

Trade name: Duraloc Roll-Lube 1000

SECTION 1: Identification

Product identifier used on the label:

Product Name: Duraloc Roll-Lube 1000

Other means of identification:

Product Code Number: Not known

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use:

Recommended use: Lubricating and automotive assembly

Recommended restrictions: Uses other than those described above

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party:

Company Name: Fluid Dynamics.
Company Address: 1 Sunny Street Farmington, IL 61531
Company Telephone: (309) 245-4846
Contact Email: compliance@fluid-dynamics.com

Emergency phone number: Chemtrec 24 Hour Emergency Number 1-800-424-9300

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the chemical in accordance with paragraph (d) of §1910.1200:

Physical hazards

Flammable liquid, category 4

Health hazards

Aspiration hazard, category 1

Skin irritation, category 2

Eye irritation, category 2B

Acute toxicity, inhalation, category 4

Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure, category 3 (narcotic effects)

Environmental hazards

Not adopted under OSHA paragraph (d) of §1910.1200

GHS Signal word: DANGER

GHS Hazard statement(s): Combustible liquid.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Causes skin irritation.
Causes eye irritation

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Harmful if inhaled.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

GHS Hazard symbol(s):



GHS Precautionary statement(s):

Prevention:

- Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. – No smoking.
- Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/ vapors/spray.
- Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

Response:

- If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center/doctor
- If on skin: Wash with plenty of water
- If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.
- Specific treatment (see sections 4 to 8 on this SDS and any further information on the label).
- Do NOT induce vomiting.
- If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
- In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam to extinguish.

Storage:

- Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed.
- Store locked up

Disposal:

- Dispose of contents/container to an approved disposal site in accordance with local/regional/national/ international regulations

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC):

None known.

Percentage of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity:

Not applicable

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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical name	CAS#	Concentration (weight %)
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	64742-88-7	54 - 90%
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	64742-53-6	5 - 10%

Note: The balance of the ingredients are not classified as hazardous or are below the concentration limit to be classified as hazardous, under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of necessary measures, subdivided according to the different routes of exposure, i.e., inhalation, skin and eye contact, and ingestion:

Inhalation: Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Oxygen should only be administered by qualified personnel. Seek medical advice.

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash with water and soap and rinse thoroughly. Seek medical advice if irritation or pain develops.

Eye contact: In case of contact with eyes, flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Assure adequate flushing by separating the eyelids with fingers. Call a physician.

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. If swallowed, wash mouth out with water provided the person is conscious. Follow with plenty of water. NEVER GIVE LIQUIDS TO AN UNCONCIOUS PERSON. Call a physician.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. Causes eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watering, redness.

Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting, headache drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness.

Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness.

Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

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SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media:

Suitable extinguishing media: Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical (e.g., nature of any hazardous combustion products):

Combustible liquid. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.

Hazardous combustion products may include the following substances: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:

Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Evacuate all non-emergency personnel from area. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Immediately evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.

Environmental Precautions:

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area).

Large Spills: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Small Spills: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively,

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or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling:

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Non-equilibrium conditions may increase the fire hazard associated with this product. A static electrical charge can accumulate when this material is flowing through pipes, nozzles or filters and when it is agitated. A static spark discharge can ignite accumulated vapors particularly during dry weather conditions. Always bond receiving containers to the fill pipe before and during loading. Always confirm that receiving container is properly grounded. Bonding and grounding alone may be inadequate to eliminate fire and explosion hazards associated with electrostatic charges. Carefully review operations that may increase the risks associated with static electricity such as tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, etc. In addition to bonding and grounding, efforts to mitigate the hazards of an electrostatic discharge may include, but are not limited to, ventilation, interting and/or reduction of transfer velocities. Dissipation of electrostatic charges may be improved with the use of conductivity additives when used with other mitigation efforts, including bonding and grounding. Always keep nozzle in contact with the container through the loading process.

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibles:

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Additional information regarding the design and control of hazards associated with the handling and storage of flammable and combustible liquids may be found in professional and industrial documents including, but not limited to, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) publications NFPA 30 (“Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code”), NFPA 77 (“Recommended Practice on Static Electricity”) and the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, (“Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents”).

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL), American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV), and any other exposure limit used or recommended by the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer preparing the safety data sheet, where available.

Substance	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH IDLH
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	TWA: 100 ppm TWA: 400 mg/m ³	None known	None known
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	TWA: 5 mg/m ³	TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable	TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 10 hours. Form: Mist STEL: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist

Appropriate engineering controls:

Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level.

Provide eyewash station. Eye wash fountain and emergency showers are recommended.

Concentrations should be monitored hazardous substances in the workplace in accordance with recognized test methods. Mode, method, type and frequency of testing and measurement of harmful factors in the working environment should meet the requirements of local/regional/national laws.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:

Eye/face protection: Wear chemical splash goggles when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under NIOSH standards.

Skin and hand protection: Wear chemical-resistant gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices.

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: Chemical resistant apron.

Respiratory protection: Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a chemical respirator with organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH).

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General hygiene considerations: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Appearance (physical state, color, etc.):

Physical state:	Liquid
Color:	Colorless
Odor:	Characteristic. Hydrocarbon.
Odor threshold:	Not available
pH:	Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point:	-56.2°F (-49°C) - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	377.6°F (192°C) - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.
Flash point:	Closed cup: 149°F (65°C) - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.
Evaporation rate:	0.03 compared with butyl acetate - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Lower limit (%):	0.6% - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.
Upper limit (%):	5.5% - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.
Vapor pressure:	0.07 kPa (0.5 mm Hg) (at 20°C) - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.
Vapor density:	4.5 (Air = 1) - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.
Relative density:	0.8 (Water = 1) - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.
Solubility (ies):	Easily soluble in the following materials: methanol, acetone. Insoluble in the following materials: cold water, hot water.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature:	> 428°F (> 220°C) - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.
Decomposition temperature:	Not available
Viscosity:	Kinematic: 1.34 cSt Kinematic (40C): 1 to 2.5 cSt - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.

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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity:	Not reactive under recommended storage and handling conditions.
Chemical stability:	Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	Hazardous reactions not anticipated under recommended storage and handling conditions.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.
Incompatible materials:	Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids and strong bases.
Hazardous decomposition Products:	No decomposition if used and stored according to specifications. In case of fire the following substances: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Nitrogen oxides. Aldehydes. Alcohols. Ethers.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure:

Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Ingestion: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Skin: Causes skin irritation

Eyes: Causes eye irritation.

Target Organs: Skin, Eyes, Central nervous system.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. Causes eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Delayed and immediate effects and chronic effects from short or long-term exposure:

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watering, redness.

Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting, headache drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness.

Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness.

Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting

Numerical measures of toxicity (such as acute toxicity estimates):

Ingredient Information:

Acute Toxicity: Harmful if inhaled

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Substance	Test Type (species)	Value
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	LD ₅₀ Oral (Rat)	> 25 mL/kg
	LD ₅₀ Dermal (Rabbit)	> 4000 mg/kg
	LC ₅₀ Inhalation (Rat)	> 13 mg/L 4h
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	LD ₅₀ Oral (Rat)	> 5000 mg/kg
	LD ₅₀ Dermal (Rabbit)	> 2000 mg/kg
	LC ₅₀ Inhalation (Rat)	2180 mg/m ³ 4h

Skin corrosion/irritation:	Causes skin irritation.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation:	Causes eye irritation.
Respiratory sensitization:	Does not meet the criteria for classification
Skin sensitization:	Does not meet the criteria for classification
Germ cell mutagenicity:	Does not meet the criteria for classification
Carcinogenicity:	Does not meet the criteria for classification.
Reproductive toxicity:	Does not meet the criteria for classification.
Specific target organ toxicity- Single exposure:	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Specific target organ toxicity- Repeat exposure:	Does not meet the criteria for classification
Aspiration hazard:	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Whether the hazardous chemical is listed in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens (latest edition) or has been found to be a potential carcinogen in the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs (latest edition), or by OSHA:

Component	IARC	NTP	ACGIH	OSHA
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available):

Substance	Test Type	Species	Value
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	LC ₅₀	Fish Pimephales promelas	800 mg/L 96h
	EC ₅₀	Aquatic Invertebrates - Daphnia magna	> 100 mg/L 48h
	EC ₅₀	Algae Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	450 mg/L 96h

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Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	LC ₅₀	Fish <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	> 5000 mg/L 96h
	EC ₅₀	Aquatic Invertebrates - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	> 1000 mg/L 48h
	EC ₅₀	Algae <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>	None known

Persistence and Degradability:

No data available for this product

Bioaccumulative Potential:

No data available for this product

Mobility in Soil:

No data available for this product

Other adverse effects (such as hazardous to the ozone layer):

None known

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Description of waste residues and information on their safe handling and methods of disposal, including the disposal of any contaminated packaging.

Product

Dispose of waste materials in accordance with applicable local and national laws and regulations. Where possible, recycling is preferred to disposal or incineration. Contact the proper local authorities.

Contaminated packaging

Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14: Transport Information

US Department of Transportation Classification (49CFR)

UN1993. COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S., (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.) 3, III

IMDG (Transport by sea)

UN1993. COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S., (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.) 3, III

IATA (Country variations may apply)

UN1993. COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S., (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.) 3, III

Environmental hazards

Marine pollutant: No

Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code)

No further relevant information available.

Special precautions which a user needs to be aware of, or needs to comply with, in connection with transport or conveyance either within or outside their premises.

Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and

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secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

USA:

United States Federal Regulations: This SDS complies with the OSHA, 29 CFR 1910.1200. The product is classified as hazardous under OSHA.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) – All components are listed on the TSCA inventory.

CERCLA RQ (lbs) Ingredients (> 0.1%):

None of the components are listed

SARA Superfund and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III sections 302, 311, 312 and 313:

Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355, Appendix A) (> 0.1%):

None of the components are listed

Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370) (> 0.1%):

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids or solids)

Aspiration hazard

Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)

Skin corrosion or irritation

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (40 CFR 372) (> 0.1%):

None of the components are listed

STATE REGULATIONS:

This SDS contains specific health and safety data is applicable for state requirements. For details on your regulatory requirements, you should contact the appropriate agency in your state.

California Proposition 65 (California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986):

None of the components are listed

Massachusetts Right to Know:

None of the components are listed

New Jersey Right to Know:

None of the components are listed

Pennsylvania Right to Know:

None of the components are listed

SECTION 16: Other Information

Revision Date: Dec 21, 2022

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DISCLAIMER: To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.