

# ROCOL MOISTURE GUARD SPRAY

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: Tue 22-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 21419  
CD 2004/4 Page 1 of 13

---

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

---

### PRODUCT NAME

ROCOL MOISTURE GUARD SPRAY

### SYNONYMS

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

### PRODUCT USE

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Moisture repellent/corrosion inhibitor.

### SUPPLIER

Company: ITW Polymers And Fluids Pty Ltd  
Address:  
100 Hassall Street  
Wetherill Park  
NSW, 2164  
AUSTRALIA  
Telephone: (+61 2) 9757 8800  
Fax: 02 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

None

### RISK

Highly flammable.  
Harmful by inhalation.  
Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.  
Harmful to aquatic organisms.  
May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
Possible risk of impaired fertility.  
HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.

continued...

# ROCOL MOISTURE GUARD SPRAY

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: Tue 22-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 21419  
CD 2004/4 Page 2 of 13

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ...

### SAFETY

Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.  
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.  
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 Information Centre. (show this container or label).  
If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	64742-47-8.	30-50
n-hexane	110-54-3	1-15
performance additive nonhazardous		1-15
dimethyl ether	115-10-6	30-50

## 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.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

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

continued...

# ROCOL MOISTURE GUARD SPRAY

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: Tue 22-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 21419  
CD 2004/4 Page 3 of 13

---

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

---

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.
- Prostheses 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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

---

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

---

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

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

continued...

# ROCOL MOISTURE GUARD SPRAY

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: Tue 22-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 21419  
CD 2004/4 Page 4 of 13

---

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ...

---

### 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).

Combustion products include

carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

metal oxides

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

### HAZCHEM

2Y

### Personal Protective Equipment

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Breathing apparatus.

Chemical splash 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.

continued...

# ROCOL MOISTURE GUARD SPRAY

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: Tue 22-Feb-2005

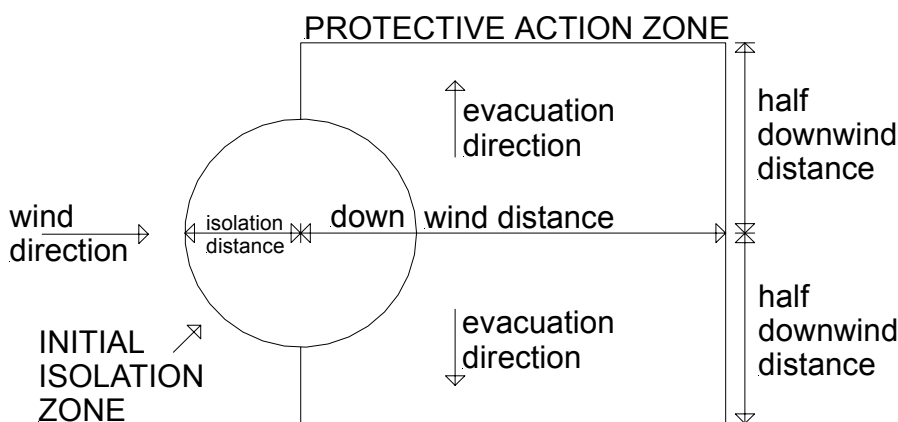
CHEMWATCH 21419  
CD 2004/4 Page 5 of 13

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

### 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.

### PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	-
Downwind Protection Distance	8 metres
IERG Number	49

### FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less,

continued...

# ROCOL MOISTURE GUARD SPRAY

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: Tue 22-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 21419  
CD 2004/4 Page 6 of 13

---

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

---

such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".

LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.

5 Guide 126 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.

6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

**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.
- 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 reaction with oxidising agents

### 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.
- Store away from incompatible materials.

continued...

# ROCOL MOISTURE GUARD SPRAY

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: Tue 22-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 21419  
CD 2004/4 Page 7 of 13

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE ...

- 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

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for the reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits.

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	TLV Adeq
n-hexane	176 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NA	NA	NA	Yes

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen  
Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive  
American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP:

REL TWA: 300 ppm [EXXON]

for petroleum distillates:

CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (compare OSHA TWA)

N-HEXANE:

TLV TWA: 500 ppm [ACGIH]

TLV STEL: 1000 ppm [ACGIH]

TLV TWA: 50 ppm Skin;BEI [ACGIH]

continued...

# ROCOL MOISTURE GUARD SPRAY

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: Tue 22-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 21419  
CD 2004/4 Page 8 of 13

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

PEL TWA: 500 ppm, 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> [OSHA Z1]

TLV TWA: 50 ppm, 176 mg/m<sup>3</sup> SKIN

ES TWA: 20 ppm, 72 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

OES TWA: 20 ppm, 72 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

MAK value: 50 ppm, 180 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

MAK Category II Peak Limitation: For substances with systemic effects and with a half-life in humans of less than two hours.

Allows excursions of 2 times the MAK value, for 30 minutes (on average), four times per shift.

MAK Group C: There is no reason to fear risk of damage to the developing embryo when MAK and BAT values are observed.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

Odour Threshold Value: 65 ppm

IDLH Level: 1100 ppm (lower explosive limit)

NOTE: Detector tubes for n-hexane, measuring in excess of 100 ppm, are available commercially.

Occupational polyneuropathy may result from exposures as low as 500 ppm (as hexane), whilst nearly continuous exposures of 250 ppm have caused neurotoxic effects in animals. Many literature reports have failed to distinguish hexane from n-hexane and on the assumption that the commercial hexane contains 30% n-hexane, a worst case recommendation for TLV is assumed to reduce the risk of peripheral neuropathies (due to the metabolites 2,5-heptanedione and 3,6-octanedione) and other adverse neuropathic effects.

Concurrent exposure to chemicals (including MEK) and drugs which induce hepatic liver oxidative metabolism can reduce the time for neuropathy to appear.

### DIMETHYL ETHER:

ES TWA: 400 ppm, 760 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL 500 ppm, 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 942 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (compare WEEL TWA)

OES TWA: 400 ppm, 766 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL: 500 ppm, 958 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

MAK value: 1000 ppm, 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

MAK Category IV Peak Limitation: For substances with very weak effects (ie.) those with MAK value >500 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (ppm): Allows excursions of twice the MAK value for 60 minutes at a time, 3 times per shift.

MAK Group D: Classification as to the effect of the substance on the developing embryo/foetus is not yet possible because although data may indicate a trend, they are not sufficient for a final evaluation.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany

The no-effect-level for dimethyl ether is somewhere between 2000 ppm (rabbits) and 50,000 ppm (humans) with possible cardiac sensitisation occurring around 200,000 ppm (dogs). The AIHA has adopted a safety factor of 100 in respect to the 50,000 ppm level in its recommendation for a workplace environmental exposure level (WEEL) which is thought to protect against both narcotic and sensitising effects. This level is consistent with the TLV-TWA of 400 ppm for diethyl ether and should be easily

continued...

# ROCOL MOISTURE GUARD SPRAY

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: Tue 22-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 21419  
CD 2004/4 Page 9 of 13

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

---

achievable using current technologies. The use of the traditionally allowable excursion of 1.25 to the level of 6.25 ppm is felt to be more than adequate as an upper safe limit of exposure.

Human data:

50,000 ppm (12 mins): Feelings of mild intoxication.

75,000 ppm (12 mins): As above plus slight lack of attenuation.

82,000 ppm (12 mins): Some incoordination, slight blurring of vision

(30 mins): As above plus analgesia of the face and rushing of blood to the face.

100,000 ppm (10-20 mins): Narcotic symptoms

(64 mins) : Sickness (assumed to be nausea)

144,000 ppm (36 mins): Unconsciousness

## 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

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

For potentially moderate exposures:

Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

For potentially heavy exposures:

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.

### OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

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

### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:

Substance

---

n-hexane

dimethyl ether

NEOPRE                    NE    A

BUT                        YL    B

continued...

# ROCOL MOISTURE GUARD SPRAY

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: Tue 22-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 21419  
CD 2004/4 Page 10 of 13

---

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

---

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal 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

Aerosol can dispensing a volatile liquid and depositing a surface film. Solvent odour.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable  
Melting Range (°C): Not applicable  
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible  
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: COMPRESSED GAS

Boiling Range (°C): Not available  
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available  
pH (as supplied): Not available  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available  
Evaporation Rate: High  
Flash Point (°C): -41 propellant  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available  
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

---

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

---

continued...

# ROCOL MOISTURE GUARD SPRAY

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: Tue 22-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 21419  
CD 2004/4 Page 11 of 13

---

## 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

##### SWALLOWED

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.  
Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

##### EYE

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

##### 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.

##### INHALED

Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

##### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation. Symptoms can progress for months even after removal of exposure, and recovery may take years and may not be complete.

continued...

# ROCOL MOISTURE GUARD SPRAY

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: Tue 22-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 21419  
CD 2004/4 Page 12 of 13

---

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

---

### Rocol Moisture Guard Spray

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.  
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects  
of Chemical Substances

ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP:  
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

N-HEXANE:  
TOXICITY  
Oral (rat) LD50: 28710 mg/kg  
Inhalation (human) TCl<sub>o</sub>: 190 ppm/8W  
Inhalation (rat) LD50: 48000 ppm/4h

IRRITATION  
Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild

DIMETHYL ETHER:  
TOXICITY  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 308000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

IRRITATION  
Nil reported

---

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

Drinking Water Standards:  
hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).  
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.  
Harmful to aquatic organisms.  
May cause long-term adverse effects in  
the aquatic environment.  
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal  
areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning  
equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.  
Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at  
approved waste sites

---

## 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

---

continued...

# ROCOL MOISTURE GUARD SPRAY

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: Tue 22-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 21419  
CD 2004/4 Page 13 of 13

---

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION ...

---



Shipping Name:  
AEROSOLS  
Dangerous Goods Class: 2.1  
UN/NA Number: 1950  
ADR Number: None  
Packing Group: None  
Labels Required: flammable gas  
Additional Shipping Information:  
International Transport Regulations:  
IMO: 1950

## HAZCHEM

2Y

---

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

---

## POISONS SCHEDULE

None

---

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

---

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Issue Date: Tue 22-Feb-2005  
Print Date: Tue 22-Feb-2005