

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 and National Model Code of Practice for the preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals

Version 1.1

Issue date: 09/05/2020 Revision date: 23/05/2022

SDS Record Number: CSSS-TCO-010-140803

1. Identification of the material and supplier

Material name: Rock Drill Oil Moly 320

Product Code: 61049409

Other means of identification: -

Recommended use: Suitable for lubrication of heavily loaded rock drills equipment.

Restrictions on use:

Manufacturer:

Supplier(Manufacturer): SINOPEC LUBRICANT CO.,LTD

Address: No. 6 Anning Zhuang West Road, Haidian District, Beijing, P.R.China

Contact person(E-mail): csc.lube@sinopec.com

 Telephone:
 00-86-95388-3

 Fax:
 86-10-82410856

 Emergency number:
 00-86-95388-3

Australia Supplier(Manufacturer): International Lubricant Distributors Pty. Ltd.

Address: 21 Logistics Boulevard, Kenwick, WA 6107, Australia

Contact person(E-mail): Telephone: -

Fax: +61 8 9381 1788 Emergency number: 1300 558 939

New Zealand Supplier(Manufacturer): MTS ENERGY LTD

Address: PO BOX 302-133 North Harbour, Auckland 0751, New Zealand

 Telephone:
 +64 9 480 8921

 Fax:
 +64 9 480 8398

 Emergency number:
 0800 399 993 (24 Hrs)

2. Hazards identification

Australia:

Not classified as Hazardous according to criteria of National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC), Australia.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

New Zealand:

Diphenylamine is classified as 6.1C(oral) 6.1C(dermal) 6.1C(inhalation) 6.4A 6.9B (oral) 9.1A(crustacean) 9.1D(algal) 9.1D(fish) 9.3B according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, New Zealand.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

GHS label elements:

Hazard Pictograms: : No hazard pictogram is used.

Material name: Rock Drill Oil Moly 320 SDS Australia&New Zealand

Version #: 1.0 Issue date: 09-05-2020. Revision date: 09-05-2020.



Signal word: No signal word is used.

Hazard statement: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement:

Prevention: Avoid release to the environment.

Response: Not applicable.

Storage: Not applicable.

Disposal: Dispose of contents/container in corroding with local regulation.

Other hazards which do not result in Not applicable.

classification:

3. Composition/information on ingredients			
Components	CAS No.	Percent	
Highly refined mineral oil	Mixture	85 – 99 %	
Additives package	Mixture	1 – 15 %	

4. First aid measures

Inhalation:No specific first aid measures are required. If exposed to excessive levels of material in

the air, move the exposed person to fresh air. Get medical attention if coughing or

respiratory discomfort occurs.

Skin:No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove clothing and shoes if

contaminated. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard

contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.

Eye: No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove contact lenses, if

worn, and flush eyes with water.

Ingestion:No specific first aid measures are required. Do not induce vomiting. As a precaution, get

medical advice.

Symptoms caused by exposure: Not available.

Medical Attention and Special Treatment: Treat symptomatically.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.

Extinguishing media which must not be

used for safety reasons:

Not available.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids,

and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic

compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.

Special protective equipment and

precautions for fire fighters:

This material will burn although it is not easily ignited. For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment,

including self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Avoid buildup of vapor. Ensure sufficient supply of air. Avoid contact with eyes or skin. Contact with water - danger of sliding. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected



Environmental precautions:

personnel. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spilled material.

If leakage occurs, dam up. Prevent surface and ground-water infiltration, as well as ground penetration. Prevent from entering drainage system. If accidental entry into drainage system occurs, inform responsible authorities.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling:

Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapors. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Storage regulation

Do not store in open or unlabeled containers. Store in a cool, dry place with adequate ventilation. Keep away from open flames and high temperatures.

Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioned or disposed of properly.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters - exposure standards,

Not available

biological monitoring:

Exposure Levels

Occupational exposure limits:

Australia. National Workplace OELs (Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, Appendix A)					
Components	Туре	Value	Form		
Not available.	Not available.	Not available. Not available.			
Australia. OELs. (Adopted National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment)					
Components	Туре	Value	Form		
Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.		

No exposure standards have been established for this material, however, the TWA National occupational Health And Safety Commission (NOHSC) exposure standards for Isopropyl alcohol is 10mg/m³.

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

Appropriate engineering controls:

Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels as low as possible. Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a local exhaust ventilation system is required.

Personal protective equipment:



Eye/face protection: No special eye protection is normally required. Where splashing is possible, wear safety

glasses with side shields as a good safety practice.

Skin protection:No special protective clothing is normally required. Where splashing is possible, select

protective clothing depending on operations conducted physical requirements and other

substances in the workplace.

Respiratory protection: No respiratory protection is normally required. No respiratory protection is ordinarily

required under normal conditions of use. In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material...If user operations generate an oil mist, determine if airborne concentrations are below the occupational exposure limit for mineral oil mist. If not, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from the measured concentrations of this material. For air-purifying respirators use a particulate cartridge. Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Hand protection: Suggested materials for protective gloves include: Neoprene, Nitrile Rubber.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:

Physical state: Liquid Form: Liquid

Odor: Petroleum odor
Color: Light to Brown
Odour threshold: Not available
PH: Not available
Melting point/Freezing point: Not available
Boiling point and boiling range: Not available

Flash point: (Cleveland Open Cup) 200 °C (392 °F) Minimum

Evaporation rate:

Flammability (solid, gas):

Upper/lower flammability or explosive

Not available

Not available

limits:

Vapor pressure: <0.01 mmHg Maximum at 37.8 °C (100 °F)

Vapor density: >1 Minimum(Air = 1)

Density: 0.895 kg/L @ 20°C (68°F) (Typical)

Solubility (H₂O): Soluble in hydrocarbon solvents; Insoluble in water

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): Not available
Auto-ignition temperature: Not available
Decomposition temperature: Not available

Viscosity, dynamic: 288 mm²/s-352mm²/s @40℃ (104° F)

Specific heat value:

Particle size:

Volatile organic compounds content:

Volatile:

Not available

Not available

Not available

Saturated vapour concentration:

Release of invisible flammable vapours and

Not available

gases:



Additional parameters

Shape and aspect ratio:

Crystallinity:

Not available

Dustiness:

Not available

Not available

Not available

Not available

Degree of aggregation or agglomeration:

Not available

Ionisation (redox potential):

Not available

Biodurability or biopersistence:

Not available

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Stable under recommended transport or storage conditions.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Contact with strong oxidants.

Conditions to avoid: Incompatible materials.

Incompatible materials: Strong acids or strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.

Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds.

11. Toxicological information

Toxicological data:

Acute toxicity:

Not available LD50(Oral, Rat): LD50(Dermal, Rabbit): Not available Not available LC50(Inhalation, Rat): Skin corrosion/Irritation: No data available. Serious eye damage/irritation: No data available. Respiratory or skin sensitization: No data available. Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available. Carcinogenicity: No data available. Reproductive toxicity: No data available. No data available. STOT- single exposure: STOT-repeated exposure: No data available. No data available. **Aspiration hazard:**

Other information This product has no known adverse effect on human health.

Information on routes of exposure

Symptoms related to exposure

No data available.

No data available.

No data available.

Immediate, delayed and chronic health

No data available.

effects from exposure

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity:

Diphenylamine(CAS#122-39-4)

Acute t	oxicity	Time	Species	Method	Evaluation	Remarks
LC50	N/A	96h	Fish	OECD 203	N/A	N/A



EC50	2 mg/L	48h	Daphnia	OECD 202	N/A	N/A
EC50	2.17 mg/L	72h	Algae	OECD 201	N/A	N/A

Persistence and degradability: This material is not expected to be readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential: Not available.

Mobility in soil: Not available.

Other adverse effects: No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone

creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this

component.

13. Disposal considerations

Safe handling and disposal methods:

Disposal of any contaminated packaging:

Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site.

Australia:

The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations.

New Zealand:

Product Disposal

Product wastes are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. This product can be disposed through a licensed commercial waste collection service. In this specific case the product is a combustible substance and therefore can be sent to an approved high temperature incineration plant for disposal. Personal protective clothing and equipment as specified in Section 8 of this SDS must be worn during handling and disposal of this product. The ventilation requirements as specified in the same section must be followed, and the precautions given in Section 7 of this SDS regarding handling must also be followed. Do not dispose into the sewerage system. Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or dispose where ground or surface waters may be affected. In New Zealand, the disposal agency or contractor must comply with the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Further details regarding disposal can be obtained on the EPA New Zealand website under specific group standards.

Container Disposal

The container or packaging must be cleaned and rendered incapable of holding any substance. It can then be disposed of in a manner consistent with that of the substance it contained. In this instance the packaging can be disposed through a commercial waste collection service. Alternatively, the container or packaging can be recycled if the hazardous residues have been thoroughly cleaned or rendered non-hazardous. In New Zealand, the packaging (that may or may not hold any residual substance) that is lawfully disposed of by householders or other consumers through a public or commercial waste collection service is a means of compliance with regulations.

14. Transport information

Australia:

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition) Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.



New Zealand:

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

U.N. Number

None Allocated

Proper Shipping Name

None Allocated

DG Class

None Allocated

Packing Group

None Allocated

15. Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Australia:

Not classified as Hazardous according to criteria of National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC), Australia.

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)

New Zealand:

Not classified as Hazardous according to the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

Australia HVIC: Listed substance

Not available.

New Zealand Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply	Quantity beyond which controls apply	
	for closed containers	when use occurring in open containers	
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

New Zealand Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

(ENCS)

Inventory status:		
Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Not available.
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Not available.
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	Not available.
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Not available.
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical	Not available.
	Substances (EINECS)	
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	Not available.
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances	Not available.



Korea Existing Chemicals List (ECL) Not available.

New Zealand Inventory Not available.

Philippines Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Not available.

Substances (PICCS)

United States & Puerto Rico Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory Not available.

*A "Yes" indicates this product complies with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)

A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information

Indication of changes: Version 1.1

Date of preparation or review: 2022.05.23

Key abbreviations or acronyms CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service **used:** LC50: Lethal Concentration 50

EC50: Concentration for 50% of maximal effect

LD50: Lethal dose 50%

MAC: maximum allowable concentration, MAC)

PC-TWA: permissible concentration-time weighted average PC-STEL: permissible concentration-short term exposure limit

reference Australia:

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Approved criteria for classifying hazardous substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].

National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets [NOHSC:

2011(2003)].

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted

carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, Safe work Australia.

American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

New Zealand:

Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices

Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433.

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets - Approved Code of Practice Under the HSNO Act 1996 (HSNO

CoP 8-1 0906).

Assigning a hazardous substance to a group standard. American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)