

# Material Safety Data

**ROCOL®**

Performance you can trust

## Rocol Chain and Drive Spray

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 27-Aug-2007  
XC9317SC

CHEMWATCH 21446  
Version No:4  
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### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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#### PRODUCT NAME

Rocol Chain and Drive 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.

Used according to manufacturer's directions.

Lubricant.

#### SUPPLIER

Company: ITW Polymers & Fluids

Address:

100 Hassall St

Wetherill Park, NSW

Australia

Telephone: +612 9757 8800

Emergency Tel: 1800 309 008

Fax: +612 9757 3855

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### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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#### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**DANGEROUS GOODS. NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.** According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

#### RISK

- Flammable.
- Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### SAFETY

- 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.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- 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	%
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	64742-48-9.	30-60
naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	64742-52-5.	30-60
carbon dioxide	124-38-9	1-5

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

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

### 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.
- 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.

### 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 (pO<sub>2</sub> 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.
- Treat symptomatically.
- Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
  - In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.
  - High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.
- NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

#### ■ SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

#### LARGE FIRE:

- 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.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
  - Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
  - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
  - Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

### 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

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- 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.
  - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
  - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Slippery when spilt.
- Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.
  - Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions
  - Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.
  - DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.
  - 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.

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ( $\leq 1$  m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- Atmospheres must be tested and O.K. before work resumes after leakage.
- DO NOT transfer gas from one cylinder to another.
- Obtain a work permit before attempting any repairs.
- Do not attempt repair work on lines, vessels under pressure.
- 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

- CARE: Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
- Avoid storage with reducing agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated (Petrol (gasoline))		900						(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon dioxide (Carbon dioxide in coal mines)	12500	22500	30000	54000				
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon dioxide (Carbon dioxide)	5000	9000	30000	54000				

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### RESPIRATOR

Type A 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. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: 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:
  - For potentially moderate exposures:
  - Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

### 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

Yellow liquid with a characteristic odour; not miscible with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.  
Gas.  
Does not mix with water.  
Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not applicable.
Melting Range (°C)	<- 50	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	>140	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	40	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	>200	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not available.
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Specific Gravity (water=1)	<1
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not available.
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available.	Evaporation Rate	Not available
carbon dioxide			
log Kow (Sangster 1997):		0.83	

## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 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.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Generally not applicable.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### REPROTOXIN

carbon dioxide

ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry  
that have toxic effects on reproduction

Reduced fertility or  
sterility

## 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
carbon dioxide	LOW		LOW	HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- 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: NON-FLAMMABLE COMPRESSED GAS

### HAZCHEM:

2YE (ADG7)

### Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division	2.2	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None
Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS		

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.2	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A98		

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, NON-FLAMMABLE

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

## Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2	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 1950		

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

**naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-48-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) (CAS: 64742-52-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**carbon dioxide (CAS: 124-38-9) 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)", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**No data for Rocol Chain and Drive Spray (CW: 21446)**

## 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](http://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.*