



## ROCOL FLAW FINDER VW SPRAY NO.2

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 16-Jun-2006

XCC317SCP

CHEMWATCH 25118

Version No:2.0

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### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT NAME

ROCOL FLAW FINDER VW SPRAY NO.2

#### SYNONYMS

"crack flaw detector metal aerosol", penetrant

#### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

#### PRODUCT NUMBERS

RY642564

#### PRODUCT USE

Crack detection in metal. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.

#### SUPPLIER

Company:ITW Polymers & Fluids

Company:ITW Polymers & Fluids NZ

Address:

Address:

100 Hassall St

Unit 2 / 38 Trugood Drive

Wetherill Park NSW 2164

East Tamaki, Auckland,2013

Australia

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### 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

Risk Phrases

R12

Extremely flammable.

R44

Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

#### SAFETY

Safety Codes

Safety Phrases

S16

Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.

S23

Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.

S24

Avoid contact with skin.

S60

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

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
mineral oil	Not avail.	10-30
(solvent refined)		
hydrocarbon solvent		10-30
surfactant		<10
dye		<10
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	30-60

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

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### 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:

- 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.

### 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

Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### 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.
- 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 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.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture.
- Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.
- 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).

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

### HAZCHEM: 2Y

### Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### 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.

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### 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.
- 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 flame-proof 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 in an upright position.
- Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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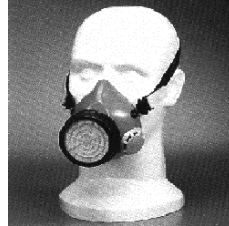
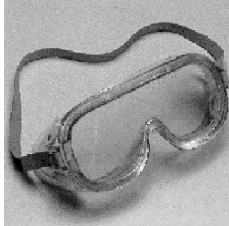
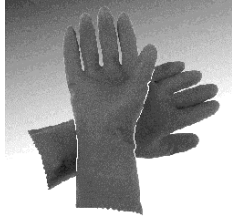
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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	mineral oil (Oil mist, refined mineral)	—	5
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))	1, 000	1, 800

### 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. PVC. Wear safety footwear.

#### OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

##### OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
  - Barrier cream.
  - Eyewash unit.
- DO NOT spray on hot surfaces.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

Red/pink liquid with a hydrocarbon odour; does not mix with water. Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.  
Melting Range (°C): Not applicable.  
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible  
pH (1% solution): Not applicable  
Volatile Component (%vol): Not available.

Boiling Range (°C): Not available.  
Specific Gravity (water=1): <1  
pH (as supplied): Not applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available.  
Evaporation Rate: Not available

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### Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available.  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available  
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.  
State: Liquid

Flash Point (°C): - 81 propellant  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available  
Decomposition Temp (°C): 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

Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

May produce discomfort of the respiratory system\*.

Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness\*.

\* (limited evidence).

##### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

\* (limited evidence).

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Marine Pollutant:Not Determined

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

### 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

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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POISONS SCHEDULE: None

### REGULATIONS

Rocol Flaw Finder VW Spray No.2 (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

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;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for mineral oil as CAS: Not avail.

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

hydrocarbon propellant

CAS

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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