

## NRH CHEMICALS PTFE 300GM

### JJETT

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Chemwatch: 5263-06  
Version No: 2.1.1.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 12/07/2017  
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S.GHS.AUS.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

Product name	NRH CHEMICALS PTFE 300GM
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	JJETT
Address	84 Camp Road Broadmeadows VIC 3047 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9457 1125 (8am-5pm, Monday - Friday)
Fax	+61 3 9459 7978
Website	Not Available
Email	sales@aerosolve.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26 (24hrs)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification [1]	Aerosols Category 1, Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas), Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

### Hazard statement(s)

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement

### Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Continued...

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P391	Collect spillage.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

P405	Store locked up.
P410+P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-49-0.	>60	<u>naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.</u>
8002-74-2	1-10	<u>paraffin wax</u>
9002-84-0	1-10	<u>polytetrafluoroethylene</u>
68476-85-7.	<60	<u>hydrocarbon propellant</u>

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use solvents.</b></li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Protheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> </ul> <p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>

**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 CO<sub>2</sub>

#### LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.</li> <li>▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture.</li> <li>▶ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.</li> <li>▶ Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.</li> <li>▶ Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.</li> <li>▶ May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>• other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. May emit clouds of acrid smoke</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.</li> <li>▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.</li> <li>▶ Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.</li> <li>▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.</li> <li>▶ Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<p>The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid. Radon and its radioactive decay products are hazardous if inhaled or ingested</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</li> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C.</li> <li>▶ Store in an upright position.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage.</li> <li>▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Butane/ isobutane</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers</li> <li>▶ reacts with acetylene, halogens and nitrous oxides</li> <li>▶ is incompatible with chlorine dioxide, conc. nitric acid and some plastics</li> <li>▶ may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, in flow or when agitated - these may ignite the vapour.</li> </ul> <p>Segregate from nickel carbonyl in the presence of oxygen, heat (20-40 C)</p> <p>Propane:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, barium peroxide, chlorine dioxide, dichlorine oxide, fluorine etc.</li> <li>▶ liquid attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings</li> <li>▶ may accumulate static charges which may ignite its vapours</li> <li>▶ 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</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

**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	paraffin wax	Paraffin wax (fume)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (liquified petroleum gas)	1800 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.	Naphtha (petroleum),hydrotreated light	1,000 mg/m3	11,000 mg/m3	66,000 mg/m3
paraffin wax	Paraffin, n-	6 mg/m3	66 mg/m3	400 mg/m3
polytetrafluoroethylene	Polytetrafluoroethylene; (Teflon)	12 mg/m3	130 mg/m3	790 mg/m3
hydrocarbon propellant	Liquified petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)	65,000 ppm	2.30E+05 ppm	4.00E+05 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.	Not Available	Not Available
paraffin wax	Not Available	Not Available
polytetrafluoroethylene	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	19,000 [LEL] ppm	2,000 [LEL] ppm

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering</b>	<b>CARE:</b> 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
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controls	<p>increased ventilation and/or protective gear</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.</p> <p>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.</p>															
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Type of Contaminant:</td> <td>Speed:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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.</p>	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.)	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
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Personal protection																
Eye and face protection	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b> For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ <b>NOTE:</b> Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and <b>ALL</b> lenses concentrate them.</li> <li>▶ Close fitting gas tight goggles</li> </ul>															
Skin protection	See Hand protection below															
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>▶ <b>OTHERWISE:</b></li> <li>▶ For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>▶ For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul>															
Body protection	See Other protection below															
Other protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ Do not spray on hot surfaces.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.</li> </ul> <p>BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p>															
Thermal hazards	Not Available															

**Respiratory protection**

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

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

**SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES****Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Flammable liquid.
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Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Applicable
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	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)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▶ Presence of open flame.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b></p>				
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p>				
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p>				
Eye	<p>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).</p> <p>Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.</p> <p>The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration</p>				
	<p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Repeated application of mildly hydrotreated oils (principally paraffinic), to mouse skin, induced skin tumours; no tumours were induced with severely hydrotreated oils.</p> <p>Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]</p> <p>Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation.</p> <p><b>WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.</b></p>				
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Not Available	Not Available				

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.\* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

<b>NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED.</b>	<p>For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation.</p> <p>Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing shows inhaling petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans.</p> <p>Mutation-causing potential: Most studies involving gasoline have returned negative results regarding the potential to cause mutations, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants).</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity: Animal studies show that high concentrations of toluene (&gt;0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus.</p> <p>Human effects: Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to skin inflammation and may make the skin more susceptible to irritation and penetration by other materials.</p> <p>Animal testing shows that exposure to gasoline over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer, but the relevance in humans is questionable.</p> <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>
<b>PARAFFIN WAX</b>	<p>"Hydrocarbon wax" describes a group of solid C20 to C36 paraffinic hydrocarbons which are not absorbed in the gastro-intestinal tract and in small quantity will pass through undigested.</p> <p>Refined waxes are used widely in cosmetic surgery over many years and this demonstrates their low toxicity; many guidelines exist for their safe use. However, occasionally there are reports of adverse effects with these products. Deposits under the skin, referred to as "paraffinoma" have been described, but these are not normally associated with other progressive changes.</p> <p>Long-term toxicity studies indicated that petroleum-derived paraffin and microcrystalline waxes are non-toxic and do not cause cancer.</p> <p>The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives;</p> <p>The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and</li> <li>The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;</li> <li>Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;</li> <li>The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.</li> <li>The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.</li> </ul> <p>Unrefined &amp; 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 cancer-causing and mutation-causing 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. Testing of residual oils for mutation-causing and cancer-causing potential has shown negative results, supporting the belief that these materials lack biologically active components or the components are largely non-bioavailable due to their molecular size.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For highly and severely refined distillate base oils:</p> <p>In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is &gt;5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is &gt;2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to &gt;4 mg/L. The materials have varied from "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating" when tested for skin and eye irritation. Testing for sensitisation has been negative. The effects of repeated exposure vary by species; in animals, effects to the testes and lung have been observed, as well as the formation of granulomas. In animals, these substances have not been found to cause reproductive toxicity or significant increases in birth defects. They are also not considered to cause cancer, mutations or chromosome aberrations.</p> <p>Tumorigenic in rats</p>
<b>POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE</b>	<p>Perfluorinated compounds are potent peroxisome proliferators.</p> <p>The material may produce peroxisome proliferation. Peroxisomes are single, membrane limited organelles in the cytoplasm that are found in the cells of animals, plants, fungi, and protozoa.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
<b>HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT</b>	inhalation of the gas
<b>NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED. &amp; HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED. &amp; PARAFFIN WAX</b>	<p>Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.</p> <p>The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. The gut cell may play a major role in determining the proportion of hydrocarbon that becomes available to be deposited unchanged in peripheral tissues such as in the body fat stores or the liver.</p>

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	☐	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	☐
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✔	<b>Reproductivity</b>	☐
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	☐	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✔
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	☐	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	☐
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	☐	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	☐

**Legend:** ✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✔ – Data available to make classification  
 ☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity



## NRH CHEMICALS PTFE 300GM

NRH CHEMICALS PTFE 300GM	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	8.41mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	4.7mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.4mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	6.47mg/L	2

paraffin wax	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

polytetrafluoroethylene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	64.087mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	248.438mg/L	3

hydrocarbon propellant	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NIITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
polytetrafluoroethylene	HIGH	HIGH

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
polytetrafluoroethylene	LOW (LogKOW = 1.2142)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
polytetrafluoroethylene	LOW (KOC = 106.8)



## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</li> <li>▶ Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	



<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Land transport (ADG)</b>		
<b>UN number</b>	1950	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class	2.1
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344
	Limited quantity	1000ml

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

<b>UN number</b>	1950	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G; Forbidden

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

<b>UN number</b>	1950	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	2.1
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Marine Pollutant	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-D, S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited Quantities	1000ml

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

Not Applicable

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED.(64742-49-0.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**PARAFFIN WAX(8002-74-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

**POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE(9002-84-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

**HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT(68476-85-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards  
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List  
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (polytetrafluoroethylene; hydrocarbon propellant; naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.; paraffin wax)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (polytetrafluoroethylene)
Japan - ENCS	N (naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### Other information

#### Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
paraffin wax	8002-74-2, 12704-91-5, 105054-93-1, 105845-08-7, 115251-23-5, 115251-24-6, 12704-92-6, 12795-75-4, 160936-34-5, 37220-23-8, 37339-80-3, 39355-22-1, 39373-78-9, 51331-35-2, 54692-42-1, 57572-43-7, 57608-84-1, 58057-11-7, 64742-43-4, 64742-51-4, 68607-08-9, 68649-50-3, 70431-26-4, 72993-88-5, 72993-89-6, 72993-90-9, 8035-62-9, 8044-02-8, 8044-79-9, 9083-41-4, 92045-74-4
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7., 68476-86-8.

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.

### Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index