INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS & SERVICES LIMITED

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## ILS NL 20

**Issued Date: 23/12/20**
**Issued by: Industrial Lubricants & Services Ltd**

## 1.IDENTIFICATION

**GHS Product Identifier**
ILS NL 20

**Company Name**
Industrial Lubricants & Services Ltd

**Address**
PO Box 259 347, Botany, Manukau 2163
Auckland, New Zealand

**Telephone/Fax Number**
Tel: 0800 10 40 11
Fax: 0800 10 40 15

**Emergency phone number**
0800 10 40 17

**E-mail Address**
orders@ils.co.nz

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**
Mineral Process Oil

## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**GHS classification of the sub stance/ mixture**
This material is not classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

This material is not classified as DANGEROUS GOODS according to criteria in New Zealand Standard 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

**Signal Word (s)**
No signal word.

**Hazard Statement (s)**
No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Precautionary statement - Prevention**
Not applicable.

**Precautionary statement - Response**
Not applicable.

**Pre cautionary statement - Storage**
Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement - Disposal**
Not applicable.

**Other hazards which do not result in classification**
Defatting to the skin.
Contact with hot product may cause burns.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Substance/mixture** **Substance**
Highly refined base oil (IP 346 DMSO extract < 3%).

**Ingredients**

| Name | CAS | Proportion |
|---|---|---|
| Base oil - unspecified | Varies - See Key to Abbreviations | 95 – 100% |

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.
Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**Inhalation**
If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

**Ingestion**
Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

**Skin**
Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser.
Hot Product - Flood skin with cold water to dissipate heat, cover with clean cotton or gauze, obtain medical advice immediately.
Cold Product - Wash contaminated skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash underlying skin as soon as reasonably practicable.

**Eye contact**
Hot product - Flood with water to dissipate heat. In the event of any product remaining, do not try to remove it other than by continued irrigation with water. Obtain medical attention immediately.
Cold product - Wash eye thoroughly with copious quantities of water, ensuring eyelids are held open. Obtain medical advice if any pain or redness develops or persists.

**First Aid Facilities**
Eye wash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

**Advice to Doctor**
Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects.

**Protection of first-aiders**
No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

**Other Information**
For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. (0800 764 766)

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

**Suitable Extinguishing Media**
In case of fire, use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.
Do not use water jet.

**Hazards from Combustion Products**
Combustion products may include the following:
carbon oxides (CO, CO2) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)

**Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical**
During use heat transfer oils may be thermally degraded leading to the formation of volatile hydrocarbons with flash points considerably lower than the original product. It is therefore essential that the system is not drained while hot unless an inert gas system is used to displace flammable gaseous residues. Adequate ventilation is essential during draining operations as hot oil will fume.
The temperature at which spent product is drained is a compromise between the need to have the oil sufficiently hot to facilitate drainage, the need to avoid fuming and the dangers of fire from degraded oil with a low flash point. It is recommended therefore that spent oil is drained at a temperature of less than 100°C. During system filling and venting, care should be taken to ensure that hot oil is not pumped through the expansion tank. A failure to prevent this could, under certain conditions, lead to the creation of a flammable atmosphere in the expansion tank. As the expansion tank is being filled it is essential that the gases and vapours formed should be free to vent to an open atmosphere where they can quickly disperse. Oil soaked lagging may spontaneously ignite and should be replaced by fresh lagging as soon as possible. Product contaminated rags, paper or material used to absorb spillages, represent a fire hazard, and should not be allowed to accumulate.
Dispose of safely immediately after use. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

**Hazchem Code**
Not available

**Precautions in connection with Fire**
No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

**For non-emergency personnel**

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

**For emergency responders**

If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

**Environmental precautions**

Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

**Small spill**

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

**Large spill**

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. 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). Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for Safe Handling**

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

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

Store in accordance with local regulations. 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. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

**Not suitable**

Prolonged exposure to elevated temperature

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Occupational exposure limit values

| Ingredient name | Exposure limits |
|---|---|
| Base oil - unspecified | **NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand).**<br>WES-STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Issued/ Revised: 9/2010 Form: Mist<br>WES-TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/ Revised: 6/2016 Form: Mist |

**Recommended monitoring procedures**
If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

**Appropriate Engineering Controls**
Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations below their respective occupational exposure limits. All activities involving chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health, to ensure exposures are adequately controlled. Personal protective equipment should only be considered after other forms of control measures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained.
Your supplier of personal protective equipment should be consulted for advice on selection and appropriate standards. For further information contact your national organisation for standards. The final choice of protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all items of personal

**Environmental exposure controls**
Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

**Individual protection measures**

**Hygiene measures**
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.

**Eye Protection**
Hot material: to prevent thermal burns wear a helmet, full face visor and heat resistant neck flap / apron.
Cold material: wear safety glasses with side shields. Safety glasses with side shields.

**Hand Protection**
Wear suitable gloves. Hot material: to prevent thermal burns wear heat resistant and impervious gauntlets/gloves. Cold material: Wear chemical resistant gloves. Recommended: nitrile gloves. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the gloves (even the best chemically resistant glove will break down after repeated chemical exposures). Most gloves provide only a short time of protection before they must be discarded and replaced. Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Gloves should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

**Skin Protection**
Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice. Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination that will not soak through to the skin. Overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. When the risk of skin exposure is high (e.g. when cleaning up spillages or if there is a risk of splashing) then chemical resistant aprons and/or impervious chemical suits and boots will be required. 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.

**Respiratory protection**
In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Respiratory protective equipment must

be checked to ensure it fits correctly each time it is worn. Air-filtering respirators, also called air-purifying respirators, will not be adequate under conditions of oxygen deficiency (i.e. low oxygen concentration), and would not be considered suitable where airborne concentrations of chemicals with a significant hazard are present. In these cases air-supplied breathing apparatus will be required. Provided an air-filtering/air-purifying respirator is suitable, a filter for particulates can be used. Use filter type P or comparable standard. Respiratory protective equipment is not normally required where there is adequate natural or local exhaust ventilation to control exposure. Entry into a confined space or poorly ventilated area contaminated with vapour, mist or fume is extremely hazardous without the correct respiratory protective equipment and a safe system of work. A combination filter for particles, organic gases and vapours (boiling point >65°C) may be required if mist or fume is present as well as vapour. Use filter type AP or comparable standard. Approved air-supplied breathing apparatus must be worn where there is a risk of exceeding the exposure limit of carbon monoxide Approved air-supplied breathing apparatus must be worn where there is a risk of exposure to hazardous combustion and thermal decomposition products. The correct choice of respiratory protection depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the respiratory equipment. Safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Respiratory protection equipment should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions. Respiratory protection should conform to AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

**Thermal hazards**
Wear impervious and heat resistant coveralls covering the full body and limbs. Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination that will not soak through to the skin. Overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. When the risk of skin exposure is high (e.g. when cleaning up spillages or if there is a risk of splashing) then chemical resistant aprons and/or impervious chemical suits and boots will be required.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| Parameter | Test Method | Units | Specification | Typical Results |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Colour** | ASTM D1500 | - | 1.0 max | < 0.5 |
| **Appearance** | VISUAL | - | Mild yellow Liquid | Mild yellow Liquid |
| **Density @ 15 °C** | ASTM D1298 | Kg/L | 0.88 – 0.93 | .901 |
| **Kinematic Viscosity @ 40°C** | ASTM D445 | cSt | 19 - 24 | 19.2 |
| **Flash Point, (PMCC)** | ASTM D93 | °C | 150 min | 158 |
| **Pour Point** | ASTM D97 | °C | -30 max | - 36 |
| **Aniline Point** | Kinematic: 5.25 mm2/s (5.25 cSt) at 100°C | °C | 68 - 80 | 75 |
| **Copper Strip Corrosion (3 hrs @ 100°C)** | ASTM D611 | - | 1.0 max | 1a |
| **Total Acid Number** | ASTM D94 | Mg(KOH)/g | .03 max | < .03 |
| **PCA / DMSO Extractible** | IP 346 | %w/w | 3 max | < 3 |
| **Hydrocarbon Type**<br>Paraffinic<br>Aromatic<br>Napthenic | ASTM D2140 | %w/w | Report | <br>48<br>9<br>43 |

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Chemical Stability**
Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

**Conditions to Avoid**
Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

**Incompatible materials**
Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

**Hazardous Polymerization**
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Information on likely routes of exposure**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Ingestion** | - | No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| **Inhalation** | - | No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| **Skin** | - | Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation. |
| **Eye** | - | No known significant effects or critical hazards. |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ingestion | - | No specific data. |
| Inhalation | - | No specific data. |
| Skin | - | Adverse symptoms may include the following:<br>irritation<br>dryness<br>cracking |
| Eye | - | No specific data. |

**Potential chronic health effects**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **General** | - | No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| **Inhalation** | - | Overexposure to the inhalation of airborne droplets or aerosols may cause irritation of the respiratory tract. |
| **Ingestion** | - | Ingestion of large quantities may cause nausea and diarrhoea. |
| **Skin contact** | - | Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/ or dermatitis. |
| **Eye contact** | - | Potential risk of transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs. |
| **Carcinogenicity** | - | No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| **Mutagenicity** | - | No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| **Teratogenicity** | - | No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| **Developmental effects** | - | No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| **Fertility effects** | - | No known significant effects or critical hazards. |

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity**
No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Persistence and degradability**
Expected to be biodegradable.

**Bioaccumulative Potential**
This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.

**Mobility**
Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.

**Soil/water partition coefficient (KOC)**
Not available.

**Other ecological information**
Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms.
Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Disposal considerations**
The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

| Regulatory information | UN number | Proper shipping name | Classes | Packing Group | Label | Additional information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Zealand Class | Not regulated. | - | - | - | - | - |
| ADG Class | Not regulated. | - | - | - | - | - |
| IATA Class | Not regulated. | - | - | - | - | - |
| IMDG Class | Not regulated. | - | - | - | - | - |

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**HSNO Approval Number**
None assigned.

**HSNO Group Standard**
None assigned.

**HSNO Classification**
None assigned.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

SOS reviewed: 23 December 2020
Supersedes: Not available

### Key to abbreviations

Varies = may contain one or more of the following 101316-69-2, 101316-70-5, 101316-71-6, 101316-72-7, 64741-88-4, 64741-89-5, 64741-95-3, 64741-96-4, 64741-97-5, 64742-01-4, 64742-44-5, 64742-45-6, 64742-52-5, 64742-53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-57-0, 64742-58-1, 64742-62-7, 64742-63-8, 64742-64-9, 64742-65-0, 64742-70-7, 72623-85-9, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1, 74869-22-0, 90669-74-2

### Notice to reader

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The data and advice given apply when the product is sold for the stated application or applications. You should not use the product other than for the stated application or applications without seeking advice from ILS LTD

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**END OF SDS**