

RAIN-X HEADLIGHT RESTORER

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 28-May-2013
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 4871-07
Version No:2.1.1.1
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

RAIN-X HEADLIGHT RESTORER

SYNONYMS

"800001810, 5FL oz.(148ml)"

PRODUCT USE

Glass and plastic cleaner.

SUPPLIER

Company: ITW AAMTech

Address:

100 Hassall Street

Wetherill Park

NSW, 2164

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9828 0900

Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008 (24 hours)**

Emergency Tel: **+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)**

Fax: +61 2 9725 4698

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

RISK

•None under normal operating conditions.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
aluminium oxide	1344-28-1.	10-30
sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	25155-30-0	Not Spec
water	7732-18-5	Not Spec

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately 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 skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALED

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
 - Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
 - Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
 - Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂), sulfur oxides (SO_x).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

HAZCHEM

None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Rain- X Headlight Restorer (Aluminium oxide (a))	10	(see Chapter 14)

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate: CAS:25155- 30- 0 CAS:85117- 50- 6 CAS:68081- 81- 2
- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

MATERIAL DATA

RAIN-X HEADLIGHT RESTORER:

- None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

ALUMINIUM OXIDE:

- For aluminium oxide and pyrophoric grades of aluminium:

Twenty seven year experience with aluminium oxide dust (particle size 96% 1,2 um) without adverse effects either systemically or on the lung, and at a calculated concentration equivalent to 2 mg/m³ over an 8-hour shift has lead to the current recommendation of the TLV-TWA.

The limit should also apply to aluminium pyro powders whose toxicity is reportedly greater than aluminium dusts and should be protective against lung changes.

For aluminium oxide:

The experimental and clinical data indicate that aluminium oxide acts as an "inert" material when inhaled and seems to have little effect on the lungs nor does it produce significant organic disease or toxic effects when exposures are kept under reasonable control.

[Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values], ACGIH, Sixth Edition.

SODIUM DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE:

- It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience).

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

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.

WATER:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Opaque white liquid with a mild odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	15540- 24420 cSt@40°C
Boiling Range (°C)	100 initial	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	7.1- 7.5
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.11
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	76	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Product is considered stable and 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

■ The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INHALED

- Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

No data for this material.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
aluminium oxide	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

aluminium oxide (CAS: 1344-28-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Acros Transport Information", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "FisherTransport Information", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate (CAS: 25155-30-0,85117-50-6,68081-81-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVM) Record of approved active constituents", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "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) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "FisherTransport Information", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information"

No data for Rain-X Headlight Restorer (CW: 4871-07)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	25155- 30- 0	Xn; R22 N; R50/53

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	25155- 30- 0, 85117- 50- 6, 68081- 81- 2

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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

www.chemwatch.net/references.

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

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This is the end of the MSDS.

RAIN-X LUBRICANT

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

RAIN-X LUBRICANT

SYNONYMS

"Step 2 of Kit 800001809, 2 Fl oz. (59ml)"

PRODUCT USE

Glass cleaner.

SUPPLIER

Company: ITW AAMTech

Address:

100 Hassall Street

Wetherill Park

NSW, 2164

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9828 0900

Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008 (24 hours)**

Emergency Tel: **+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)**

Fax: +61 2 9725 4698

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

RISK

•None under normal operating conditions.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
isopropanol	67-63-0	1-5
ingredients non hazardous, including water	7732-18-5	balance

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately 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 skin contact occurs:

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas. Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- foam.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
- However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

HAZCHEM

None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	Rain- X Lubricant (Isopropyl alcohol)	400	983	500	1230

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

MATERIAL DATA

RAIN-X LUBRICANT:

- None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

ISOPROPANOL:

- Odour Threshold Value: 3.3 ppm (detection), 7.6 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended isopropanol TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the potential for inducing narcotic effects or significant irritation of the eyes or upper respiratory tract. It is believed, in the absence of hard evidence, that this limit also provides protection against the development of chronic health effects.

WATER:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

- Type A 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:
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Skin cleansing cream.

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear liquid with alcohol-like odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	82 initial	Solubility in water (g/L)	Misc ible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Availab le
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	2.5- 4.0
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.0
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

■ Product is considered stable and 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

■ Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

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).

SKIN

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

INHALED

■ Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CARCINOGEN

isopropanol	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3	Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
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SKIN

isopropanol	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
isopropanol	LOW	MED	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Acros Transport Information", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Quarantine and Inspection Service List of chemical compounds that are accepted solely for use at establishments registered to prepare meat and meat products for the purpose of the Export Control Act 1982", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

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RAIN-X SEALANT

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

RAIN-X SEALANT

SYNONYMS

""Part 4 of Kit 800001809', 2 FL oz. (59ml)""

PRODUCT USE

Vinyl protectant.

SUPPLIER

Company: ITW AAMTech

Address:

100 Hassall Street

Wetherill Park

NSW, 2164

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9828 0900

Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008 (24 hours)**

Emergency Tel: **+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)**

Fax: +61 2 9725 4698

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

RISK

Risk Codes

R52/53

Risk Phrases

- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

R66

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
mineral oil	Not avail.	Not Spec
(solvent refined)		
kerosine		<10
ingredients non- hazardous		Not Spec

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with eyes:
- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

continued...

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- 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.
- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
 - In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.
 - High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.
- NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
 - Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
 - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
 - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.

continued...

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with oxidisers.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	Rain- X Sealant (Oil mist, refined mineral)	5

MATERIAL DATA

RAIN-X SEALANT:

- None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

MINERAL OIL:

- for mineral oils (excluding metal working fluids), pure, highly and severely refined:

Human exposure to oil mist alone has not been demonstrated to cause health effects except at levels above 5 mg/m³ (this applies to particulates sampled by a method that does not collect vapour). It is not advisable to apply this standard to oils containing unknown concentrations and types of additive.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

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

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear colourless liquid with characteristic odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.			
Does not mix with water.			
Floats on water.			
State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	10.8 cSt@40°C
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	82 (Setaflash CC)	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.84
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	VOC <1	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- 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.
- Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

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).

SKIN

- The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives .
- The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INHALED

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

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles, pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet. There are few systemic effects, but prolonged exposure may lead to a higher incidence of lung scarring.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

No data for this material.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
mineral oil	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

No data for Rain-X Sealant (CW: 4871-09)

No data for Rain-X Sealant (CAS: , Not avail)

continued...

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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

www.chemwatch.net/references.

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

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RAIN-X LUBRICANT

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information"

No data for Rain-X Lubricant (CW: 4871-08)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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