

Supercut II #780-5338

RS Components

Chemwatch: 4876-22

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

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SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name: Supercut II #780-5338

Chemical Name: Not Applicable

Synonyms: Not Available

Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Chemical formula: Not Applicable

Other means of identification: Not Available

CAS number: Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses: Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name: RS Components

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Website: Not Available

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Email: Not Available

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Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation: Not Available

Not Available

Emergency telephone numbers: 1800 039 008 (24 hours),+61 3 9573 3112

Not Available

Other emergency telephone numbers: 1800 039 008 (24 hours),+61 3 9573 3112

Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule:

Risk Phrases [1]

R44 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

R12 Extremely flammable.

Legend:1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of danger: F+

Safety advice:

S09 Keep container in a well ventilated place.

S15 Keep away from heat.

S16 Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.

S23 Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

S29 Do not empty into drains.

S33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

S38 In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

S41 In case of fire and/or explosion, DO NOT BREATHE FUMES.

S43 In case of fire use...

S51 Use only in well ventilated areas.

S56 Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.

Other hazards

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May affect fertility*.

May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not avail.	>75	mineral oil
811-97-2	5-10	tetrafluoroethane
68425-15-0	1-5	di-tert-dodecyl polysulfides
501-97-3	<1	3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid
68649-42-3	<1	zinc dialkyl dithiophosphate
124-38-9	<1	carbon dioxide

SECTION 4 First aid measures

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.

Skin Contact:

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.

Inhalation:

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.

Ingestion:

- Not considered a normal route of entry.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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:

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

Advice for firefighters

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).

CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and 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

Precautions for safe handling

Safe 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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Other information

- 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.
- 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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

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

Storage incompatibility:

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
- Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances

Package Material Incompatibilities:

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	tetrafluoroethane	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	4240 (mgm3) / 1000 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide in coal mines / Carbon dioxide	9000 (mgm3) / 22500 (mgm3) / 5000 (ppm) / 12500 (ppm)	54000 (mgm3) / 30000 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
tetrafluoroethane	1000(ppm)	8000(ppm)	13000(ppm)	27000(ppm)
carbon dioxide	5000(ppm)	30000(ppm)	40000(ppm)	40000(ppm)
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
carbon dioxide	50,000(ppm)		40,000(ppm)	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

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.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

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.

Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

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.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:

Type of Contaminant:	Speed:
aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Personal protection



Eye and face protection:

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.

Skin protection:

See Hand protection below

Hand protection:

- 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:

- The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.
- Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.

BRETHERRICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards. No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:**

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

Thermal hazards:

Recommended material(s):

When handling larger quantities:

Respiratory protection:

Type EAX-P 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

Amber flammable liquid aerosol with a characteristic odour; insoluble in water.

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.879 @ 20 deg.C
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)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	55.9 @ 20 deg.C

Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>170	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	50 g/l (VOC)
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available		

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity:

See section 7

Chemical stability:

- 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:

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

The vapour is disconcerting **WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.** Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. Inhalation of oil droplets/ aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical pneumonitis.

Ingestion:

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments

Direct contact with the eye may not cause irritation because of the extreme volatility of the gas; however concentrated atmospheres may produce irritation after brief exposures..

Skin Contact:

Spray mist may produce discomfort

The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives .

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition

Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Eye:

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

Direct contact with the eye may not cause irritation because of the extreme volatility of the gas; however concentrated atmospheres may produce irritation after brief exposures..

Chronic:

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

Principal route of exposure is by skin contact; lesser exposures include inhalation of fumes from hot oils, oil mists or droplets. Prolonged contact with mineral oils carries with it the risk of skin conditions such as oil folliculitis, eczematous dermatitis, pigmentation of the face (melanosis) and warts on the sole of the foot (plantar warts). With highly refined mineral oils no appreciable systemic effects appear to result through skin absorption.

Exposure to oil mists frequently elicits respiratory conditions, such as asthma; the provoking agent is probably an additive. High oil mist concentrations may produce lipid pneumonia although clinical evidence is equivocal. In animals exposed to concentrations of 100 mg/m³ oil mist, for periods of 12 to 26 months, the activity of lung and serum alkaline phosphatase enzyme was raised; 5 mg/m³ oil mist did not produce this response. These enzyme changes are sensitive early indicators of lung damage. Workers exposed to vapours of mineral oil and kerosene for 5 to 35 years showed an increased prevalence of slight basal lung fibrosis.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Supercut II #780-5338	
Not Available	Not Available
mineral oil	
Not Available	Not Available
tetrafluoroethane	
Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 1700000 mg/m ³ /2h	
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >60% vol 4 h *	
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >80% vol 15 mins *	
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 1500000 mg/m ³ /4h	
Not Available	Not Available
di-tert-dodecyl polysulfides	
Not Available	Not Available
3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid	
Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 1809 mg/kg	
Not Available	Not Available
zinc dialkyl dithiophosphate	Eye (human):SEVERE [Manufacturer]
Not Available	Not Available

carbon dioxide

Not Available

Not Available

* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

Supercut II #780-5338

The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:

- The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and
- The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;
- Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;
- The potential toxicity of *residual base oils* is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.
- The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.

Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential carcinogenic and mutagenic activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. In comparison to unrefined and mildly refined base oils, the highly and severely refined distillate base oils have a smaller range of hydrocarbon molecules and have demonstrated very low mammalian toxicity. Mutagenicity and carcinogenicity testing of residual oils has been negative, supporting the belief that these materials lack biologically active components or the components are largely non-bioavailable due to their molecular size.

Toxicity testing has consistently shown that lubricating base oils have low acute toxicities. Numerous tests have shown that a lubricating base oil's mutagenic and carcinogenic potential correlates with its 3-7 ring polycyclic aromatic compound (PAC) content, and the level of DMSO extractables (e.g. IP346 assay), both characteristics that are directly related to the degree/conditions of processing

Highly and Severely Refined Distillate Base Oils

Acute toxicity: Multiple studies of the acute toxicity of highly & severely refined base oils have been reported. Irrespective of the crude source or the method or extent of processing, the oral LD50s have been observed to be >5 g/kg (bw) and the dermal LD50s have ranged from >2 to >5g/kg (bw). The LC50 for inhalation toxicity ranged from 2.18 mg/l to > 4 mg/l.

When tested for skin and eye irritation, the materials have been reported as "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating"

Testing in guinea pigs for sensitization has been negative

Repeat dose toxicity: Several studies have been conducted with these oils. The weight of evidence from all available data on highly & severely refined base oils support the presumption that a distillate base oil's toxicity is inversely related to the degree of processing it receives. Adverse effects have been reported with even the most severely refined white oils - these appear to depend on animal species and/ or the peculiarities of the study.

- The granulomatous lesions induced by the oral administration of white oils are essentially foreign body responses. The lesions occur only in rats, of which the Fischer 344 strain is particularly sensitive,
- The testicular effects seen in rabbits after dermal administration of a highly to severely refined base oil were unique to a single study and may have been related to stress induced by skin irritation, and
- The accumulation of foamy macrophages in the alveolar spaces of rats exposed repeatedly via inhalation to high levels of highly to severely refined base oils is not unique to these oils, but would be seen after exposure to many water insoluble materials.

Reproductive and developmental toxicity: A highly refined base oil was used as the vehicle control in a one-generation reproduction study. The study was conducted according to the OECD Test Guideline 421. There was no effect on fertility and mating indices in either males or females. At necropsy, there were no consistent findings and organ weights and histopathology were considered normal by the study's authors.

A single generation study in which a white mineral oil (a food/ drug grade severely refined base oil) was used as a vehicle control is reported. Two separate groups of pregnant rats were administered 5 ml/kg (bw)/day of the base oil via gavage, on days 6 through 19 of gestation. In one of the two base oil dose groups, three malformed foetuses were found among three litters. The study authors considered these malformations to be minor and within the normal ranges for the strain of rat.

Genotoxicity:

In vitro (mutagenicity): Several studies have reported the results of testing different base oils for mutagenicity using a modified Ames assay. Base oils with no or low concentrations of 3-7 ring PACs had low mutagenicity indices.

In vivo (chromosomal aberrations): A total of seven base stocks were tested in male and female Sprague-Dawley rats using a bone marrow cytogenetics assay. The test materials were administered via gavage at dose levels ranging from 500 to 5000 mg/kg (bw). Dosing occurred for either a single day or for five consecutive days. None of the base oils produced a significant increase in aberrant cells.

Carcinogenicity: Highly & severely refined base oils are not carcinogens, when given either orally or dermally.

MINERAL OIL

Toxicity and Irritation data for petroleum-based mineral oils are related to chemical components and vary as does the composition and source of the original crude.

A small but definite risk of occupational skin cancer occurs in workers exposed to persistent skin contamination by oils over a period of years. This risk has been attributed to the presence of certain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) (typified by benz[a]pyrene).

Petroleum oils which are solvent refined/extracted or severely hydrotreated, contain very low concentrations of both.

DI-TERT-DODECYL POLYSULFIDES

For di-tertiary(C9-12)alkyl polysulfides:

Acute toxicity: The considerable existing mammalian toxicity information for the Category demonstrates that these substances share a similar order of toxicity. Mammalian acute toxicity data demonstrates a low order of toxicity via oral, dermal, and inhalation routes of exposure.

Several valid irritation studies have been performed for the Polysulfides in this Category, all of which show polysulfides to be mild to non-irritants to eyes and skin.

Several valid sensitisation studies have been performed for the Polysulfides Category. Data for di-tertiary nonyl polysulfide and di-tertiary dodecyl pentasulfide show ambiguous results, with both positive and negative results being reported

Repeated dose toxicity testing on di-tertiary-dodecyl pentasulfide (28 day) showed a NOAEL of 250 mg/kg bw and a LOAEL of 1000 mg/kg bw in rats and no further repeated dose toxicity testing is required.

Genotoxicity data exist for Category members and indicate that genotoxicity is not expected. No Reproductive Toxicity data were available for any of the Category members.

Developmental Toxicity: A study was completed for di-tertiary dodecyl pentasulfide in Sprague-Dawley rats. Both the maternal and teratogen NOAEL were determined to be 1000 mg/kg bw and no clinical signs, unscheduled deaths, abortions, or total resorptions were observed in any group. Likewise, no treatment-related external anomalies or malformations; soft tissue malformations or anomalies; or skeletal malformations, anomalies or variations were observed in any group.

for di-tert-dodecyl trisulfide Oral (mouse) LD50: 20000 - 25000 mg/kg Nil reported [Atochem]

3-(4-HYDROXYPHENYL)PROPIONIC ACID

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

Eye effects, convulsions, dyspnea recorded.

ZINC DIALKYL DITHIOPHOSPHATE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

For dithiophosphate alkyl esters and their (zinc) salts:

Acute toxicity: Dithiophosphate alkyl esters consist of a phosphorodithioic acid structure with alkyl ester substituent groups. The alkyl groups are saturated hydrocarbon chains that vary in length and extent of branching. While corrosive to tissue the esters demonstrate a low concern for acute systemic toxicity. Data on acute mammalian toxicity of zinc dialkyl dithiophosphates in highly refined lubricant base oil also indicate a low concern for acute toxicity. Commercial oil-based samples of the zinc dialkyl dithiophosphate category have been tested for acute oral toxicity. The acute oral LD50 for these studies in rats ranged from 2000-3500 mg/kg. Clinical signs observed following treatment included diarrhea, lethargy, reduced food consumption, and staining about the nose and eye.

Ptosis, piloerection, ataxia and salivation were occasionally observed. The incidence and severity of these symptoms were proportional to the dose. In many cases the effects were found to be reversible during observation week 2. Necropsy findings were few in number. Lung congestion, gastrointestinal irritation and a reduction in body fat were observed in some animals.

Acute dermal toxicity and irritation studies using the ester on experimental animals resulted in severe dermal irritation and corrosivity. There is minimal opportunity of human exposure to the chemicals in this category. Dithiophosphate alkyl esters exhibit extreme corrosive properties on skin.

Commercial oil-based samples of the zinc dialkyl dithiophosphate category have been tested for acute dermal toxicity. The acute dermal LD50s for these studies in rabbits were greater than 2000 mg/kg (limit tests). No treatment-related mortality was observed at doses ranging from 2000-8000 mg/kg. Dermal application of the test materials to abraded skin for 24 hours typically produced moderate-to-severe erythema and edema, which in some cases persisted through the 14-day observation period. Clinical signs included varying degrees of reduced food consumption, weight loss,

diarrhea, lethargy, ataxia, ptosis, motor incoordination and/or loss of righting reflex. There were no remarkable gross necropsy observations. Overall, the acute dermal LD50 for these substances were greater than 2000 mg/kg indicative of a relatively low order of lethal toxicity. Zinc dialkylthiophosphates are high molecular weight components (average > 500 gm/mol), which generally accepted that the molecular weight limit for passive transport across biological membranes. Thus, upon exposure it is unlikely that significant amounts of these components will be absorbed for systemic distribution. In addition, these materials have a low water solubility that further inhibits absorption and distribution in the mammalian system.

The negligible vapor pressure and high viscosity at ambient temperature indicates that these materials are unlikely to represent an inhalation exposure under conditions of use.

Repeat dose toxicity: Data from several repeated-dose toxicity studies using commercial samples of zinc dialkylthiophosphates in highly refined lubricant base oil has been reviewed. Repeated dermal exposure to experimental animals resulted in moderate-to-severe dermal irritation, behavioral distress, body weight loss and emaciation, reduction in hematological parameters and adverse effects on male reproductive organs. These effects were observed across several members of the category with carbon chain lengths ranging from C4-8. There was no evidence that the incremental increase in carbon chain length or molecular weight could be correlated with significant changes in toxicity parameters.

Oral administration caused significant gastric irritation and related gastrointestinal disturbances, signs of distress but with no evidence of adverse effects on male reproductive organs.

Reproductive toxicity: An epidemiological study on workers exposed to oil-based zinc dialkylthiophosphates (range C4-8) in an additive manufacturing plant revealed no adverse effects on worker reproductive health. Review of the available information underscores the similarity of clinical and pathological findings in repeated-dose dermal toxicity studies with C4-10 zinc

dialkylthiophosphates, as well as the absence of reproduction and developmental toxicity and the lack of untoward findings in a human epidemiological investigation. Reproductive organ effects, following dermal application, have been observed in male rabbits; these are attributed to the stress associated with the severe dermal responses to the test material, rather than direct a systemic response to the test materials. Changes in male reproductive organs in the rabbit have been observed when other irritating substances are applied to the skin at dose levels that cause skin lesions. Thus, dermal irritation alone, or in combination with the accompanying weight loss and stress, is thought to play a role in the reproductive organ response to repeated cutaneous application of zinc dialkylthiophosphates.

Mutagenicity: Findings indicate that commercial samples of zinc dialkylthiophosphates in highly refined lubricant base oil have a small potential for inducing genetic toxicity. In vitro bacterial gene mutation assays, in vitro mammalian gene mutation assays, or in vivo chromosomal aberration assays have been conducted. Frequencies of reverse mutations in bacteria were not significantly changed after exposure to the zinc dialkylthiophosphates. In vitro mutation studies in mammalian cells indicate that the zinc dialkylthiophosphates do not consistently display mutagenic activity in the absence of metabolic activation, however, upon biotransformation, these materials showed mutagenic activity. The findings in bacterial and mammalian cells did not vary in proportion to the alkyl chain length or any other physicochemical parameter.

The results of the studies performed in the absence of hepatic microsome activation were inconsistent, but in general indicating that zinc dialkylthiophosphates have mutagenic potential (3 studies negative, 3 studies positive in the absence of metabolic activation). However, the weight of evidence (2 studies positive, 1 study negative) indicates that metabolic activation of zinc dialkylthiophosphates by induced hepatic microsomal enzymes results in a significant increase in the mutagenic potential of this class of chemical substances.

Acute Toxicity:	Not Applicable	Carcinogenicity:	Not Applicable
Skin Irritation/Corrosion:	Not Applicable	Reproductivity:	Not Applicable
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:	Not Applicable	STOT - Single Exposure:	Not Applicable
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation:	Not Applicable	STOT - Repeated Exposure:	Not Applicable
Mutagenicity:	Not Applicable	Aspiration Hazard:	Not Applicable

CMR STATUS

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal:

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

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required:



Marine Pollutant: NO

HAZCHEM: 2YE

Land transport (ADG)



UN number	1950	Packing group	Not Available
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 2 Subrisk:	Special precautions for user	Special provisions limited quantity See SP 277

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)



UN number	1950	Packing group	Not Available
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)	Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 2.1 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: ERG Code: 10L	Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A1A145A167A802 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 203 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 150 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)



UN number	1950	Packing group	Not Available
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 2.1 IMDG Subrisk:	Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-D,S-U Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344 959 Limited Quantities: SP277

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

mineral oil(Not avail.) is found on the following regulatory lists

"OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 4: Pollutant only mixtures containing one or more components, forming more than 1% by weight of the mixture, which have not yet been assessed by IMO", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs"

tetrafluoroethane(811-97-2) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 15 Ozone depleting substances - Part 9 HFCs", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Packing Instruction - Liquefied and Dissolved Gases", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)"

di-tert-dodecyl polysulfides(68425-15-0) is found on the following regulatory lists

"OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia - New South Wales Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 - Characteristics of trackable wastes", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid(501-97-3) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Fisher Transport Information", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information"

zinc dialkyl dithiophosphate(68649-42-3) is found on the following regulatory lists

"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom", "Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia - New South Wales Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 - Characteristics of trackable wastes", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory"

carbon dioxide(124-38-9) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "Acros Transport Information", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "Australia Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVM) Record of approved active constituents", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Packing Instruction - Liquefied and Dissolved Gases"

SECTION 16 Other information

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

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. 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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