



## Weld Aid Nozzle Kleen #2

### CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)

Chemwatch: 5367-25

Version No: 5.1

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

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Initial Date: 21/08/2019

Revision Date: 04/04/2025

Print Date: 10/04/2026

S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	Weld Aid Nozzle Kleen #2
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	007022 (17022)
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
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	Protects nozzles, diffusers, and tips from spatter build-up. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
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### Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)
Address	10 Highbrook Drive East Tamaki Auckland New Zealand
Telephone	+64 9 272 2700
Fax	+64 9 274 9696
Website	<a href="http://www.crc.co.nz">www.crc.co.nz</a>
Email	- No EMAL ID NEEDED for NZ - JACK

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)	+64 800 700 112 (ID#: 5367-25)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	111 (NZ Emergency Services)	+61 3 9573 3188

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Aerosols, Hazard Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.1D (oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.7B, 6.9B

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



Signal word **Warning**

#### Hazard statement(s)

<b>H229</b>	Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H351</b>	Suspected of causing cancer.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P251</b>	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P314</b>	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
<b>P337+P313</b>	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
<b>P410+P412</b>	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

#### 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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No further product hazard information.

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
75-09-2	80-90	<u><a href="#">methylene chloride</a></u>
8001-23-8	5-10	<u><a href="#">safflower oil</a></u>
124-38-9	5-10	<u><a href="#">carbon dioxide</a></u>

**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

<b>Eye Contact</b>	If aerosols come in contact with the eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.</li><li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li><li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li></ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use solvents.</b></li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

#### SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

#### LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	<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>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.</li> </ul> <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> </ul> <p>acrolein hydrogen chloride phosgene</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p>

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid skin 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>▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</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>▶ Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Methylene chloride</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ is a combustible liquid under certain circumstances even though there is no measurable flash point and it is difficult to ignite</li> <li>▶ its is flammable in ambient air in the range 12-23%; increased oxygen content can greatly enhance fire and explosion potential</li> <li>▶ contact with hot surfaces and elevated temperatures can form fumes of hydrogen chloride and phosgene</li> <li>▶ reacts violently with active metals, aluminium, lithium, methanol,, peroxydisulfuryl difluoride, potassium, potassium tert-butoxide, sodium</li> <li>▶ forms explosive mixtures with nitric acid</li> <li>▶ is incompatible with strong oxidisers, strong caustics, alkaline earths and alkali metals</li> <li>▶ attacks some plastics, coatings and rubber</li> <li>▶ may generate electrostatic charge due to low conductivity</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection


### Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	methylene chloride	Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	50 ppm / 174 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	carcinogen category 2 - Suspected human carcinogen
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide	5000 ppm / 9000 mg/m3	54000 mg/m3 / 30000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

### 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>▶ No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</li> <li>▶ OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</li> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>▶ OTHERWISE:</li> <li>▶ For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>▶ For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below

**Other protection**

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

**OTHERWISE:**

- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ Skin cleansing cream.
- ▶ Eyewash unit.

**Recommended material(s)****GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

**"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".**

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the

**computer-generated** selection:

Weld Aid Nozzle Kleen #2

Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVA	A
TEFLON	B
BUTYL	C
CPE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NEOPRENE	C
VITON	C
VITON/BUTYL	C
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	C

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

**Respiratory protection**

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	AX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2 P2	AX-PAPR-2 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-3 P2	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

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

**SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties****Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Colourless liquid with odour; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.31
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-95	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	40	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Fast	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

<b>Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)</b>	Not Available	<b>Ignition Distance (cm)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flame Height (cm)</b>	Not Available	<b>Flame Duration (s)</b>	Not Available
<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)</b>	Not Available	<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)</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>▶ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▶ Presence of open flame.</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>a) Acute Toxicity</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as acutely toxic.
<b>b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
<b>c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
<b>d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>e) Mutagenicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>f) Carcinogenicity</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as carcinogenic
<b>g) Reproductivity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>h) STOT - Single Exposure</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>i) STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure
<b>j) Aspiration Hazard</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.</p> <p><b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b></p> <p>Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.</p> <p>Acute intoxication by halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons appears to take place over two stages. Signs of a reversible narcosis are evident in the first stage and in the second stage signs of injury to organs may become evident, a single organ alone is (almost) never involved.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>The material may cause severe inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>This material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.</p> <p>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in reduced fertility.</p>

There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Dichloromethane exposures cause liver and kidney damage in animals and this justifies consideration before exposing persons with a history of impaired liver function and/or renal disorders.

**WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.**

<b>Weld Aid Nozzle Kleen #2</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>methylene chloride</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 76 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 162mg - Moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 810mg/24H - Severe
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>safflower oil</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Mild
		Skin (Human): 300mg/3D (intermittent) - Mild
<b>carbon dioxide</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

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

<b>METHYLENE CHLORIDE</b>	Inhalation (human) TCLo: 500 ppm/ 1 y - I Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild
	<p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2A: Probably Carcinogenic to Humans.</p>
<b>SAFFLOWER OIL</b>	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: >50000 mg/kgSkin (human): 300 mg/3d -I- mild
	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.
	For group E aliphatic esters (polyol esters):
	The polyol esters, including trimethylolpropane (TMP). Pentaerythritol (PE) and dipentaerythritol (diPE) are unique in their chemical characteristics since they lack beta-tertiary hydrogen atoms, thus leading to stability against oxidation and elimination. Therefore their esters with C5-C10 fatty acids have applications as artificial lubricants. Because of their stability at high temperatures, they are also used in high temperature applications such as industrial oven chain oils, high temperature greases, fire resistant transformer coolants and turbine engines.
	Polyol esters that are extensively esterified also have greater polarity, less volatility and enhanced lubricating properties.
	Acute toxicity: Animal studies show relatively low toxicity by swallowing.
	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
	For polyunsaturated fatty acids and oils (triglycerides):
	Animal studies have shown a link between polyunsaturated fat and the incidence of tumours, which increased with increasing intake of polyunsaturated fats. This may be partly due to the propensity for polyunsaturated fats to oxidize, leading to generation of free radicals.
Research evidence shows that consuming high amounts of polyunsaturated fat may increase the risk of cancer spreading. Culinary oils, when heated, leads to self-sustaining oxidation of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs), which may produce oxidation products that are toxic to the cell and reproduction and which may cause mutations and chronic disease. Samples of repeatedly used oils collected from fast-food retail outlets and restaurants have confirmed the production of aldehydic lipid oxidation products (LOPs) during frying. Volatile emissions from heated culinary oils used in Chinese-style cooking may cause mutations; exposure to such indoor air pollution may make humans more susceptible to contracting lung or other cancers, together with inflammation of the nose, and reduced lung function.	

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

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Weld Aid Nozzle Kleen #2	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methylene chloride	BCF	1008h	Fish	2-5.4	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	202-286mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	108.5mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.98mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.98mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	2-3.3mg/l	4
safflower oil	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
carbon dioxide	LC50	96h	Fish	35mg/l	1
	<b>Legend:</b> <i>Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data</i>				

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

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methylene chloride	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	HIGH (Half-life = 191 days)
carbon dioxide	LOW	LOW

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methylene chloride	LOW (BCF = 40)
safflower oil	LOW (LogKOW = 22.65)
carbon dioxide	LOW (LogKOW = 0.83)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methylene chloride	LOW (Log KOC = 23.74)
carbon dioxide	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.498)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

**Product / Packaging disposal**

- ▶ **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.



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 longer hazardous.

**SECTION 14 Transport information****Labels Required**

	 
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

**Land transport (UN)**

14.1. UN number or ID number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	2.2
	Subsidiary Hazard	6.1
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381
	Limited quantity	120ml

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS****Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

14.1. UN number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.2
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	6.1
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D, S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited Quantities	120 ml

**14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments****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
methylene chloride	Not Applicable
safflower oil	Not Applicable
carbon dioxide	Not Applicable

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

Product name	Ship Type
methylene chloride	Not Applicable
safflower oil	Not Applicable
carbon dioxide	Not Applicable

### 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
HSR002520	Aerosols Non flammable Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020

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

#### methylene chloride is found on the following regulatory lists

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 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

#### safflower oil is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

#### carbon dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List - Controlled Medication

FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (EPSL)

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

#### Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

#### 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 (methylene chloride; safflower oil; carbon dioxide)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (safflower oil)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (safflower oil)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (safflower oil)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (methylene chloride; safflower oil; carbon dioxide)
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>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.</i>

## SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	04/04/2025
<b>Initial Date</b>	21/08/2019

### SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
4.1	10/12/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
5.1	04/04/2025	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.

### Definitions and abbreviations

- ‡ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ‡ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ‡ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ‡ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ‡ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ‡ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- ‡ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ‡ ES: Exposure Standard

- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code
  
- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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