

Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA HCS 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200), Health Canada HPR (SOR/2015-17), and Mexico NOM-018-STPS-2015



SECTION 1: Identification

Product Identifier: RLO RL-700 Brake Fluid Racing DOT 4
Code: 831976
Issue date: 13-Dec-2021
Relevant identified uses: Hydraulic Fluid
Uses advised against: All others
24 Hour Emergency Phone Number: CHEMTREC Global +1 703 527 3887
CHEMTREC United States 1-800-424-9300
CHEMTREC Mexico 01-800-681-9531
Manufacturer/Supplier: RED LINE SYNTHETIC OIL
6100 Egret Court
Benicia, CA 94510
SDS Information: URL: www.phillips66.com/SDS
Phone: 800-762-0942
Email: SDS@P66.com
Technical Information: 1-707-745-6100

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

Classified Hazards

H317 -- Skin sensitization -- Category - 1
H361d -- Reproductive toxicity -- Category 2

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

PHNOC: None known

HHNOC: None known

Label elements

WARNING

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
H361d - Suspected of damaging the unborn child



P201 - Obtain special instructions before use; P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood; P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray; P263 - Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing; P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection; P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water; P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention; P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention; P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse; P405 - Store locked up; P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance	CASRN	Concentration ¹
Tris[2-[2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy]ethyl] orthoborate	30989-05-0	30-90
Polyether diamine	65605-36-9	<1

¹ All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Eye Contact: If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical

attention.

Skin Contact: Immediately flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water while removing contaminated shoes, clothing, and constrictive jewelry. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek immediate medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse the affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek immediate medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician. (see Note to Physician)

Inhalation: First aid is not normally required. If breathing difficulties develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: First aid is not normally required; however, if swallowed and symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the respiratory tract, irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, vomiting, signs of nervous system depression (e.g., headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue).

Notes to Physician: When using high-pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. In this case, the casualty should be sent immediately to the hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. High-pressure hydrocarbon injection injuries may produce substantial necrosis of underlying tissue despite an innocuous appearing external wound. These injuries often require extensive emergency surgical debridement and all injuries should be evaluated by a specialist in order to assess the extent of injury. Early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

NFPA 704: National Fire Protection Association

Health: 2 Flammability: 1 Instability: 0



0 = minimal hazard
1 = slight hazard
2 = moderate hazard
3 = severe hazard
4 = extreme hazard

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F / 100°C. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters: For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: This material may burn, but will not ignite readily.

Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental Precautions: Stop and contain spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken. See Section 13 for information on appropriate disposal.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). High pressure injection of hydrocarbon fuels, hydraulic oils or greases under the skin may have serious consequences even though no symptoms or injury may be apparent. This can happen accidentally when using high pressure equipment such as high pressure grease guns, fuel injection apparatus or from pinhole leaks in tubing of high pressure hydraulic oil equipment.

Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

None.

Biological occupational exposure limits

None.

Engineering controls: General ventilation should be adequate for normal conditions of intended use. Additional engineering controls may be necessary if working with the product in enclosed areas and/or at elevated temperatures.

Eye/Face Protection: The use of eye/face protection is not normally required; however, good industrial hygiene practice suggests the use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 whenever working with chemicals.

Skin/Hand Protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Depending on exposure and use conditions, additional protection may be necessary to prevent skin contact including use of items such as chemical resistant boots, aprons, arm covers, hoods, coveralls, or encapsulated suits. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile rubber.

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection is not normally required under intended conditions of use. Emergencies or conditions that could result in significant airborne exposures may require the use of NIOSH approved respiratory protection. An industrial hygienist or other appropriate health and safety professional should be consulted for specific guidance under these situations.

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

Appearance:	Amber
Physical form of product:	Liquid
Odor:	Mild
Odor threshold:	No data
pH:	7-8.5
Melting / freezing point:	< -58 °F / < -50 °C
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	572 °F / 300 °C
Flash point:	> 248 °F / > 120 °C
Method:	Test Method Unknown
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):	No data
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	No data
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	No data
Vapor pressure:	0.75 mm Hg
Vapor density:	>1 (air = 1)
Relative density:	1.04-1.095 g/cm ³ @ 68°F (20°C) (water = 1)
Solubility(ies):	Soluble in water
Partition coefficient n-octanol /water (log Kow):	1.5
Autoignition temperature:	>536 °F / >280 °C
Decomposition temperature:	572 °F / 300 °C
Viscosity:	10-15 mm ² /s @ 20°C
Molecular weight:	No data

Other information

Particle Size:	No data
Pour point:	No data
Bulk density:	No data

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Not chemically reactive.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on Toxicological Effects

Substance / Mixture

Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Unlikely to be harmful		>5 mg/L (vapor, estimated)
Dermal	Unlikely to be harmful		>3 g/kg
Oral	Unlikely to be harmful		> 5 g/kg (estimated)

Likely Routes of Exposure: Inhalation, eye contact, skin contact

Aspiration Hazard: Not an aspiration hazard

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not expected to be irritating.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not expected to be irritating.

Skin Sensitization: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory Sensitization: No information available.

Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for target organ toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for target organ toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Carcinogenicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for carcinogenicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for germ cell mutagenicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Reproductive Toxicity: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

GHS Classification:

No classified hazards

Toxicity: Not expected to be harmful to aquatic life

Persistence and Degradability: Not expected to persist in the environment if spilled or released.

Bioaccumulative Potential: Not expected to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil: Due to its high water solubility, it will not adsorb to particulate matter or surfaces and is expected to have high mobility in soil and sediments.

Other adverse effects: None anticipated.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations. This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste and is not believed to exhibit characteristics of hazardous waste. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the SDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number: Not regulated

UN proper shipping name: None

Transport hazard class(es): None

Packing Group: None

Environmental Hazard(s): This product does not meet the DOT/UN/IMDG/IMO criteria of a marine pollutant

Special precautions for user: None

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds)

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)

Should this product meet EPCRA 311/312 Tier reporting criteria at 40 CFR 370, refer to Section 2 of this SDS for appropriate classifications.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372.

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds)

This material does not contain any chemicals with CERCLA Reportable Quantities.

California Proposition 65

This material does not contain any chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm at concentrations that trigger the warning requirements of California Proposition 65.

International Inventories

TSCA (United States): All ingredients are on the inventory or exempt from listing.

All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements.

SECTION 16: Other information

Issue date	Previous Issue Date:	SDS Number	Status:
13-Dec-2021	15-Mar-2021	831976	FINAL

Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:

Physical Properties (Section 9)

Mexican NOM-018-STPS-2015:

The information within is considered correct but is not exhaustive and will be used for guidance only, which is based on the current knowledge of the substance or mixture and is applicable to the appropriate safety precautions for the product.

Precautionary Statements

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P263 - Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection
P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

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