

## Rocol RTD Compound

### ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)

Chemwatch: 6093549

Version No: 8.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

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

Issue Date: 15/04/2021

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S.GHS.AUS/NZ.EN

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

##### Product Identifier

Product name	Rocol RTD Compound
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58% and pine oil, concrete)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Industrial and commercial application ,metalworking adjuvant ,lubricant.
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##### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)	ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS
Address	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland 2013 New Zealand	100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park NSW 2164 Australia
Telephone	0800 476 265	+61 2 9757 8800
Fax	+64 9 273 6489	+61 2 9757 3855
Website	<a href="http://www.itwpf.co.nz">www.itwpf.co.nz</a>	<a href="http://www.itwpf.com.au">www.itwpf.com.au</a>
Email	Not Available	Not Available

##### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE AUS (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 2436 2255	+61 1800 951 288	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188	+61 3 9573 3188

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE NZL (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3188

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

#### 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	Not Applicable
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Rocol RTD Compound

<b>Classification</b> [1]	Reproductive Toxicity Effects on or via Lactation, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

**Label elements**

<b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b>	
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<b>Signal word</b>	<b>Warning</b>
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**Hazard statement(s)**

<b>H362</b>	May cause harm to breast-fed children.
<b>H402</b>	Harmful to aquatic life.
<b>H410</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>AUH066</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

**Precautionary statement(s) General**

<b>P101</b>	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
<b>P102</b>	Keep out of reach of children.
<b>P103</b>	Read carefully and follow all instructions.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe dust/fume.
<b>P263</b>	Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing.
<b>P270</b>	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
<b>P391</b>	Collect spillage.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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**Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.**

**Chemwatch Hazard Ratings**


	Min	Max	
Flammability	1		
Toxicity	1		
Body Contact	1		
Reactivity	1		
Chronic	2		

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

<b>Classification</b> [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3, Reproductive Toxicity Effects on or via Lactation, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
<b>Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria</b>	6.1E (oral), 6.3B, 6.8C, 9.1A

## Rocol RTD Compound

## Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Warning
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## Hazard statement(s)

H316	Causes mild skin irritation.
H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H303	May be harmful if swallowed.

## Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P263	Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
85535-85-9	50-<80	C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%
94266-48-5	<1	pine oil, concrete

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

## Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▪ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>▪ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</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 skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▪ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▪ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▪ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▪ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▪ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, 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>▪ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▪ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▪ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▪ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▪ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▪ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
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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>▪ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▪ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▪ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Combustible.</li> <li>▪ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▪ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</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 monoxide (CO)</li> <li>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>hydrogen chloride</li> <li>phosgene</li> <li>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul>

## 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>	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▪ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▪ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.</li> <li>▪ Trowel up/scrape up.</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>▪ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▪ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul> <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Slippery when spilt.</p>

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>	<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> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▪ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▪ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▪ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers</b></li> <li>▪ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▪ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▪ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In general chlorinated paraffins are thermally unstable, tending to eliminate hydrogen chloride.</li> <li>▪ Long term storage/ processing at 70 deg C. or short term heating at 200 deg C. will produce highly irritant and corrosive, acidic hydrogen chloride gas.</li> <li>▪ In the absence of an inhibitor (usually a material which readily reacts with traces of hydrogen chloride) they soon turn black or brown at ambient temperatures.</li> <li>▪ Epoxides or glycols are often used as inhibitors at 1% concentration; chlorinated paraffins, stabilised with propane-1,2-diol or epoxidised soya oil may be heated to 100 C with little change for limited periods as the inhibitor may become depleted with time.</li> <li>▪ Reacts vigorously with alkali metals</li> <li>▪ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

#### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Rocol RTD Compound	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%	Not Available	Not Available
pine oil, concrete	Not Available	Not Available


#### Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
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Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
pine oil, concrete	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
<b>Notes:</b>	<i>Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.</i>	

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<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.</p>
<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▪ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▪ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▪ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> <li>▪ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Overalls.</li> <li>▪ P.V.C apron.</li> <li>▪ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▪ Skin cleansing cream.</li> </ul>

## Respiratory protection

Type A-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.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Brown solid with characteristic odour; does not mix with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Solid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.17
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	>350 (ignition temperature)
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	>350
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	>300	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable

## Rocol RTD Compound

<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	>150	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▪ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▪ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>A vapour/mist containing chlorinated paraffins of more than 10 carbon atoms and a chlorine content ranging between 40 and 70% may produce a sore throat, coughing and shortness of breath.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Chlorinated paraffins can cause liver damage and wasting of heart muscle. Large amounts can cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, as well as inactivity, inco-ordination and diarrhoea.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>Chlorinated paraffins of more than 10 carbon atoms and a chlorine content ranging between 40 and 70% may be absorbed by the skin and produce areas of localised reddening.</p> <p>Exposure to the material may result in a skin inflammation called chloracne. This is characterised by white- and blackheads, keratin cysts, spots, excessive discolouration.</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>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated exposure to chlorinated paraffins may produce liver and kidney disorders. Chronic administration of high doses can cause hair standing on end, muscle inco-ordination and incontinence.</p> <p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p>

<b>Rocol RTD Compound</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	

C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >3125 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >12.043 mg/L4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2000-4000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
pine oil, concrete	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>Legend:</b>	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	

C14-17 ALKANES, CHLORINATED-, CHLORINATED PARAFFIN 52, 58%	<p>C12, 60% Chlorinated paraffin is classified by IARC as possibly causing cancer in humans. In experimental animals, oral exposure to its C12, 59% variant plus corn oil produced tumour and early infant death.</p> <p>High molecular weight liquid chloroparaffins are considered to be practically non-harmful. Special consideration should be given to solid grades of the material (eg Cereclor 70) because of relatively high levels of carbon tetrachloride remaining as a residual reactant. Vapours are readily absorbed through intact skin, requiring additional precautions in handling.</p> <p>Lifetime studies have been carried out with two grades of chlorinated paraffins. A short-chain grade with 58% chlorine caused tumours in rats and mice.</p>
PINE OIL, CONCRETE	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>For terpenoid tertiary alcohols and their related esters:</p> <p>These substances are metabolised in the liver and excreted primarily in the urine and faeces. A portion is also excreted unchanged. They have low short term toxicity when ingested or applied on the skin. However, repeated and long term use may cause dose dependent harm to both the foetus and mother.</p> <p>Camphor appears to have moderate acute oral toxicity, and a higher toxicity when inhaled. Long term inhalation may cause emphysema. There is no observed tumour potential. Reproductive toxicity studies were not available for camphor, however, in developmental toxicity studies, it demonstrated no foetal toxicity.</p>

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### Toxicity

Rocol RTD Compound	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>3.2mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.006mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>3.2mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.006mg/l	2

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## Rocol RTD Compound

	LC50	96h	Fish	>5000mg/l	2
pine oil, concrete	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	12mg/l	Not Available
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	12mg/l	Not Available
	LC50	96h	Fish	62mg/l	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

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

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

The term chlorinated paraffins is usually taken to encompass a wide range of liquids and solids from C10 to >C24 containing 30-72% chlorine content. Properties differ significantly across this range and for this reason they are considered in three separate groups:

1. The C10-13 liquid products from 40-72% Cl2 content
2. The C14-17, C18-20 and chlorinated paraffin wax liquids (average C25) from 40-60% Cl2 content
- 3.

**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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▪ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▪ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> <li>▪ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></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>▪ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▪ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▪ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▪ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

### Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no



Continued...

Rocol RTD Compound

longer hazardous.

**SECTION 14 Transport information**

**Labels Required**

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	2Z

**Land transport (ADG)**

14.1. UN number or ID number	3077	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58% and pine oil, concrete)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	9
	Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	274 331 335 375 AU01
	Limited quantity	5 kg

**Land transport (UN)**

14.1. UN number or ID number	3077	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58% and pine oil, concrete)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	9
	Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	274; 331; 335; 375
	Limited quantity	5 kg

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

14.1. UN number	3077	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (contains C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58% and pine oil, concrete)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	9
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	9L
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	

14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A97 A158 A179 A197 A215
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	956
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	400 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	956
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	400 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y956
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

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

14.1. UN number	3077
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58% and pine oil, concrete)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class   9
	IMDG Subrisk   Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III
14.5. Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number   F-A, S-F
	Special provisions   274 335 966 967 969
	Limited Quantities   5 kg

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

Not Applicable

#### 14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%	Not Available
pine oil, concrete	Not Available

#### 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%	Not Available
pine oil, concrete	Not Available

### 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 Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002612	Metal Industry Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

#### C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58% is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1  
Quantity limits for dangerous goods

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pine oil, concrete is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**Hazardous Substance Location**

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

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

**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

**Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles**

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

**Tracking Requirements**

Not Applicable

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%; pine oil, concrete)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (pine oil, concrete)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (pine oil, concrete)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (pine oil, concrete)
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

**SECTION 16 Other information**

Revision Date	15/04/2021
Initial Date	23/01/2019

**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
7.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

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Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
8.1	15/04/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

**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.

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