

FOOD GREASE FG #491-730

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 17-Jan-2013
9317SP

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Version No:2.1.1.1
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

FOOD GREASE FG #491-730

SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: 491-730", Aerosol

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE

■ Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.
Lubricants.

SUPPLIER

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd
Address:
Units 30 & 31, 761 Great South Road
Penrose
Auckland, 1006
New Zealand
Telephone: +64 9 526 1600
Fax: +64 9 579 1700

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd
Address:
25 Pavesi Street
Smithfield
NSW, 2164
Australia
Telephone: +1 300 656 636
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008 (24 hours)
Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112
Fax: +1 300 656 696

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

DANGEROUS GOODS. NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.



RISK

- Extremely flammable.
- Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	64742-49-0.	<20
oleylsarcosine	110-25-8	
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	>60

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Not considered a normal route of entry.

- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE

■ If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye 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

■ If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.
- DO NOT use solvents.
- Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

INHALED

■ If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:

- Remove to fresh air.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.
-

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

■ SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

2YE

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

MAJOR SPILLS

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

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
- 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.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store below 38 deg. C.
- Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.
- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Food Grease FG #491- 730 (Butane)	800	1900	
Australia Exposure Standards	naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated (Petrol (gasoline))		900	(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))	1000	1800	

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- oleoylsarcosine: CAS:110- 25- 8

MATERIAL DATA

FOOD GREASE FG #491-730:
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

- For butane:

Odour Threshold Value: 2591 ppm (recognition)

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

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.22 (n-BUTANE).

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NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED:

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- for heptane (all isomers)

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

FOOD GREASE FG #491-730:

- For liquefied petroleum gases (LPG):

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

ES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m³ (as LPG)

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

IDLH Level: 2000 ppm (lower explosive limit)

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

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.16 (hydrocarbon propellant).

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED:

- Odour threshold: 0.25 ppm.

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

for petroleum distillates:

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

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit).

OLEOYLSARCOSINE:

- Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat.

Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

- For propane

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.16 (PROPANE).

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

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

EYE

■ No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:

• Safety glasses with side shields.

• NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

• No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

• OTHERWISE:

• For potentially moderate exposures:

• Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

OTHER

■ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

• Overalls.

• Skin cleansing cream.

• Eyewash unit.

• Do not spray on hot surfaces.

• The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.

• Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.

BRETHERRICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

- Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE.
- Off-white highly flammable liquid aerosol with a characteristic odour; insoluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	<0	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.798 @ 20 deg.C
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.
 - Presence of open flame.
 - Product is considered stable.
 - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- Overexposure is unlikely in this form.
Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

EYE

- Although the liquid 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).
- Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.

SKIN

- Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
- Spray mist may produce discomfort.
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

- Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.
- Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

health of the individual.

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

Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

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

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

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

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

Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Chronic exposure to lighter hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage, peripheral neuropathy, bone marrow dysfunction and psychiatric disorders as well as damage the liver and kidneys.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated oleoysarcosine	No Data Available LOW	No Data Available No Data Available	No Data Available LOW	No Data Available LOW
hydrocarbon propellant	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

2YE (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division	2.1	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special Provision:	63 190 277 327	Limited Quantity:	See SP 277
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	None	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	None
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	P003 LP02	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	PP17 PP87 L2

Name and Description: AEROSOLS

Land Transport UNDG:

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

Shipping Name:AEROSOLS

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class	2.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-

Special provisions: A145

Shipping name:AEROSOLS

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class	2.1	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F- D, S- U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 344 959

Limited Quantities: See SP277

Shipping name:AEROSOLS

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

F+ Extremely flammable

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Food Grease FG #491-730 (CAS:) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

Regulations for ingredients

naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-49-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Fisher Transport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway"

oleoylsarcosine (CAS: 110-25-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7,68476-86-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities and their threshold quantity", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
oleoylsarcosine	110- 25- 8	N; R50

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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Issue Date: 17-Jan-2013

Print Date: 17-Jan-2013

This is the end of the MSDS.