

Rocol Precision Silicone Spray

ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS (NZ)

Chemwatch: 7214784

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 17/06/2014

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Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.NZL.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Rocol Precision Silicone Spray
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Light lubricant and anti-stick agent.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS (NZ)	ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS
Address	2/38 Trugood Drive East Tamaki Auckland 2013 New Zealand	100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park NSW 2164 Australia
Telephone	+64 9 272 1945	+61 2 9757 8800
Fax	+64 9 273 6489	+61 2 9757 3855
Website	www.itwpf.co.nz	www.itwpf.com.au
Email	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+800 2436 2255	1800 039 008
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3112

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+800 2436 2255	+612 9186 1132	Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

Classification ^[1]	Aerosols Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

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Determined by
Chemwatch using
GHS/HSNO criteria

2.1.2A, 6.9 (narcotic), 9.1C, 9.1D

Label elements

GHS label elements



SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
92045-53-9	10-30	<u>naphtha petroleum, light, hydrodesulfurised, dearomatised</u>
67-64-1	1-10	<u>acetone</u>
68476-85-7.	50-70	<u>hydrocarbon propellant</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact

- If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
- ▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye 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.
 - ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
 - ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

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Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Ingestion	<p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media****SMALL FIRE:**

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material</p>

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
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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 SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	acetone	Acetone	1185 mg/m ³ / 500 ppm	2375 mg/m ³ / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas)	1800 mg/m ³ / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS






Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
acetone	Acetone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Liquified petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)	3,000 ppm	3200 ppm	19000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrodesulfurised, dearomatised	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	20,000 ppm	2,500 [LEL] ppm
hydrocarbon propellant	19,000 [LEL] ppm	2,000 [LEL] ppm

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
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Personal protection	    
Eye and face protection	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Overalls. ▸ Skin cleansing cream. ▸ Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE . Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant. Colourless aerosol with a sweet-smelling odour; soluble in water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.6
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	>200
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	<0	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	<0	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	<-100	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Fast	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	9.4	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.8	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Elevated temperatures. ▸ Presence of open flame. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>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.</p> <p>If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.</p> <p>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Overexposure is unlikely in this form.</p> <p>Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p>
Eye	<p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p>
Chronic	<p>Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]</p> <p>Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.</p>

Rocol Precision Silicone Spray	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrodesulfurised, dearomatised	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
acetone	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1]	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8 hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr - moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
hydrocarbon propellant		Skin (rabbit): 395mg (open) - mild
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: >15.6-<17.9 mm/12 h mm/12="">> ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: >15.6-<17.9 mm/12 h mm/12="">> ^[1]	
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 410000 ppm2 h ^[1]	
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 410000 ppm2 h ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm15 min ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm15 min ^[1]	

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	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1354.944 mg/L15 min ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1355 mg/l15 min ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1442.738 mg/L15 min ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1442.738 mg/L15 min ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1443 mg/l15 min ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1443 mg/l15 min ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 570000 ppm15 min ^[1]	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDRODESULFURISED, DEAROMATISED	<p>for petroleum:</p> <p>This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.</p> <p>This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.</p> <p>This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents</p> <p>Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.</p> <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>
ACETONE	<p>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.</p> <p>for acetone:</p> <p>The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitiser but is a defatting agent to the skin. Acetone is an eye irritant. The subchronic toxicity of acetone has been examined in mice and rats that were administered acetone in the drinking water and again in rats treated by oral gavage.</p>
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. inhalation of the gas

Acute Toxicity	☐	Carcinogenicity	☐
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	☐	Reproductivity	☐
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	☐	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	☐	STOT - Repeated Exposure	☐
Mutagenicity	☐	Aspiration Hazard	☐

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data required to make classification available
 ☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrodesulfurised, dearomatised	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/L	2
acetone	EC50	384	Crustacea	97.013mg/L	3
acetone	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	4
acetone	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	20.565mg/L	4
acetone	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	4
acetone	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.950mg/L	4
hydrocarbon propellant	LC50	96	Fish	24.11mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8.57mg/L	2

Continued...

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hydrocarbon propellant	LC50	96	Fish	24.11mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8.57mg/L	2

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN)

UN number	1950				
Packing group	Not Applicable				
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>2.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	2.1	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	2.1				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				

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Special precautions for user	Special provisions	63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381
	Limited quantity	1000ml

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950	
Packing group	Not Applicable	
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G; Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950	
Packing group	Not Applicable	
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.1
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D, S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 959
	Limited Quantities	1000ml

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002515	Aerosols (Flammable) Group Standard 2006

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDRODESULFURISED, DEAROMATISED(92045-53-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

ACETONE(67-64-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act -
Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT(68476-85-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Continued...

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International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
 - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act -
 Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
 New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
2.1.2A	3 000 L (aggregate water capacity)	3 000 L (aggregate water capacity)

Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

Class of substance	Quantities
2.1.2A	3 000 L aggregate water capacity

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (naphtha petroleum, light, hydrodesulfurised, dearomatised)
Canada - DSL	N (naphtha petroleum, light, hydrodesulfurised, dearomatised)
Canada - NDSL	N (acetone; naphtha petroleum, light, hydrodesulfurised, dearomatised; hydrocarbon propellant)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (naphtha petroleum, light, hydrodesulfurised, dearomatised)
Korea - KECI	N (naphtha petroleum, light, hydrodesulfurised, dearomatised)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	N (naphtha petroleum, light, hydrodesulfurised, dearomatised)
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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