



Contact Treatment Oil 2X #300-8524

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 22-Jun-2011
X9317SP

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

CHEMWATCH 15-8878
Version No:2.1.1.1
Page 1 of 9

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Contact Treatment Oil 2X #300-8524

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.
Contact treatment oil.

SUPPLIER

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd
Address:
25 Pavési Street
Smithfield
NSW 2164
Australia
Telephone: 02 9681 8500
Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008**
Emergency Tel: **03 95733112**
Fax: 02 9681 8600

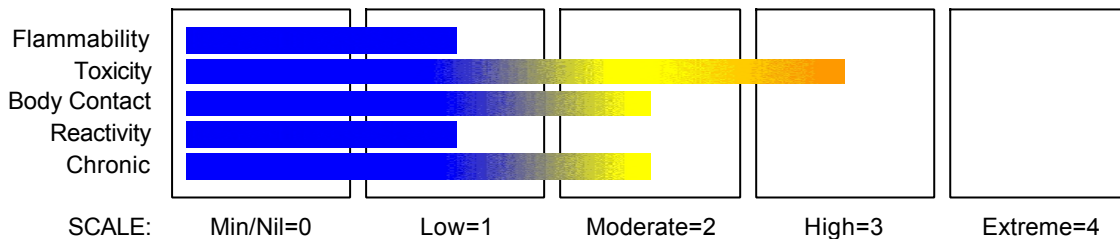
Company: RS Components Pty Ltd
Address:
Units 30- 31 Warehouse World
761 Great South Road
Penrose Auckland 1006
New Zealand
Telephone: 09 579 5885
Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008**
Emergency Tel: **03 9573 3112**
Fax: 09 579 9585

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



RISK

- Harmful if swallowed.
- Irritating to skin.
- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
- Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

SAFETY

- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 22-Jun-2011
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 15-8878

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 2 of 9

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- Inhalation and/or skin contact may produce health damage*.
 - Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
 - May produce discomfort of the eyes and respiratory tract*.
 - Possible skin sensitiser*.
 - May affect fertility*.
- Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.
 - Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.
- * (limited evidence).
- Wear suitable gloves.
 - Wear eye/face protection.
 - Use only in well ventilated areas.
 - 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.
 - 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).
 - This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
octylated diphenylamines	68411-46-1	<1
methylene chloride	75-09-2	10-30

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Not considered a normal route of entry.
- 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 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.
- Prosthesis 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 poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 22-Jun-2011

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 15-8878

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 3 of 9

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.

for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;

A: Emergency and Supportive Measures

- Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary
- Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV.

- Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours

B: Specific drugs and antidotes:

- There is no specific antidote.

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

■ SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

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.

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), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, 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

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible.
- Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.
- 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.

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 22-Jun-2011
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 15-8878

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 4 of 9

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.
- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Segregate from alcohol, water.
- Avoid magnesium, aluminium and their alloys, brass and steel.
- 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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	methylene chloride (Methylene chloride)	50							

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- octylated diphenylamines:

CAS:68411- 46- 1 CAS:37338- 62- 8 CAS:101- 67- 7

MATERIAL DATA

CONTACT TREATMENT OIL 2X #300-8524:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

OCTYLATED DIPHENYLAMINES:

For diphenylamine:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.022-0.025 ppm (recognition)

The TLV has been derived from ingestion studies due to lack of inhalation data. The lowest daily dose that produced no-adverse toxicological effects in female rats was 0.025% dietary diphenylamine fed over 226 days.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.91 (diphenylamine).

PERSONAL PROTECTION

continued...



RESPIRATOR

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

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

■ NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
- 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

■ 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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Colourless liquid aerosol with a characteristic odour; insoluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
 Gas.
 Does not mix with water.
 Sinks in water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	>200	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	>210 (CC)	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	>370	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.0 @ 20 deg.C
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 22-Jun-2011
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 15-8878
Version No:2.1.1.1
Page 6 of 9

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.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

■ Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.

There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.

SKIN

■ The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

Spray mist may produce discomfort.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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.

The material may cause severe inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

INHALED

■ Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

Inhalation exposure may cause susceptible individuals to show change in heart beat rhythm i.e. cardiac arrhythmia. Exposures must be terminated.

Acute intoxication by halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons appears to take place over two stages. Signs of a reversible narcosis are evident in the first stage and in the second stage signs of injury to organs may become evident, a single organ alone is (almost) never involved.

At high concentrations most of the absorbed methylene chloride (dichloromethane) is exhaled unchanged; the remainder is metabolised to carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and inorganic chloride. Inhalation may produce fatigue, weakness, sleepiness, light-headedness, chills, nausea, diarrhoea and abdominal pain.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

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

Dichloromethane exposures cause liver and kidney damage in animals and this justifies consideration before exposing persons with a history of impaired liver function and/or renal disorders.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CARCINOGEN

methylene chloride	Australia Exposure Standards	Carcinogen Category	Sk	
methylene chloride	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Carcinogen Group	2B	Possibly carcinogenic to humans
methylene chloride	Australia Exposure Standards - Carcinogens	Carcinogen Category	3	
methylene chloride	Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	Carcinogen Category	3	

SKIN

octylated diphenylamines	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles		D1: skin irritation/corrosion	(1)
methylene chloride	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin		Notes	Sk
methylene chloride	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles		D1: skin irritation/corrosion	2

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
octylated diphenylamines	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	LOW
methylene chloride	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH

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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: NON-FLAMMABLE COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 22-Jun-2011
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 15-8878

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 8 of 9

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

2YE (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division	2.2	Subsidiary Risk1:	None
UN No.:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special Provision:	63 190 277 327	Limited Quantity:	See SP 277
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	None	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	None
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	P003 LP02	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	PP17 PP87 L2

Name and Description: AEROSOLS

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class	2.2	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	6.1
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	None		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	Forbidden	Maximum Qty/Pack:	Forbidden
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	Forbidden	Maximum Qty/Pack:	Forbidden
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Forbidden	Maximum Qty/Pack:	Forbidden

Shipping name:AEROSOLS

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class	2.2	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F-D,S-U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 344 959
Limited Quantities:	SP277		

Shipping name:AEROSOLS

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

Xn Harmful

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS**Regulations for ingredients****octylated diphenylamines (CAS: 68411-46-1, 37338-62-8, 101-67-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - South Australia Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations - Schedule E: Schedule 2 poisons authorised to be sold by holder of a medicine sellers licence", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure - Schedule 1: Pollutants", "Australia National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure - Schedule 2 Table 1: Standards and Goal for Pollutants other than Particles as PM2.5", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"

methylene chloride (CAS: 75-09-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"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: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia - Australian

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 22-Jun-2011

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 15-8878

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 9 of 9

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

No data for Contact Treatment Oil 2X #300-8524 (CW: 15-8878)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
octylated diphenylamines	101- 67- 7	Xi; R38

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
octylated diphenylamines	68411-46-1, 37338-62-8, 101-67-7

■ 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.

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: 22-Jun-2011

Print Date: 5-Nov-2013

This is the end of the MSDS.