

A-Gas ERG1000 Premium Synthetic Refrigeration Oil

A-Gas (Australia) Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: **33-1975**

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 23/12/2022 Print Date: 07/08/2024 L.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Version No: 5.1

Product name	A-Gas ERG1000 Premium Synthetic Refrigeration Oil	
Synonyms	Available	
Chemical formula	Not Applicable	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

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

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	A-Gas (Australia) Pty Ltd	
Address	.1 Oxford Rd, Laverton North Victoria 3026 Australia	
Telephone	89222	
Fax	Not Available	
Website	www.agas.com	
Email	Not Available	

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	A-Gas (Australia) Pty Ltd	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	1800737001	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable	
Classification [1]	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI	

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H320	Causes eye irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) General

Chemwatch: 33-1975 Page 2 of 8 Issue Date: 23/12/2022

A-Gas ERG1000 Premium Synthetic Refrigeration Oil

Version No: 5.1 Print Date: 07/08/2024

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.	
P102	eep out of reach of children.	
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.	

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.	
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.	

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	Not Spec	synthetic hydrocarbons, as
63748-98-1		mineral oil
Not Available	Not Spec	additives
Not Available		Note: ERG PRODUCTS ARE NOT FORMULATED TO CONTAIN
Not Available		PCBS
Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available		

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ► Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ► Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

• There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

Chemwatch: **33-1975**Version No: **5.1**

A-Gas ERG1000 Premium Synthetic Refrigeration Oil

Issue Date: 23/12/2022 Print Date: 07/08/2024

Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.
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	 Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. ► Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ► Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ► Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Trecautions for sale manaling	
Safe handling	 Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with moisture.
Other information	 Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents



X — Must not be stored together

Chemwatch: **33-1975** Page **4** of **8**

Version No: 5.1

A-Gas ERG1000 Premium Synthetic Refrigeration Oil

Issue Date: **23/12/2022**Print Date: **07/08/2024**

+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

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	mineral oil	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

mineral oil 140 mg/m3 1,500 mg/m3 8,90	3,900 mg/m3
have district Original IRIU	

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
mineral oil	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

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.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment











Eye and face protection

- ► Safety glasses with side shields.
- ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- 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.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed

when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls.P.V.C apron.
- ▶ Barrier cream.
- ► Skin cleansing cream.

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Clear liquid with a mild odour; does not mix with water.

Chemwatch: **33-1975**Version No: **5.1**

A-Gas ERG1000 Premium Synthetic Refrigeration Oil

Issue Date: 23/12/2022 Print Date: 07/08/2024

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.834
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 (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-55 (pour point)	Viscosity (cSt)	62.0 @ 40 deg.C; 10.1 @ 100 deg.C
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>316	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	245 (ASTM D-92)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	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)	<0.013 @ 20 deg.C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>2.0 @ 15 deg.C	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and 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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adver	ealth effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by se systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an		
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.			
Skin Contact	The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.			
Еуе	and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye conta	s, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of ct may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.		
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to promodels); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be	oduce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal minimised as a matter of course.		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
A-Gas ERG1000 Premium	Dermal (None) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye : Not irritating		
Synthetic Refrigeration Oil	Oral (None) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin : Not irritating		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
mineral oil	Not Available	Not Available		
Legend:	Nalue obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substan specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic E	ces - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise ffect of chemical Substances		

Chemwatch: **33-1975** Page **6** of **8**

Version No: 5.1

A-Gas ERG1000 Premium Synthetic Refrigeration Oil

Issue Date: **23/12/2022**Print Date: **07/08/2024**

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;
- $\cdot \text{ The potential toxicity of } \textit{residual base oils} \text{ is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.} \\$
- · The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.

The degree of refining influences the carcinogenic potential of the oils. Whereas mild acid / earth refining processes are inadequate to substantially reduce the carcinogenic potential of lubricant base oils, hydrotreatment and / or solvent extraction methods can yield oils with no carcinogenic potential.

Unrefined and mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential carcinogenic and mutagenic activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. In comparison to unrefined and mildly refined base oils, the highly and severely refined distillate base oils have a smaller range of hydrocarbon molecules and have demonstrated very low mammalian toxicity.

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

Legend: X − Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ − Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

MINERAL OIL

Toxicity

A-Gas ERG1000 Premium Synthetic Refrigeration Oil	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
mineral oil	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Ecotox datab	m 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Register ase - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Haz tion Data 8. Vendor Data	•		

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients	

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	
	No Data available for all ingredients	

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility	
	No Data available for all ingredients	

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common the user should investigate:
- Reduction
- ▶ Reuse
- Recycling

Chemwatch: 33-1975 Version No: 5.1

A-Gas ERG1000 Premium Synthetic Refrigeration Oil

Issue Date: 23/12/2022 Print Date: 07/08/2024

Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

- ▶ 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.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers.

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

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
mineral oil	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
mineral oil	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

${\bf Safety, \, health \, and \, environmental \, regulations \, / \, legislation \, specific \, for \, the \, substance \, or \, mixture}$

mineral oil is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory Status		
National Inventory	Status	
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non- Industrial Use	No (mineral oil)	
Canada - DSL	No (mineral oil)	
Canada - NDSL	No (mineral oil)	
China - IECSC	No (mineral oil)	
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (mineral oil)	
Japan - ENCS	Yes	
Korea - KECI	No (mineral oil)	
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (mineral oil)	
Philippines - PICCS	No (mineral oil)	

Version No: 5.1

A-Gas ERG1000 Premium Synthetic Refrigeration Oil

Issue Date: **23/12/2022**Print Date: **07/08/2024**

National Inventory	Status
USA - TSCA	No (mineral oil)
Taiwan - TCSI	No (mineral oil)
Mexico - INSQ	No (mineral oil)
Vietnam - NCI	No (mineral oil)
Russia - FBEPH	No (mineral oil)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	23/12/2022
Initial Date	08/10/2012

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
4.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
5.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.

Other information

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
- ES: Exposure Standard
- 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
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ► DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ► TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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