



DRY PTFE LUBE FG #678-3133

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 13-Oct-2010
X9317SP

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

CHEMWATCH 25-0344
Version No:2.0
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

DRY PTFE LUBE FG #678-3133

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE

Lubricants.

SUPPLIER

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

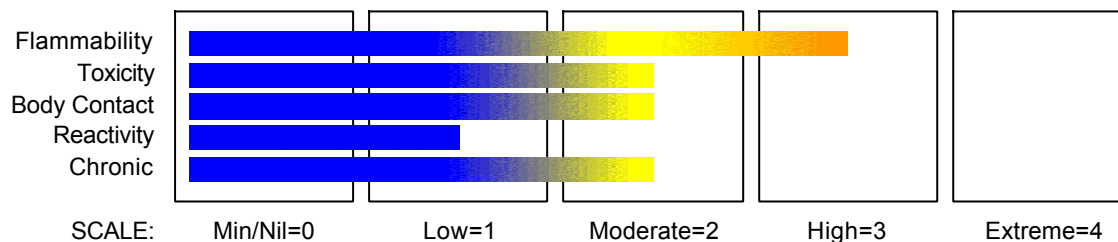
Company: RS Components Pty Ltd
Address:
Units 30- 31 Warehouse World
761 Great South Road
Penrose Auckland 1006
New Zealand
Telephone: 09 579 5885
Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008**
Emergency Tel: **03 9573 3112**
Fax: 09 579 9585

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



SCALE:

Min/Nil=0

Low=1

Moderate=2

High=3

Extreme=4



RISK

- Extremely flammable.
- Irritating to skin.
- Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
- May cause heritable genetic damage.

SAFETY

- Keep locked up.
- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
 - Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
 - Possible risk of impaired fertility.
 - Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
 - Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
 - Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
 - May produce discomfort of the eyes and respiratory tract*.
 - Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
 - May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.
 - Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.
- * (limited evidence).
- Avoid contact with eyes.
 - Wear suitable protective clothing.
 - In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
 - 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.
 - Do not empty into drains.
 - To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
 - Keep container tightly closed.
 - This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
 - 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.
 - Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
 - Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
 - This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	64742-49-0.	10-30
alkanes, C7- 10- iso-	90622-56-3	5-10
hydrocarbons, C3- 4 rich, petroleum distillate	68512-91-4	>60

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:

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- 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

- Treat symptomatically.
- For exposures involving sulfides and hydrogen sulfide (including gastric acid decomposition products of alkaline sulfides):
- Hydrogen sulfide anion produces its major toxic effect through inhibition of cytochrome oxidases.
 - Symptoms include profuse salivation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Central nervous effects may include giddiness, headache, vertigo, amnesia, confusion and unconsciousness. Tachypnoea, palpitations, tachycardia, arrhythmia, sweating, weakness and muscle cramps may also indicate overexposure.
- Treatment involves:
- If respirations are depressed, application of artificial respiration, administration of oxygen (continue after spontaneous breathing is established).
 - For severe poisonings administer amyl nitrite and sodium nitrite (as for cyanide poisoning) but omit sodium thiosulfate injection.
- Following acute or short term repeated exposures to n-hexane:
- Large quantities of n-hexane are expired by the lungs after vapour exposure (50-60%). Humans exposed to 100 ppm demonstrate an n-hexane biological half life of 2 hours.
 - Initial attention should be directed towards evaluation and support of respiration. Cardiac dysrhythmias are a potential complication.

INGESTION:

- Ipecac syrup should be considered for ingestion of pure hexane exceeding 2-3ml/kg. Extreme caution must be taken to avoid aspiration since small amounts of n-hexane intratracheally, produce a severe chemical pneumonitis. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

BEIs represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected in a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV).

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

- 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.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), 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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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.
- 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.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Radon and its radioactive decay products are hazardous if inhaled or ingested.
- 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

- 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.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
- Sulfides are incompatible with acids, diazo and azo compounds, halocarbons, isocyanates, aldehydes, alkali metals, nitrides, hydrides, and other strong reducing agents.
- Many reactions of sulfides with these materials generate heat and in many cases hydrogen gas.
- Many sulfide compounds may liberate hydrogen sulfide upon reaction with an acid.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store below 38 deg. C.
- 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.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated (Petrol (gasoline))		900						(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbons, C3-4 rich, petroleum distillate (Butane)	800	1900						

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- alkanes, C7- 10- iso- : CAS:90622- 56- 3

MATERIAL DATA

ALKANES, C7-10-ISO-:

DRY PTFE LUBE FG #678-3133:

- as octane CAS 111-65-9

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against narcotic effects produced at higher concentrations.

ALKANES, C7-10-ISO-:

DRY PTFE LUBE FG #678-3133:

- For n-nonane and isomers:

Odour Threshold: 47 ppm

Inhalation of high concentrations of aliphatic hydrocarbons produces central nervous system depression leading to coma with inhibition of deep tendon reflexes. The TLV-TWA is protective against narcotic effects produced at higher concentrations.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=4.3 (n-NONANE).

ALKANES, C7-10-ISO-:

DRY PTFE LUBE FG #678-3133:

- for heptane (all isomers)

The TLV-TWA is protective against narcotic and irritant effects which are greater than those of pentane or n-hexane but less than those of octane. The TLV-TWA applies to all isomers.</>.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED:

- for: hexane, isomers (excluding n-hexane)

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against nausea, headache, upper respiratory tract irritation and CNS depression. The STEL is added to prevent objective depression of the CNS.</>.

Odour threshold: 0.25 ppm.

The TLV-TWA is protective against ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation and is recommended for bulk handling of gasoline based on calculations of hydrocarbon content of gasoline vapour.

For n-hexane:

Odour Threshold Value: 65 ppm

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

Occupational polyneuropathy may result from exposures as low as 500 ppm (as hexane), whilst nearly continuous exposures of 250 ppm have caused neurotoxic effects in animals.

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

REL TWA: 100 ppm (total hydrocarbons)

[Exxon]

ALKANES, C7-10-ISO-:

- for petroleum distillates:

CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m3 (compare OSHA TWA).

HYDROCARBONS, C3-4 RICH, PETROLEUM DISTILLATE:

- For 1,3-butadiene:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.45 ppm (detection), 1.1 ppm (recognition)

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Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA is thought to provide significant protection for workers against systemic toxicity including cancer.

US rubber workers reached an accord in 1996 to limit exposure to 1 ppm with a 15-minute, short-term limit of 5 ppm.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=1.3 ("1,3-BUTADIENE").

For liquefied petroleum gases (LPG):

TLV TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m3 (as LPG)

ES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m3 (as LPG)

OES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1750 mg/m3; STEL: 1250 ppm, 2180 mg/m3 (as LPG)

IDLH Level: 2000 ppm (lower explosive limit)

No chronic systemic effects have been reported from occupational exposure to LPG. The TLV-TWA is based on good hygiene practices and is thought to minimise the risk of fire or explosion.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.16 (hydrocarbon propellant).

For butane:

Odour Threshold Value: 2591 ppm (recognition)

Butane in common with other homologues in the straight chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon series is not characterised by its toxicity but by its narcosis-inducing effects at high concentrations. The TLV is based on analogy with pentane by comparing their lower explosive limits in air.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.22 (n-BUTANE).

May act as a simple asphyxiants; these are gases which, when present in high concentrations, reduce the oxygen content in air below that required to support breathing, consciousness and life; loss of consciousness, with death by suffocation may rapidly occur in an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

CARE: Most simple asphyxiants are odourless or possess low odour and there is no warning on entry into an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

For n-pentane

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

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against narcotic effects produced at higher concentrations and the development of axonopathies.

For propane

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.16 (PROPANE).

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

• Type AG 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

• 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.

• 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.

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- Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.
- BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.

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

White liquid in aerosol with characteristic odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	- 26	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	>200	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	9.4	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.73 @ 20C
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.1	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

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

■ Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging 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.

Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, inco-ordination and diarrhoea.

Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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. Damage to the heart muscle can produce heart beat irregularities, ventricular fibrillation (fatal) and ECG changes. The central nervous system can be depressed. Light species can cause a sharp tingling of the tongue and cause loss of sensation there. Aspiration can cause cough, gagging, pneumonia with swelling and bleeding.

Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation. Symptoms can progress for months even after removal of exposure, and recovery may take years and may not be complete.

EYE

■ Instillation of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation.

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

Exposure to H₂S may produce pain, blurred vision, and reaction to eyes which may be permanent in severe cases. There is usually redness of the eyes, discomfort on exposure to light, pain, and at higher concentrations blurred vision and injury to the eyes.

Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).

The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration.

SKIN

■ This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

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

Skin exposure to isoparaffins may produce slight to moderate irritation in animals and humans. Rare sensitisation reactions in humans have occurred.

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.

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.

Inhalation of toxic gases may cause:

- Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures;
- respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest;
- heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest;
- gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

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.

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.

Concentrated nonane vapours may cause irritation of the nose and throat, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, confusion, nausea, tremors, incoordination and difficulty in breathing. Very high concentrations may cause unconsciousness and death. The odour of nitrous oxides is not easily detected.

Hydrogen sulfide poisoning can cause increased secretion of saliva, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, giddiness, headache, vertigo, memory loss, palpitations, heartbeat irregularities, weakness, muscle cramps, confusion, sudden collapse, unconsciousness and death due to paralysis of breathing (at levels above 300 parts per million). The "rotten egg" odour is not a good indicator of exposure since odour fatigue occurs and odour is lost at over 200 ppm. The gas can enter the body through a punctured ear drum and even when wearing some respiratory protection. Immediate supportive care is essential. Ensure medical help is addressed as part of the site emergency plan and that employees who may be accidentally exposed are made aware of the existence of such a plan.

Nerve damage can be caused by some non-ring hydrocarbons. Symptoms are temporary, and include weakness, tremors, increased saliva, some convulsions, excessive tears with discolouration and inco-ordination lasting up to 24 hours.

Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. Vapour is heavier than air and may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant.

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

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. This has been demonstrated via both short- and long-term experimentation.
Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.
There has been some 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 some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.
Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.
Long term low level exposure to hydrogen sulfide may produce headache, fatigue, dizziness, irritability and loss of sexual desire. These symptoms may also result when exposed to hydrogen sulfide at high concentration for a short period of time.
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. Chronic exposure to lighter hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage, peripheral neuropathy, bone marrow dysfunction and psychiatric disorders as well as damage the liver and kidneys.
Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].
Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation. Symptoms can progress for months even after removal of exposure, and recovery may take years and may not be complete.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
Avoid release to the environment.
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	No Data	No Data		
alkanes, C7- 10- iso-	Available	Available		
	No Data	No Data		
	Available	Available		
hydrocarbons, C3- 4 rich, petroleum distillate	No Data	No Data		
	Available	Available		

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.
A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
• Reduction.
• 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.

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

HAZCHEM:

2YE (ADG7)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division	2.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None
Shipping Name:AEROSOLS			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A145		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	150 kg
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	75 kg
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	30 kg G

Shipping name:AEROSOLS

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F-D,S-U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 344 959
Limited Quantities:	See SP277	Marine Pollutant:	Yes
Shipping name:AEROSOLS			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-49-0) 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)","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) - Schedule 5","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","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","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"

alkanes, C7-10-iso- (CAS: 90622-56-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","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) - Schedule 5","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of

continued...

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minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

hydrocarbons, C3-4 rich, petroleum distillate (CAS: 68512-91-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for DRY PTFE LUBE FG #678-3133 (CW: 25-0344)

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.

■ 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.