1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier
ROCOL RD205

Company Name
ITW POLYMERS AND FLUIDS (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Address
100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park
NSW AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number
Tel: +61 2 9757 8800
Fax: +61 2 9757 3855

Emergency phone number
1800 385 556 / 0438 465 960

Emergency Contact Name
(02) 9652-1713 A/HRS

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Wire rope de-watering lubricant.

Other Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Product Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RD-205, lubricant, 26/B1807</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Information
Other means of identification: Not Available

Emergency telephone number
Emergency telephone numbers: 1800 039 008; 0800 2436 2255
Other emergency telephone numbers: +61 3 9573 3112 Not Available

EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Primary Number: 1800 039 008
Alternative Number 1: 1800 039 008
Alternative Number 2: +612 9186 1132
Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Signal Word (s)
NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard Statement (s)
Not Applicable
3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on Composition

Substances
See section below for composition of Mixtures

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information for assessment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mineral oil</td>
<td>Not avail.</td>
<td>&gt;=60 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocarbon solvent</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>10-30 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLYCOL ETHER</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>1-10 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum disulfide</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>1-10 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modified clay thickener</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>1-10 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

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

Skin
If skin or hair contact occurs: Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Eye contact
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.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary
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. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Foam.
Dry chemical powder.
BCF (where regulations permit).
Carbon dioxide.

Specific Methods
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
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.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical
Fire Incompatibility: Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

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.
May emit poisonous fumes.

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages
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.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages
Slippery when spilt.
Moderate hazard.
Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Other Information
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 - Exposure controls/personal protection of the MSDS.
7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

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

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

Storage incompatibility
CARE: Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire.
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA
Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: mineral oil
Material name: Oil mist, refined mineral
TWA: 5 mg/m³
STEL: Not Available
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS
Ingredient: Rocol RD205
Material name: Not Available
TEEL-1: Not Available
TEEL-2: Not Available
TEEL-3: Not Available

Ingredient: mineral oil
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: hydrocarbon solvent
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: glycol ether
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available
Ingredient: molybdenum disulfide
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: modified clay thickener
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

**Appropriate 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.

**Respiratory Protection**

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

**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.

**Hand Protection**

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

**Personal Protective Equipment**

Other protection
Overalls.
P.V.C. apron.
Barrier cream.

**Thermal Hazards**

Not Available

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### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Form**

Liquid

**Appearance**

Dark oily liquid with a mild petroleum odour; does not mix with water.

**Odour**

Not Available

**Decomposition Temperature**

Not Available

**Solubility in Water**

Immiscible

**pH**

Not Applicable (as supplied)
Not Applicable as a solution (1%)

**Vapour Pressure**

Not Available

**Vapour Density (Air=1)**

>1
Evaporation Rate
Not Applicable

Odour Threshold
Not Available

Viscosity
Not Available

Volatile Component
Not Available

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water
Not Available

Surface tension
Not Available

Flash Point
Not Available

Flammability
Not Applicable

Auto-Ignition Temperature
Not available.

Explosion Limit - Upper
Not available.

Explosion Limit - Lower
Not available.

Explosion Properties
Not Available

Molecular Weight
Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties
Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range
>200°C

Relative density
> 1

Melting/Freezing Point
Not available.

Other Information
Taste: Not Available
Gas group: Not Available
VOC g/L: Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
See section 7 - Handling and storage

Chemical Stability
Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Product is considered stable.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid
See section 7 - Handling and storage

Incompatible materials
See section 7 - Handling and storage
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information
ROCOL RD205
TOXICITY
Not Available
IRRITATION
Not Available

mineral oil
TOXICITY
Not Available
IRRITATION
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

MINERAL OIL
Toxicity and Irritation data for petroleum-based mineral oils are related to chemical components and vary as does the composition
and source of the original crude.
A small but definite risk of occupational skin cancer occurs in workers exposed to persistent skin contamination by oils over a
period of years. This risk has been attributed to the presence of certain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) (typified by
benz[a]pyrene).
Petroleum oils which are solvent refined/extracted or severely hydrotreated, contain very low concentrations of both.

Acute Toxicity: Data Not Available to make classification

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.

Inhalation
The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives
using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control
measures be used in an occupational setting.
Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product

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.
Enter 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.

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 corrosion/irritation
Data Not Available to make classification

Serious eye damage/irritation
Data Not Available to make classification

Mutagenicity
Data Not Available to make classification
Respiratory sensitisation
Data Not Available to make classification

Skin Sensitisation
Data Not Available to make classification

Carcinogenicity
Data Not Available to make classification

Reproductive Toxicity
Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-single exposure
Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-repeated exposure
Data Not Available to make classification

Aspiration Hazard
Data Not Available to make classification

Chronic Effects
Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. 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. High levels of molybdenum can cause joint problems in the hands and feet with pain and lameness. Molybdenum compounds can also cause liver changes with elevated levels of enzymes and cause over-activity of the thyroid gland.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information
Toxicity
NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient: Rocol RD205
Endpoint: Not Available
Test Duration (hr): Not Available
Effect: Not Available
Value: Not Available
Species: Not Available
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: mineral oil
Endpoint: Not Available
Test Duration (hr): Not Available
Effect: Not Available
Value: Not Available
Species: Not Available
BCF: Not Available

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability
Persistence: Water/Soil: No Data available for all ingredients
Persistence: Air: No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility
No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative Potential
No Data available for all ingredients
13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste Disposal**

Product / Packaging disposal
Containers may still present a chemical hazard/danger when empty.
Return to supplier for reuse/recycling if possible.
Otherwise:
If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**U.N. Number**
None Allocated

**UN proper shipping name**
None Allocated

**Transport hazard class(es)**
None Allocated

**Other Information**
Labels Required
Marine Pollutant: NO
HAZCHEM: Not Applicable

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

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code
Ingredient
Rocol RD205

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**Regulatory information**
Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

MINERAL OIL (NOT AVAL.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory: Canada - NDSL
Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) (mineral oil)

National Inventory: China - IECSC
Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) (mineral oil)

National Inventory: Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP
Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) (mineral oil)

National Inventory: Japan - ENCS
Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific
ingredients in brackets) (mineral oil)

National Inventory: Korea - KECI
Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) (mineral oil)

National Inventory: New Zealand - NZIoC
Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) (mineral oil)

Poisons Schedule
N/A

Australia (AICS)
Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) (mineral oil)

Philippines (PICCS)
Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) (mineral oil)

USA (TSCA)
Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) (mineral oil)

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula
Not Applicable

Other Information
Version No: 3.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements
Initial Date: Not Available
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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.

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS format from an original, issued by the manufacturer on the date shown. Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

END OF SDS