



SAFETY DATA SHEET

ILS GEARDRIVE SP220

Issued Date: 12/11/21

Issued by: Industrial Lubricants & Services Ltd

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

ILS GEARDRIVE SP220

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

New Zealand National Poison Centre
0800 764 766

ILS Technical Helpline 0800 10 40 17

E-mail Address

orders@ils.co.nz

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Gear Lubricant

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

HSNO classification of the substance/mixture

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, New Zealand. Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

NO SIGNAL WORD

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Substance / mixture
Ingredients**

Mixture
Highly refined base oil (IP 346 DMSO extract < 3%). Proprietary performance additives.

Name	CAS	Proportion
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	64742-54-7	20 - 50%
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	64742-65-0	20 - 50%
Residual oils (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed	64742-62-7	20 - 50%
Residual oils (petroleum), hydrotreated	64742-57-0	20 - 50%

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. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Eye contact

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Get medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Normal washroom facilities are generally suitable. Ensure an eye wash station and safety shower is available and ready for use.

Advice to Doctor

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

Other Information

Keep water and mild soap near work site. 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

Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

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

Swarf fires - Neat metal working oils may fume, thermally decompose or ignite if they come into contact with red hot swarf. To minimise the generation of red hot swarf ensure that a sufficient flow of oil is correctly directed to the cutting edge of the tool to flood it throughout cutting operations. As an additional precaution swarf should be regularly cleared from the immediate area to prevent the risk of fire. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

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. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Fire-fighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection. Fire-fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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 (20L or less)

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 (Greater than 20L)

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Contain and collect spillage with noncombustible, 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.

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. During metal working, solid particles from workpieces or tools will contaminate the fluid and may cause abrasions of the skin. Where such abrasions result in a penetration of the skin, first aid treatment should be applied as soon as reasonably possible. The presence of certain metals in the workpiece or tool, such as chromium, cobalt and nickel, can contaminate the metalworking fluid, as can bacteria, and as a result may induce allergic and other skin reactions, especially if personal hygiene is inadequate. Concentrations of mist, fumes and vapours in enclosed spaces may result in the formation of explosive atmospheres. Excessive splashing, agitation or heating must be avoided. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters Occupational Exposure Limits

Ingredient Name	Exposure Limits
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand). WES-TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Issued/ Revised: 6/2016 Form: Mist WES-STEEL: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Issued/ Revised: 9/2010 Form: Mist
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand). WES-TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Issued/ Revised: 6/2016 Form: Mist WES-STEEL: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Issued/ Revised: 9/2010 Form: Mist
Residual oils (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed	NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand). WES-TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Issued/ Revised: 6/2016 Form: Mist WES-STEEL: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Issued/ Revised: 9/2010 Form: Mist
Residual oils (petroleum), hydrotreated	NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand). WES-TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Issued/ Revised: 6/2016 Form: Mist WES-STEEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Issued/ Revised: 9/2010 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 protective equipment are compatible.

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

Safety glasses, goggles or face shield as appropriate.

Hand Protection

Wear protective gloves if prolonged or repeated contact is likely. 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. 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Yellow
Colour	Yellow (Light)	Odour	Not available
Density @ 15°C	<1000 kg/m ³ (<1 g/cm ³)	Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	Not available	Flashpoint (ASTM D-93), Closed Cup	Open cup: >200°C (>392°F) [Cleveland.
Drop Point	Not available	Vapour Pressure	Not available
Flammability	Combustible Liquid C2 according to AS 1940.	Solubility in Water	Not soluble in water
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Soluble in petroleum solvents.	Vapour Pressure	Not available
Viscosity @ 100°C (mm ² /s)	Kinematic: 18.7 mm ² /s (18.7 cSt)	Viscosity @ 40°C (mm ² /s)	Kinematic: 220 mm ² /s (220 cSt)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous Reactions

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

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

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

Will react with strong oxidising agents.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

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

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation	No specific data.
Ingestion	No specific data.
Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation dryness cracking
Eye contact	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 nonrecyclable 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

Not classified as Hazardous according to the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

SOS reviewed: November 2021

Supersedes: Not available

Notice to reader

All reasonably practicable steps have been taken to ensure this data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information contained in it is accurate as of the date specified below. No warranty or representation, express or implied is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information in this data sheet.

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