



Viper WRL Pty Ltd (Division of Lubrication Engineers)  
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## Viper WRL Eco Rope Guardian ERG-1

Viper WRL Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 85-9136

Issue Date: 10/10/2017

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Print Date: 20/04/2018

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Viper WRL Eco Rope Guardian ERG-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; consumer use.
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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



Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification	Not Applicable

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	<b>NOT APPLICABLE</b>

#### 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

Continued...



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Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
120962-03-0	20-40	canola oil
8001-79-4	10-30	castor oil
129828-25-7	10-20	canola oil, polymerised, oxidised
54326-11-3	1-10	aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate
68037-01-4	1-5	1-decene homopolymer, hydrogenated
9003-28-5	1-5	1-butene homopolymer
9011-14-7	<2	methyl methacrylate homopolymer
1327-43-1	<1	magnesium aluminosilicate

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"> <li>Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Combustible.</li> <li>Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>acrolein</li> <li>nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)</li> </ul> <p>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.          May emit poisonous fumes.</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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**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**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slippery when spilt.</li> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.</li> <li>Trowel up/scrape up.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>Slippery when spilt.</li> </ul>

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

**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<p>Rags wet / soaked with unsaturated hydrocarbons / drying oils may auto-oxidise; generate heat and, in-time, smoulder and ignite. This is especially the case where oil-soaked materials are folded, bunched, compressed, or piled together - this allows the heat to accumulate or even accelerate the reaction</p> <p>Oily cleaning rags should be collected regularly and immersed in water, or spread to dry in safe-place away from direct sunlight or stored, immersed, in solvents in suitably closed containers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul>

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities</li> <li><b>DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers</b></li> <li>Metal can or drum</li> <li>Packaging as recommended by manufacturer</li> <li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>



X — Must not be stored together  
 O — May be stored together with specific preventions  
 + — May be stored together

**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	aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate	Stearates	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
1-decene homopolymer, hydrogenated	Decene, 1-, homopolymer, hydrogenated	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	330 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
methyl methacrylate homopolymer	Polymethylmethacrylate; (Lucite)	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	330 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
canola oil	Not Available	Not Available

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castor oil	Not Available	Not Available
canola oil, polymerised, oxidised	Not Available	Not Available
aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate	Not Available	Not Available
1-decene homopolymer, hydrogenated	Not Available	Not Available
1-butene homopolymer	Not Available	Not Available
methyl methacrylate homopolymer	Not Available	Not Available
magnesium aluminosilicate	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>Chemical goggles.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <b>NOTE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> <li>Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> <li>Neoprene rubber gloves</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>Barrier cream.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: **"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index"**.  
 The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:  
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Material	CPI
NEOPRENE	C

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index  
 A: Best Selection  
 B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion  
 C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion  
**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -  
 \* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P 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 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  
 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.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Brown paste with a hydrocarbon-like odour; not miscible with water.
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<b>Physical state</b>	Non Slump Paste	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.95
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	6-8	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	285	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	<1	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs. Fine mists generated from plant/vegetable (or more rarely from animal) oils may be hazardous. Extreme heating for prolonged periods, at high temperatures, may generate breakdown products which include acrolein and acrolein-like substances. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
<b>Ingestion</b>	JECFA established an acceptable daily intake (ADI) of 0-25 mg/kg bw for polyglyceryl esters of fatty acids having an average chain length of up to 3 glycerol units and an ADI of 0-7.5 mg/kg bw for polyglyceryl esters of interesterified ricinoleic acid. In the EU, the esters are listed as food additives at concentrations between 5000 and 10,000 mg/kg in certain foods, and up to 7% free glycerol/polyglycerol is allowed (i.e., 700 mg/kg). Ricinoleic acid, the major fatty acid present in castor oil, has a variety of effects on the digestive tract, including inhibition of water and salt absorption, stimulation of water secretion into the gut, and reduced contraction of the small bowel. Ricinoleic acid is responsible for the laxative action of orally ingested castor oil.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
<b>Eye</b>	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).
<b>Chronic</b>	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

<b>Viper WRL Eco Rope Guardian ERG-1</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>canola oil</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>castor oil</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg mild
		Skin (human): 50 mg/48h mild Skin (rabbit): 100 mg/24h SEVERE
<b>canola oil, polymerised, oxidised</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

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**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

<b>CASTOR OIL</b>	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. Some tumorigenic effects have been reported in animal studies The castor seed contains ricin, a toxic protein. Heating during the oil extraction process denatures and inactivates the protein. However, harvesting castor beans may not be without risk. Allergenic compounds found on the plant surface can cause permanent nerve damage, making the harvest of castor beans a human health risk. The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has categorized castor oil as "generally recognized as safe and effective" (GRASE) for over-the-counter use as a laxative with its major site of action the small intestine where it is digested into ricinoleic acid. Despite castor oil being widely used to start labor in pregnant women, to date there is not enough research to show whether it is effective to ripen the cervix or induce labour Due to its foul taste a heavy dose of castor oil was formerly used as a humiliating punishment for children and adults. Victims of this treatment did sometimes die, as the dehydrating effects of the oil-induced diarrhea; however, even those victims who survived had to bear the humiliation of the laxative effects resulting from excessive consumption of the oil.
<b>1-DECENE HOMOPOLYMER, HYDROGENATED</b>	PAOs are highly branched, isoparaffinic chemicals produced by oligomerisation of 1-octene, 1-decene and/or 1-dodecene. The crude polyalphaolefin mixture is then distilled into appropriate product fractions to meet specific viscosity specifications and hydrogenated. In existing data, there appears to be no data to show that these structural analogs cause health effects. In addition, there is evidence in the literature that alkanes with 30 or more carbon atoms are unlikely to be absorbed when given by mouth. (estimated) * Evidence of conjunctival changes ** No evidence of tissue damage [Inland Vacuum Industries] ^ US EPA HPV Challenge program October 2002
<b>METHYL METHACRYLATE HOMOPOLYMER</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
<b>1-BUTENE HOMOPOLYMER &amp; METHYL METHACRYLATE HOMOPOLYMER</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	☒	Carcinogenicity	☒
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	☒	Reproductiveity	☒
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	☒	STOT - Single Exposure	☒
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	☒	STOT - Repeated Exposure	☒
Mutagenicity	☒	Aspiration Hazard	☒

Legend: ✘ - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
✔ - Data available to make classification  
☒ - Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Viper WRL Eco Rope Guardian ERG-1	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
canola oil	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
castor oil	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
canola oil, polymerised, oxidised	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1-decene homopolymer, hydrogenated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1-butene homopolymer	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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methyl methacrylate homopolymer	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

  

magnesium aluminosilicate	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

For aliphatic fatty acids and alcohols:  
 Environmental fate:  
 Saturated fatty acids are very stable in air, whereas unsaturated (C=C bonds) fatty acids are susceptible to oxidation. Unsaturation increases the rate of metabolism although the degree of unsaturation and positioning of double bonds is not highly significant. The available data indicate all fatty acid salt chain lengths up to and including C18 can be metabolised under aerobic conditions and can be considered to be readily biodegradable. All tests showed that fatty acids and lipids are readily biodegradable. The aliphatic acids are of similar very weak acid strength (approximately pKa 5), i.e., partially dissociate in aqueous solution; the salts of the aliphatic acids are highly dissociated in water solution such that the anion is the same for homologous salts and acids. Slight (although inconsistent) effects on the trend for decreasing vapour pressure are also observed with the mono-, di- and tri-unsaturated substances as compared to the corresponding saturated substances.  
 For Group E Aliphatic Esters (Poly Esters):  
 Environmental Fate: In general, the polyol esters have molecular weights of greater than 400, have high boiling points greater than >400 C and are expected to be relatively non-volatile, lipophilic (log P > 7) and are relatively water-insoluble. Biodegradability: Polyol esters show extensive biodegradation during standard testing which leads to the generation of the corresponding fatty acids as well as the polyol alcohols. Pentaerythritol is readily biodegradable (84% biodegradation in 28 days). Aquatic Fate: Polyol esters have very limited water solubility and these materials are probably not likely to cause toxicity at their maximum water solubility. Substances containing unsaturated carbons are ubiquitous in indoor environments. They result from many sources (see below). Most are reactive with environmental ozone and many produce stable products which are thought to adversely affect human health. The potential for surfaces in an enclosed space to facilitate reactions should be considered.  
 Unsaturated substances (Reactive Emissions) Major Stable Products produced following reaction with ozone.  
 The potential for exposure of aquatic organisms to members of the higher olefins will be influenced by their physico-chemical properties. The predicted or measured water solubilities of these olefins range from 50 mg/L at 20 C for hexene to 0.00015 mg/L at 25 C for 1-octadecene, and to 6.33 [E-23] mg/L at 25 C for C54 alpha olefin, which suggests there is a lower potential for the larger olefins to be bioavailable to aquatic organisms due to their low solubilities. Their vapor pressures range from 230.6 hPa at 25 C for hexene to 0.00009 hPa at 25 C for 1-octadecene, and to 1.13 [E-16] hPa at 25 C for C54 alpha olefin, which suggests the shorter chain olefins will tend to partition to the air at a significant rate and not remain in the other environmental compartments for long periods of time; while the longer chain olefins will tend to partition primarily to water, soil or sediment, depending on water solubility and sorption behavior. The predicted soil adsorption coefficients (Koc) range from 149 for C6 to 230,800 for C18 and to 1.0 [E-10] for C54, indicating increasing partitioning to soil/sediment with increasing carbon number.  
 For Aluminium and its Compounds and Salts:  
 Environmental Fate - As an element, aluminium cannot be degraded in the environment, but may undergo various precipitation or ligand exchange reactions. Aluminium in compounds has only one oxidation state (+3), and would not undergo oxidation-reduction reactions under environmental conditions. Aluminium can be complexed by various ligands present in the environment (e.g., fulvic and humic acids). The solubility of aluminium in the environment will depend on the ligands present and the pH.  
**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
1-decene homopolymer, hydrogenated	LOW	LOW
methyl methacrylate homopolymer	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.4 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
1-decene homopolymer, hydrogenated	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.116)
methyl methacrylate homopolymer	LOW (LogKOW = 1.2751)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
1-decene homopolymer, hydrogenated	LOW (KOC = 1724)
methyl methacrylate homopolymer	LOW (KOC = 10.14)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Continued...



'Superior Protection for Wire Ropes'

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Chernwatch: 85-9136  
 Version No: 2.1.1.1

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Viper WRL Eco Rope Guardian ERG-1

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  
 Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

**CANOLA OIL(120962-03-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**  
 Not Applicable

**CASTOR OIL(8001-79-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**  
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**CANOLA OIL, POLYMERISED, OXIDISED(129828-25-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**  
 Not Applicable

**ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE BENZOATE STEARATE(54326-11-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**  
 Australia Exposure Standards  
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)

**1-DECENE HOMOPOLYMER, HYDROGENATED(68037-01-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**  
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

**1-BUTENE HOMOPOLYMER(9003-28-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**  
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**METHYL METHACRYLATE HOMOPOLYMER(9011-14-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**  
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

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

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (canola oil, polymerised, oxidised; canola oil)
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (1-decene homopolymer, hydrogenated; magnesium aluminosilicate; aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate; 1-butene homopolymer; castor oil; canola oil, polymerised, oxidised; methyl methacrylate homopolymer)
China - IECSC	N (canola oil, polymerised, oxidised)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (1-butene homopolymer; canola oil, polymerised, oxidised; methyl methacrylate homopolymer; canola oil)
Japan - ENCS	N (canola oil, polymerised, oxidised; canola oil)
Korea - KECI	N (aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate; canola oil, polymerised, oxidised)
New Zealand - NZIoC	N (canola oil, polymerised, oxidised)
Philippines - PICCS	N (aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate; canola oil, polymerised, oxidised; canola oil)
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	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	10/10/2017
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Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
canola oil	120962-03-0, 228404-57-7

Continued...



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Chemwatch: 85-9136  
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castor oil	8001-79-4, 64147-40-6, 8006-52-8, 8013-56-7, 8015-57-4, 8021-37-2, 8036-08-6, 8041-95-0, 89958-32-7
methyl methacrylate homopolymer	9011-14-7, 39379-18-5, 103220-63-9, 105417-82-1, 106008-78-0, 106440-59-9, 110617-09-9, 113041-33-1, 113096-36-9, 114512-63-9, 114558-18-8, 115165-76-9, 115190-04-0, 115252-35-2, 116189-91-4, 122525-41-1, 123897-62-1, 124181-99-3, 128151-87-1, 128417-83-4, 130123-99-8, 131463-02-0, 131831-56-6, 138185-30-5, 138186-02-4, 143476-91-9, 144747-15-9, 146909-33-3, 148092-40-4, 155123-40-3, 155421-39-9, 157090-38-5, 158319-04-1, 160170-94-5, 161755-86-8, 170905-97-2, 171040-50-9, 171970-80-2, 176366-03-3, 179530-26-8, 183131-10-4, 189021-27-0, 191551-10-7, 192464-91-8, 195009-31-5, 196623-67-3, 198292-76-1, 201948-33-6, 202289-62-1, 203526-74-3, 203665-52-5, 205599-74-2, 210823-97-5, 212624-68-5, 220286-91-9, 245346-80-9, 281223-34-5, 286264-32-4, 292865-40-8, 292865-41-9
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 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

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end of SDS



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