

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet Issue Date: 19-Oct-2012 X9317SP

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

DEVCON STOP SEIZE NICKEL

SYNONYMS

"anti seize compound"

PRODUCT USE

Anti-seize compound.

SUPPLIER

Company: ITW POLYMERS AND FLUIDS Company: ITW Polymers & Fluids Address: Address: 100 Hassall Street 100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park Wetherill Park NSW. 2164 NSW 2164 Australia Australia Telephone: +61 2 9757 8800 Telephone: +61 2 9757 8800 Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008 Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008 Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112 Fax: +61 2 9757 3855

Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112 Fax: +61 2 9757 3855

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

RISK

■ Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

- May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
- Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by
- prolonged exposure through inhalation.

■ Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause longterm adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SAFETY

- · Keep locked up.
- · Avoid contact with skin.
- · Wear suitable protective clothing.
- · In case of insufficient ventilation, wear
- suitable respiratory equipment.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- · Wear eye/face protection.
- · Use only in well ventilated areas.
- · Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- To clean the floor and all objects
- contaminated by this material, use water and deteraent.
- · This material and its container must be
- disposed of in a safe way.
- · Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding
- stuffs. · Take off immediately all contaminated
- clothing.
- · In case of accident by inhalation: remove
- casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
mineral oil	Not avail.	30-60
nickel	7440-02-0	10-30

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:
- 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.

If failure/misuse of high pressure/hydraulic equipment results in injection of grease/oil through the skin seek urgent medical attention. Treat as surgical emergency.

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

Treat symptomatically.

- 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).

Other combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) and metal oxides.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents 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.
- 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

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Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes	
Australia	mineral oil (Oil		5							
Exposure	mist, refined									
Standards	minerai)									
Australia	nickel (Nickel,		1							
Exposure	metal)									
Standards										

MATERIAL DATA

DEVCON STOP SEIZE NICKEL: Not available

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

FYF

• Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,

· 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.

OTHER

■ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

- OTHERWISE:
- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- · 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

Silver coloured paste with slight mineral oil odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES Liquid. Does not mix with water.

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State	Non slump paste	Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density	>1
		(air=1)	
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not applicable	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

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

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

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

EYE

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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 .

INHALED

 Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

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

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

REPROTOXIN

nickel

ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction

Reduced fertility or sterility

А

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
nickel	No Data Available	No Data Available	LOW	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

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

T Toxic

POISONS SCHEDULE

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

nickel (CAS: 7440-02-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (IRRIG - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory -Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia - Victoria Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances (Precursor Chemicals) Regs 2007 - Schedule 1 - Precursor Chemicals and Quantities", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling", "Australia Criteria for the export and import of used electronic equipment - Hazardous constituents", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "FisherTransport Information", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

No data for Devcon Stop Seize Nickel (CW: 4603-44) No data for mineral oil (CAS: , Not avail)

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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This is the end of the MSDS.