

Viper WRL Coating Grease - VCG - 1

Viper WRL Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 46-7714

Version No: 3.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code:

Issue Date: 19/04/2018 Print Date: 20/04/2018 S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

ro						

Product name	Viper WRL Coating Grease - VCG - 1
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions. Lubricant.	
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Viper WRL Pty Ltd
Address	c/o Unit 2, 14 Stoddart Road Prospect NSW 2148 Australia
Telephone	+61 (0)2 9636 5655
Fax	+61 (0)2 9636 8566
Website	Not Available
Email	sales@viperwrl.com

Emergency telephone number

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

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.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	
Toxicity	0	0 = Minimum
Body Contact	1 = Low 2 = Moderate	
Reactivity	1	3 = High
Chronic	0	4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule Not Applicable

The one with the first that the second of th	3000AAA
Classification	Not Applicable
Label elements	
Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CA5 No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	>80	mineral e)
		containing
64742-52-5.	Note pec.	naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotre ated (severe)
64742-53-6	NotSpec.	naphthenic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)
1327-43-1	<1	magnesium aluminosilicale

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Canlect	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: • Wesh out immediately with firsh numing water. • Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelists apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lists. • 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	If skin centact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Fishins his mand hair with numning water (and scap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irration. If failure into see of high pressure/hydrautic equipment results in injection of grease/oil through the skin seek urgent medical attention. Treat as surgical emergency.
Inhaktion	If flurnes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	If availabled do NOT induce vamilting. If vaniliting occurs, learn patient florward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefulty. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awereness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give waterto rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casually can comfortably drink. Seek medical advise.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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 will high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.

High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, intgation and/or debitidement.

NOTE: injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subculaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along fissue planes.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ► Foam.
- Bry chemical powder.
 BCF (where regulations permit).
 Carbon dioxide.

Do not use water jets

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	 Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
lvice for firefighters	
Fire Fighting	Aleri 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 courses. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
	Combustible Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Healing may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic tumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include:
Fire/Explosion Hazard	carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit consiste fumes. May emit consiste fumes. CARE: Wider in conflact with hot liquid may cause feaming and a steam explosion with white scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Feaming may

Continued...





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cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

HAZCHEM Not Applicable

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

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.
Major Spills	Slippery when spilt. Minor hazard. • 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

	80
Safe handling	86

- 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

















May be stored together with specific preventions
 May be stored together

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	mineral oil	Yttrium, metal & compounds (as Y)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	mineral oil	Indium & compounds (as In)	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	mineral oil	Uranium (natural), soluble & insoluble compounds (as H)	0.2 mg/m3	0.6 mg/m3 / - ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	mineral oil	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Australia Exposure Standards	naphthenic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)	Oil mist, refined mineral		5 mg/m3	Not Ava	ilable	Not Available	Not Available
EMERGENCY LIMITS								
Ingredient	Material name		TEEL	-1	TEEL	-2	TEE	L-3
naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Distillates (petroleum) hydrotreated he	eavy naphthenic	140 m	ng/m3	1,500	1,500 mg/m3) mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH					Revise	ed IDLH	
mineral oil	500 mg/m3 / 10 mg/m3 / 15 mg/m3 / 2	500 mg/m3				Not Av	ailable	
naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	2500 mg/m3					Not Av	railable	
naphthenic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)	2500 mg/m3					Not Av	railable	
magnesium aluminosilicate	Not Available					Not Av	ailable	
Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to rem highly effective in protecting workers a The basic types of engineering contro Process controls which involve chang	and will typically be independent of wo ols are:	orker interactions	s to provide th				ols can be
	highly effective in protecting workers a The basic types of engineering control	and will typically be independent of wo ols are: ing the way a job activity or process is a source which keeps a selected haza	orker interactions s done to reduce	s to provide the the risk.	nis high lev	el of prote	ection.	
Appropriate engineering	highly effective in protecting workers a The basic types of engineering contro Process controls which involve chang Enclosure and/or isolation of emission	and will typically be independent of wo ols are: ing the way a job activity or process is a source which keeps a selected haza	orker interactions s done to reduce	s to provide the the risk.	nis high lev	el of prote	ection.	
Appropriate engineering controls	highly effective in protecting workers a The basic types of engineering contre Process controls which involve chang Enclosure and/or isolation of emission "removes" air in the work environment. Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a speci	and will typically be independent of wo ols are: ing the way a job activity or process is a source which keeps a selected haza	orker interactions s done to reduce rd "physically" a	s to provide the the the the the the the the the th	nis high levi	el of prote	ection.	ally "adds" an
Appropriate engineering controls Personal protection	highly effective in protecting workers a The basic types of engineering contre Process controls which involve chang Enclosure and/or isolation of emission "removes" air in the work environment. Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a speci	and will typically be independent of wo obsare: Ing the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza	orker interactions s done to reduce rd "physically" a	s to provide the the the the the the the the the th	nis high levi	el of prote	ection.	ally "adds" an
Appropriate engineering controls Personal protection Eye and face protection	highly effective in protecting workers as The basic types of engineering control Process controls which involve chang Enclosure and/or isolation of emission "removes" air in the work environment Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a speci of lenses or restrictions on use, st	and will typically be independent of wo obs are: ing the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source whic	orker interactions s done to reduce rd "physically" a	s to provide the the the the the the the the the th	nis high levi	el of prote	ection.	ally "adds" an
Appropriate engineering controls Personal protection Eye and face protection Skin protection	highly effective in protecting workers a The basic types of engineering contre Process controls which involve chang Enclosure and/or isolation of emission "removes" air in the work environment Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a speci of lenses or restrictions on use, st See Hand protection below Wear chemical protective gloves.	and will typically be independent of wo obs are: ing the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a selected haza in the way a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source which keeps a job activity or process is source whic	orker interactions s done to reduce rd "physically" a	s to provide the the the the the the the the the th	nis high levi	el of prote	ection.	ally "adds" an

Respiratory protection

Thermal hazards

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

Not Available

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 P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES		A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

(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.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Red paste with hydrocarbon-like odour, does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.95
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

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Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable		
Flash point (°C)	204	Taste	Not Available		
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available		
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available		
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available		
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available		
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available		
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	6-8 (emulsion)		
Vapour density (Air = 1)	<1	VOC g/L	Not Available		
ECTION 10 STABILITY ANI	D REACTIVITY				
Reactivity	See section 7				
Chemical stability	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				
Inhaled	There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cau further lung damage. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort ar				
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or of				
Skin Contact	corroborating animal or human evidence. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cau Open cuts, abraded or inflated skin should not be exposed to The material may accentuate any pre-existing demnatitis con Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abras use of the material and ensure that any external damage is su	this material dition sions or lesions, may produce systemic ir			
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cau	1000000 NO. 1000000000000000000000000000000000000	rsons.		
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and r Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure ca of the feet.	may cause some concern following repea	ated or long-term occupational exposure.		
Viper WRL Coating Grease -	тохіспу	IRRITATION			
VCG -1	Dermal (None) LD50: 6003 mg/kg* ^[2]	Not Available			
	TOWNSTY				
mineral oil	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available			
	Not Available	1 Mot Available			
	тохіспу	IRRITATION			
naphthenic distillate, heavy	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available			
hydrotreated (severe)	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/4 h ^[1]				
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]				
	тохіспу	IRRITATION			
nanbibania di-tili de li de	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available			
naphthenic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/4 h ^[1]	1			
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]				
	Gran (ran) EDSO. 72000 mg/kg. 7	i			
	TOVICEY	IDDITATION			

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phone: +61 (2) 9636 5655



magnesium aluminosilicate

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg^[1]

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

IRRITATION

Not Available



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Serious Eye Damage/Irritation Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	Reproductivity STOT - Single Exposure STOT - Repeated Exposure	0		
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation					
		Reproductivity	0		
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	0		^		
Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	0		
NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) & NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE)	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or lin				
NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) & NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE)	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-intating" to "moderately irritating" when tested for skin and eye irritation. Testing for sensitisation has been negative.				
NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) & NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE)	The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since: 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; 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 & mildty 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 mildty refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components.				
NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE)	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.				
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.				

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Viper WRL Coating Grease - VCG - 1	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
mineral oil	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
naphthenic distillate, heavy,	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	1
hydrotreated (severe)	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	1
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	>1mg/L	1
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
naphthenic distillate, light,	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	1
hydrotreated (severe)	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	1
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	>1mg/L	1
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
magnesium aluminosilicate	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 3. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

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Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air		
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients		
N	A4:-1			
Bioaccumulative po	tentiai			
Ingredient	Bioaccumulation			
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients		
lobility in soil				
Ingredient	Mobility			
	No Data available for all ingredients			

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.

 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
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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

MINERAL OIL (NOT AVAILABLE) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS Australia Exposure Standards Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC

NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE)(64742-52-5.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

(
Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	

NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE)(64742-53-6.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
	Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	

MAGNESIUM ALUMINOSILICATE(1327-43-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix	5
E (Part 2)	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix	6
F (Part 3)	

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Υ
Canada - DSL	N (mineral oil)

Continued...





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Canada - NDSL	N (naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe); magnesium aluminosilicate; naphthenic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe); mineral oil)
China - IECSC	N (mineral oil)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (mineral oil)
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	N (mineral oil)
Philippines - PICCS	N (mineral oil)
USA - TSCA	N (mineral oil)
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = 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	19/04/2018

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
magnesium aluminosilicate	1327-43-1, 12511-31-8, 71205-22-6

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

PC — TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC — STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: Intermational 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

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