Safety Data Sheet

Industrial Lanolin Lubricants and Corrosion Inhibitors

Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product And Company

ProLan NZ t/a Prolan Ltd	**Emergency Phone:**	**+64 7 548 0823**
1357 State Highway 2	**NZ Emergency Services:**	**111**
RD2 Whakamarama		
Tauranga 3172	**Phone:**	**+64 7 548 0823**
NEW ZEALAND		

Substance: **Protective Wax Coating**

Trade Name: **Prolan Aerosol**

Product Use: **Corrosion prevention, Lubrication, Food grade**

Creation Date: **18 August 2012**

Revision Date: **February 2022**

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE: according to the criteria of HSNO.
REGULATED under NZS5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

HSNO Signal Word: **WARNING**

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Light brown coloured liquid

Odour: Characteristic wool fleece odour

Assigned Approval Number: HSR002515 Aerosols (Flammable)

Hazard Classification:

Flammable Aerosol Category 1	**2.1.2A**
Skin Effects Category 2	**6.3A**
STOT-SE Category 3	**6.9B**

Signal Word: **WARNING**

Hazard Statements:

H223	**Flammable Aerosol**
H315	May cause skin irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Prevention Statements:

P103	Read label before use
P261	Avoid breathing mists/vapors/sprays.
P271	Use outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P210	Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source
P251	Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use

Response Statements: P304 + P340 If INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Storage Statements

P410	Protect from sunlight
P412	Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 deg C

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No		Conc %
Distillates hydrotreated light	64742-47-8		**30-60**
Liquid Petroleum gas (propellant)	68476-85-7		**10-30**
Ingredients not contributing to classification			**30-60**

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non-hazardous ingredients are also possible.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services 111

Eye Contact:

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 immediately; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Skilled personnel should only undertake removal of contact lenses after an eye injury.

Skin Contact:

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.

Inhalation:

Remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion:

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. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice. Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Note to Physician:

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to distillates or related hydrocarbons:

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Preferred extinguishing media are water spray or fog, dry chemical or foam.

Fire and Explosion Hazards: Extremely flammable aerosol. Keep away from sources of ignition. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Fire Fighting:

Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand 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 courses. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire Decomposition:

Combustion products include:

carbon monoxide (CO); carbon dioxide (CO_2); other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material; May emit poisonous fumes; May emit corrosive fumes.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills:

Slippery when spilt. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. Trowel up/scrape up. Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. Flush spill area with water.

Major Spills:

Slippery when spilt. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or watercourse. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. After clean-up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling:

Avoid inhalation of vapours/spry and contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Dispose of rags away from ignitable materials. Observe good chemical hygiene practices. Do not smoke. Wash hands with soap and water after handling. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Storage:

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Suitable Container:

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

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Exposure limits		**TWA (mg/m^3)**	**STEL (mg/m^3)**
Naphtha hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	5	10
Distillates hydrotreated, light	64742-47-8	5	10
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	68476-85-7	1800	

The TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5-day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak "is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee

overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities, which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Personal Protection

Eye Protection:

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 lenses 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]

Skin Protection:

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

Respirator:

Use Respiratory equipment with filter- type A2 depending on application.
Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Light brown coloured liquid in an aerosol form	
Odour:	Characteristic wool fleece odour & LPG	
pH:	not applicable	
Vapour Pressure:	no data	
Viscosity	no data	
Relative Vapour Density:	no data	
Boiling Point:	no data	
Melting Point:	no data	
Volatiles:	> 60 %	
Flash Point (°C):	66	
Specific Gravity:	0.81 – 0.83 g/ml	
Water Solubility:	Immiscible	
Evaporation Rate:	>1	(BuAc = 1)
Coeff Octanol/water distribution	no data	
Auto ignition temp:	no data	
Upper Flammability Limit:	not determined	
Lower Flammability Limit:	not determined	

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:

Product is considered stable

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid storing above the recommended handling and storage temperatures.
Avoid ignition sources.

Incompatibilities:

Segregate from alkalis, oxidisng agents and chemicals readily decomposed by acids ie cyanides, sulfides, carbonates. Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents, ie nitrates; oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc as ignition may result

Polymerisation:

This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Inhaled:

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Ingestion

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

Skin Contact

This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Use protective gloves where necessary and protect open cuts and abrasions or lesions to prevent any systemic effects. The liquid may be able to be mixed 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 dermatitis condition

Eye Contact

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

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 minimized as a matter of course.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Toxicity

This product consists of a mixture of biodegradable products and a mixture of hydrocarbons. It is considered unlikely to be toxic to an aquatic environment. The directions for use are as follows: After application of product allow the carrier to evaporate this leaves behind a coating of lanolin, which is biodegradable – and the GHS classification becomes non- hazardous. Therefore, items should not present an aquatic hazard once the product has dried.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal:

Recycle containers wherever possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
Do not incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

Section 14 - Transport Information

HAZCHEM Not applicable

Land Transport UNDG

Class or division	**2.1**
Subsidiary Risk	
UN Number	**1950**
UN Packing Group	Not applicable
Shipping Name	**AEROSOLS**
Special Provisions	63 190 277 344 381
Limited Quantites	1000 ml

Air Transport IATA

ICAO/IATA Class	**2.1**
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	
UN/ID Number	**1950**
Packing Group	Not applicable
Special provision	A145 A67 A802
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	203
Maximum Qty/pack	150 Kg
Passenger and Cargo	
Packing instructions	203 Forbidden
Maximum Qty/pack	75 Kg Forbidden
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing instructions	Y203 Forbidden
Maximum Qty/pack	30 Kg G Forbidden
Shipping Name	**AEROSOLS**, flammable

Marine Transport IMDG

IMDG Class	2.1
IMDG Subrisk	
UN Number	**1950**
UN Packing Group	Not applicable
EmS Number	F-D S-U
Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 959
Limited quantities	1000 ml
Marine pollutant	Yes
Shipping Name	**AEROSOLS**

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

HSNO Approval: **HSR002515** **Aerosols (Flammable)**

Location Test Certificate

Class 2.1.2A required when quantities exceed 3000 L (aggregate water capacity)

Approved Handler

Class 2.1.2A required when quantities exceed 3000 L (aggregate water capacity)

National Inventories

Australia – AICS	Y
Canada – DSL	Y
Canada- NDSL	N
China – IECSC	Y
Europe – EINEC/ ELINCS/ NLP	Y
Japan – ENCS	N
Korea – KECI	Y
New Zealand – NZIOC	Y
Philippines – PICCS	Y
USA – TSCA	Y

16 - Other Information

Revision History

July 2020	**Updated**
January 2017	Updated
August 2012	origination

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

Acronyms:

ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASCC	Office of the Australian Safety and Compensation Council
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially fire-fighters
HSNO	Hazardous Substances & New Organisms Act
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
NZIOC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
UN Number	United Nations Number

References

Chemical properties and HSNO classifications derived from the New Zealand chemical classification information database (CCID). www.epa.govt.nz
Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 9th Edition.

The information provided on this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

This SDS was prepared for Prolan NZ in accord with the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017
http://www.prolan.co.nz Phone +64 7 5480823

End of SDS