure Standards
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
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
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 I

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards
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;

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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	CAS
hydrocarbon propellant	68476- 85- 7, 68476- 86- 8

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.

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