

Rocol Food Safe Chain Lube

ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: 40222

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Rocol Food Safe Chain Lube
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	food grade lubricant; 26/B0660
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	Food grade lubricant.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS
Address	100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park Not Available 2164 NSW Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9757 8800
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.itwpf.com.au
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3188

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+61 1800 951 288	+61 3 9573 3188	Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Not Applicable

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
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Signal word	Not Applicable
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Hazard statement(s)**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
8012-95-1.	>60	paraffin oils
	10-30	polyalphaolefin
		NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information for CHEMWATCH assessment.

SECTION 4 First aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

General	
Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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.

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‡ 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.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‡ Foam. ‡ Dry chemical powder. ‡ BCF (where regulations permit). ‡ Carbon dioxide.
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‡ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‡ 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). <p>Other combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂)</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‡ 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	<p>Slippery when spilt. Remove all ignition sources. Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‡ 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.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p>Remove all ignition sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‡ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ‡ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ‡ Use in a well-ventilated area. ‡ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‡ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‡ 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

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	paraffin oils	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
paraffin oils	Not Available	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3	8,900 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
paraffin oils	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</p> <p>Safety footwear may be required.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Overalls. ▸ Barrier cream ▸ Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear colourless oily liquid; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.89 approx.
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>180	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	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)	Negligible.
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Negligible.	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures. Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs.
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.
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	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.

Rocol Food Safe Chain Lube	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Rocol Food Safe Chain Lube	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

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

Rocol Food Safe Chain Lube	<p>Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria</p> <p>Paraffin oil (boiling in the kerosene boiling range) can pose certain health hazards, especially if it is inhaled or ingested and also due to repeated or prolonged skin exposure. Inhalation of paraffin oil can irritate the respiratory tract, and cause cough, shortness of breath, and occasionally, lead to hydrocarbon pneumonitis. On the other hand, prolonged skin exposure to this oil can cause skin irritation, which can lead to contact dermatitis, especially in individuals who already have skin disorders or diseases. Ingestion of paraffin oil can cause upset of the intestinal tract.</p> <p>Paraffin oil, which has not been highly refined, is often considered as a carcinogen or cancer causing agent.</p> <p>The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives;</p> <p>The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and • The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing; • Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;
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• The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.

• The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing. Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. In comparison to unrefined and mildly refined base oils, the highly and severely refined distillate base oils have a smaller range of hydrocarbon molecules and have demonstrated very low mammalian toxicity. Testing of residual oils for mutation-causing and cancer-causing potential has shown negative results, supporting the belief that these materials lack biologically active components or the components are largely non-bioavailable due to their molecular size. Toxicity testing has consistently shown that lubricating base oils have low acute toxicities.

For highly and severely refined distillate base oils:

In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is >5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is >2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to >4 mg/L. The materials have varied from "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating" when tested for skin and eye irritation. Testing for sensitisation has been negative.

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 available to make classification
✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
⊖ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Not Available

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
Rocol Food Safe Chain Lube	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Rocol Food Safe Chain Lube	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO Not Applicable
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (Not Applicable)**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)****Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)****Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
Not Available	Rocol Food Safe Chain Lube	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

paraffin oils(8012-95-1.) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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 1: Carcinogenic to humans

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (paraffin oils)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (paraffin oils)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Legend:	<i>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory</i>

SECTION 16 Other information**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.

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