



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Roto Inject Fluid Ndurance

Atlas Copco (Shanghai) Trading Co.Ltd.

Chemwatch: 5247-56

Version No: 9.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet Safety Data Sheet - Authored according to GB/T16483(2008) and GB/T17519(2013)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: 10/12/2018

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L.GHS.CHN.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Roto Inject Fluid Ndurance
Synonyms	RIF Ndurance
Other means of identification	1630091800

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Compressor oil
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Atlas Copco (Shanghai) Trading Co.Ltd.	Atlas Copco Airpower NV
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Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+800 2436 2255	+61 2 9186 1132	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

SUMMARY OF HAZARD IN AN EMERGENCY SITUATION

Roto Inject Fluid Ndurance

Liquid. Does not mix with water. Floats on water. Combustible.

HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Classification ^[1]	Aspiration Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Catalog of Hazardous Chemical; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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Physical and Chemical Hazard

Liquid. Does not mix with water. Floats on water. Combustible.

Vapours/gas heavier than air. Toxic smoke/fumes in a fire. Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.

Health Hazards

Inhaled	Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product Inhalation of oil droplets/ aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical pneumonitis.
Ingestion	Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
Skin Contact	The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives . Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
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).
Chronic	Principal route of exposure is by skin contact; lesser exposures include inhalation of fumes from hot oils, oil mists or droplets. Prolonged contact with mineral oils carries with it the risk of skin conditions such as oil folliculitis, eczematous dermatitis, pigmentation of the face (melanosis) and warts on the sole of the foot (plantar warts). With highly refined mineral oils no appreciable systemic effects appear to result through skin absorption. Exposure to oil mists frequently elicits respiratory conditions, such as asthma; the provoking agent is probably an additive. NOTE L: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346. European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP

Roto Inject Fluid Ndurance

Environmental Hazards

See Section 12

Other hazards

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
68411-46-1	1-5	<u>octylated diphenylamines</u>
Not Available	>60	<u>interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20.5 cSt @40C)</u>
Not Available		- contains one or more of the following CAS-numbers (REACH registration numbers):
Not Available		64742-53-6 (01-2119480375-34), 64742-54-7 (01-2119484627-25),
Not Available		64742-55-8 (01-2119487077-29), 64742-56-9 (01-2119480132-48),
Not Available		64742-65-0 (01-2119471299-27), 68037-01-4 (01-2119486452-34),
Not Available		72623-86-0 (01-2119474878-16), 72623-87-1 (01-2119474889-13),
Not Available		8042-47-5 (01-2119487078-27), 848301-69-9 (01-0000020163-82)

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

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

Advise for rescue team (PPE requirement for rescue personnel)

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.
- ▶ 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

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Roto Inject Fluid Ndurance

Do not use water jets.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. 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 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.
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>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.</p>

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Measures for Preventing Secondary Contamination

Refer to section above

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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. Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<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.
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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
- ▶ Extremely high temperatures.

Do not store in direct sunlight.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
China Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace - Dust	octylated diphenylamines	其他粉尘a	8 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Roto Inject Fluid Ndurance	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
octylated diphenylamines	Not Available	Not Available
interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20.5 cSt @40C)	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

NOTE L: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346.

European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<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>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below

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Other protection

- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ P.V.C. apron.
- ▶ Barrier cream.

Respiratory protection

Type A 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 10 x ES	A-AUS	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^

^ - 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)

- 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.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear light brown; Slightly hydrocarbon odour.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.87
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	>6
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	>320
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-30 (pour pt)	Viscosity (cSt)	55 @ 40C
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>280	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	240 (COC)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	10	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	<0.0005 @ 20C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	0

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.

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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

Roto Inject Fluid Ndurance	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
octylated diphenylamines	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: Mild [1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: Mild [1]
interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20.5 cSt @40C)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	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	

OCTYLATED DIPHENYLAMINES	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.</p> <p>For substituted diphenylamines:</p> <p>Based upon reviewed data the physicochemical and toxicological properties of the substituted diphenylamines are similar and follow a regular pattern as a result of that structural similarity.</p> <p>Because of their powerful antioxidant properties, Substituted Diphenylamines, along with their common starting material, Diphenylamine, are regulated for use in several food-contact applications by the Food and Drug Administration as Indirect Food Additives under the following sections of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR):</p> <p>Heating may generate vapors which can irritate the eyes and respiratory passages. Drying of skin and mucous membranes leading to irritation may be possible from prolonged or repeated contact. Overexposure to vapors from heating the product may cause and/or skin irritation and respiratory tract irritation with symptoms such as, but not limited to, dizziness and flu-like symptoms</p> <p>Acute toxicity: As a group these materials do not produce significant acute toxicity in mammals.</p> <p>Potential sensitiser producing contact allergies.</p>
Roto Inject Fluid Ndurance & INTERCHANGEABLE LOW VISCOSITY BASE OIL (<20.5 CST @40C)	<p>NOTE L: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346.</p> <p>European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP</p>

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

Roto Inject Fluid Ndurance

Roto Inject Fluid Ndurance	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
octylated diphenylamines	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.34mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.008mg/L	2
	EL10	504	Crustacea	1.69mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.008mg/L	2
interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20.5 cSt @40C)	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
octylated diphenylamines	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
octylated diphenylamines	LOW (BCF = 5.5)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
octylated diphenylamines	LOW (KOC = 28640000)

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Waste chemicals:	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Reduction ▸ Reuse ▸ Recycling ▸ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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. ▸ 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.
Contaminated packing materials:	Refer to section above

Roto Inject Fluid Ndurance

Precautions for Transport:

Refer to section above

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant

NO

Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): 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

Not Applicable

Precautions for Transport

Suitable Containers

See section 7

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

OCTYLATED DIPHENYLAMINES(68411-46-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

China Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace - Dust

INTERCHANGEABLE LOW VISCOSITY BASE OIL (<20.5 CST @40C)(NOT AVAILABLE) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	No (interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20.5 cst @40c)) cst="">
Canada - DSL	No (interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20.5 cst @40c)) cst="">
Canada - NDSL	No (octylated diphenylamines; interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20.5 cst @40c)) cst="">
China - IECSC	No (interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20.5 cst @40c)) cst="">
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20.5 cst @40c)) cst="">
Japan - ENCS	No (interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20.5 cst @40c)) cst="">
Korea - KECI	No (interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20.5 cst @40c)) cst="">
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20.5 cst @40c)) cst="">
Philippines - PICCS	No (interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20.5 cst @40c)) cst="">
USA - TSCA	No (interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20.5 cst @40c)) cst="">
Legend:	Yes = All ingredients are on the inventory No = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	10/12/2018
Initial Date	12/04/2017

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
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Roto Inject Fluid Ndurance

5.1.1.1	16/11/2017	Appearance, Ingredients, Supplier Information, Synonyms
6.1.1.1	24/05/2018	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Advice to Doctor, Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Personal Protection (Respirator), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Physical Properties, Storage (storage incompatibility), Toxicity and Irritation (Other)
7.1.1.1	24/05/2018	Emergency Telephone Number

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
octylated diphenylamines	68411-46-1, 37338-62-8, 101-67-7

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
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

Disclaimer

The information in the SDS applies only for the specified product and does not include mixtures of this product with other substances and mixtures. The SDS provides product safety information for personnel trained to use this product only.

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