Rocol Flaw Finder VW Spray No.2 ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)

Chemwatch: 25118

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: 30/12/2020 Print Date: 16/08/2021 Initial Date: 16/06/2006

S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Rocol Flaw Finder VW Spray No.2	
Chemical Name	lot Applicable	
Synonyms	Not Available	
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
Chemical formula	Not Applicable	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

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

	Crack detection in metal. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)	
Address	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki Not Available 2013 Auckland New Zealand	
Telephone	272 1945	
Fax	Not Available	
Website	www.itwpf.co.nz	
Email	Not Available	

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE	
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132	
Other emergency telephone numbers	+64 800 700 112	

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+61 2 9186 1132	+64 800 700 112	Not Available

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Classification ^[1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Aerosols Category 1	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI	

Issue Date: **30/12/2020**Print Date: **16/08/2021**

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria Gazetted by EPA New Zealand

2.1.2A, 6.1E (oral), 6.3B, 6.9B (narcotic effects)

Label elements







Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H303	May be harmful if swallowed.	
H316	Causes mild skin irritation.	
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.	
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.	

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	
P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.		

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.		
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.	
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.		

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.	
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.	

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	10-30	mineral oil
		(solvent refined)
	10-30	hydrocarbon solvent
	<10	surfactant
	<10	dye
68476-85-7.	30-60	hydrocarbon propellant

SECTION 4 First aid measures

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

Description of first aid measures

General

Chemwatch: **25118**Version No: **8.1.7.1**

Page **3** of **10**

Rocol Flaw Finder VW Spray No.2

Issue Date: **30/12/2020**Print Date: **16/08/2021**

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 skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 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. If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE:

Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:

Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

 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.

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 dioxide (CO2)

Page 4 of 10

Rocol Flaw Finder VW Spray No.2

Issue Date: **30/12/2020**Print Date: **16/08/2021**

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

Major 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.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.

▶ Store below 38 deg. C.

Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

Other information

- F 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Aerosol dispenser. Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes	
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	mineral oil	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	om-Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour.	
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas)	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
mineral oil	Not Available	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3	8,900 mg/m3
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available	65,000 ppm	2.30E+05 ppm	4.00E+05 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
mineral oil	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	2,000 ppm	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed
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Issue Date: **30/12/2020**Print Date: **16/08/2021**

controls	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.
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
Hands/feet 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	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Overalls. Skin cleansing cream. Eyewash unit. 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. BRETHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties Red/pink liquid with a hydrocarbon odour; does not mix with water. **Appearance** Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant. Relative density (Water = Physical state Liquid Partition coefficient Odour Not Available Not Available n-octanol / water Auto-ignition temperature **Odour threshold** Not Available Not Available Decomposition pH (as supplied) Not Applicable Not Available temperature Melting point / freezing Not Available Viscosity (cSt) Not Available point (°C) Initial boiling point and Not Available Molecular weight (g/mol) Not Applicable boiling range (°C) Flash point (°C) -81 propellant Taste Not Available **Evaporation rate** Not Available **Explosive properties** Not Available Flammability HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. **Oxidising properties** Not Available Surface Tension (dyn/cm **Upper Explosive Limit (%)** Not Available Not Available or mN/m) Lower Explosive Limit (%) Volatile Component (%vol) Not Available Not Available

Issue Date: 30/12/2020 Print Date: 16/08/2021

Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	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

Rocol Flaw Finder VW

Spray No.2

Acute Toxicity

formation on toxicolog	cal effects			
Inhaled	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. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death. WARNING:Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.			
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.			
Skin Contact	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition			
Eye	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.			
Chronic	occupational exposure. Constant or exposure over long periods to m	n, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term nixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking		
Rocol Flaw Finder VW Spray No.2	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
Rocol Flaw Finder VW Spray No.2	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
Rocol Flaw Finder VW Spray No.2	TOXICITY IRRITATION			
Legend:	1	tered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. rom RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances		
Rocol Flaw Finder VW Spray No.2	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.			

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. inhalation of the gas

Carcinogenicity

Issue Date: **30/12/2020**Print Date: **16/08/2021**

Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	•
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×

Legend:

✓ – Data available to make classification

★ - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Not Available

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
Rocol Flaw Finder VW Spray No.2	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Rocol Flaw Finder VW Spray No.2	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Rocol Flaw Finder VW Spray No.2	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

For Hydrocarbons: log Kow 1. BCF~10.

For Aromatics: log Kow 2-3.

BCF 20-200.

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- ► 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.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required



Issue Date: **30/12/2020**Print Date: **16/08/2021**

Marine Pollutant	NO
	Not Applicable
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN)

UN number	1950	1950		
Packing group	Not Applica	ble		
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	3		
Environmental hazard	No relevant	No relevant data		
Transport hazard class(es)	Class Subrisk	2.1 Not Appl	icable	
Special precautions for user	Special pr		63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381 1000ml	

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

an danoport (ione many body				
UN number	1950			
Packing group	Not Applicable			
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable			
Environmental hazard	No relevant data			
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class ICAO / IATA Subrisk ERG Code	2.1 Not Applicable 10L		
	Special provisions Cargo Only Packing Instructions		A145 A167 A802	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		150 kg	
Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		203	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		75 kg	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Y203	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack		30 kg G	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950			
Packing group	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS			
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 2 IMDG Subrisk N	ot Applicable		
Special precautions for user	EMS Number Special provisions Limited Quantities	F-D , S-U 63 190 277 327 344 381 959 1000 ml		

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

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
Not Available	Rocol Flaw Finder VW Spray No.2	Not Available

Issue Date: **30/12/2020**Print Date: **16/08/2021**

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group StandardThis substance can be managed under the controls specified in the Transfer Notice or alternatively it may be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard.

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002515	Aerosols (Flammable) Group Standard 2017

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

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

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

hydrocarbon propellant(68476-85-7.) is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

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

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
2.1.2A	3 000 L (aggregate water capacity)	3 000 L (aggregate water capacity)

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (hydrocarbon propellant)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

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.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Chemwatch: 25118 Page 10 of 10 Issue Date: 30/12/2020 Version No: 8.1.7.1 Print Date: 16/08/2021

Rocol Flaw Finder VW Spray No.2

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.