



# MSDS SUPPLEMENT TO GHS REGULATIONS

To comply with the Hazardous Substance and New Organisms Act, this coversheet offers New Zealand specific information. This page "0", is to be considered part of the MSDS.

## PRODUCT NAME & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

| TRADE NAME  | DATE OF ISSUE    |
|---|------------------|
| ILS HYTROL LT 15 <b>**Also sold in NZ as PHILLIPS 66 ARTIC LOW-POUR**</b> | 11 November 2022 |

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Company Name</b> | INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS & SERVICES LTD<br>1/15 Accent Drive<br>East Tamaki<br>Auckland, 2013<br>Tel - (+64) 9 274 0159 |
|---------------------|--|

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Emergency Contact</b> | <b>National Poisons Centre - New Zealand<br/>0800 764 766 or Chemcall 0800 243 622</b> |
|--------------------------|--|

## HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

According to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020, this material is **CLASSIFIED as Hazardous**

According to criteria in Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land NZS 5433:2020, product is **NOT CLASSIFIED as a Dangerous Good for transport.**

## OTHER INFORMATION

|                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| HSN (Tariff Code) | 2710.12.59 19B |
| Shelf Life        | 5 Years        |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS & SERVICES LTD<br>CS Tel: 0800 104 011<br>Technical Tel: 0800 104 017<br>www.ils.co.nz<br>orders@ils.co.nz | Page 0 of 7<br>ILS HYTROL LT 15<br>Issue Date: 11/11/2022 |
|--|---|

# Safety Data Sheet

According to Australia Model Code of Practice for the preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals (GHS)



## SECTION 1: Identification

**Product Identifier:** Arctic Low Pour Hydraulic Oil  
**Code:** LBPH814632  
**Other means of identification:** Phillips 66® Arctic Low Pour Hydraulic Oil 15  
**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use:**  
**Recommended use:** Industrial Hydraulic Fluid  
**Restrictions on use:** All others  
**24 Hour Emergency Phone Number:** CHEMTREC Global +1 703 527 3887  
CHEMTREC Australia +612 9037 2994

### Details of manufacturer or importer:

#### Manufacturer/Supplier

Phillips 66 Lubricants  
A Division of Phillips 66 Company  
P.O. Box 421959  
Houston, Texas 77242-1959

#### SDS Information

URL: [www.Phillips66.com/SDS](http://www.Phillips66.com/SDS)  
Phone: 800-762-0942  
Email: [SDS@P66.com](mailto:SDS@P66.com)

#### Customer Service

Australia: 1300 744 554

#### Australian Importer

Lubewise Pty Ltd  
1628 Ipswich Road  
Rocklea, Queensland 4218

#### Australian Importer

Oil & Energy Pty Ltd  
20 Ambitious Link  
Bibra Lake WA 6163

## SECTION 2: Hazard identification

### Classified Hazards

H304 -- Aspiration Hazard -- Category 1  
H412 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 3

### Other hazards which do not result in classification

PHNOC: None known

HHNOC: None known

### Label elements, including precautionary statements



#### **DANGER**

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

#### Precautionary Statements

**Prevention:** P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

**Response:** P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.

**Storage:** P405 - Store locked up.

**Disposal:** P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### Mixture

| Chemical Name  | CASRN      | Concentration <sup>1</sup> |
|--|------------|----------------------------|
| Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics | 64742-47-8 | <80                        |
| Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated middle                          | 64742-46-7 | <30                        |
| 2,6-Di-tert-butylphenol  | 128-39-2   | 0.25-0.49                  |

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

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### Description of necessary 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:** First aid is not normally required. However, it is good practise to wash any chemical from the skin. 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:** Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

**Symptoms caused by exposure:** While significant vapour concentrations are not likely, high concentrations can cause minor respiratory irritation, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Ingestion can cause irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, diarrhea, and vomiting. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

**Medical Attention and Special Treatment:** Acute aspirations of large amounts of oil-laden material may produce a serious aspiration pneumonia. Patients who aspirate these oils should be followed for the development of long-term sequelae. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities. 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

**Suitable 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 sulphur, nitrogen or phosphorus may also be formed.

**Special protective equipment and precautions 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 vapours 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.

**Hazchem code:** None

**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 unauthorised 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 unauthorised 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. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification.

**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. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Spills will produce very slippery surfaces. 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 wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:** Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat and all sources of ignition. Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. 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 appropriate guidance pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

**Note: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.**

| Exposure control measures  |       |                  |  |
|--|-------|------------------|--|
| Chemical Name  | ACGIH | Australia (HCIS) | Phillips 66                            |
| Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics | None  | None             | TWA-8hr: 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup><br>Skin |
| Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated middle                          | None  | None             | TWA-8hr: 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup><br>Skin |

### Biological Limit Values

This product, as supplied, does not contain any hazardous materials with biological limits established by the region specific regulatory bodies

**Engineering controls:** If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

**Eye/Face Protection:** The use of eye/face protection is not normally required; however, good industrial hygiene practice suggests the use of eye protection whenever working with chemicals.

**Skin/Hand Protection:** The use of skin protection is not normally required; however, good industrial hygiene practice suggests the use of gloves or other appropriate skin protection whenever working with chemicals. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile rubber

**Respiratory Protection:** Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit an approved air purifying respirator equipped with Type A, organic gases and vapours filter (as specified by the manufacturer) in combination with Type P2 - Medium efficiency particle filters may be used. A respiratory protection programme that follows recommendations for the selection, use, care and maintenance of respiratory protective devices in EN 529:2005 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.

**Environmental Exposure Controls:** Refer to Sections 6, 7, 12 and 13.

**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

Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications. N/A = Not Applicable; N/D = Not Determined

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                       | Light amber                             |
| <b>Physical form of product</b>                         | Liquid                                  |
| <b>Odour:</b>   | Petroleum                               |
| <b>Odour threshold:</b>                                 | N/D                                     |
| <b>pH</b>   | N/A                                     |
| <b>Melting / freezing point</b>                         | N/D                                     |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range</b>          | N/D                                     |
| <b>Flash point</b>                                      | > 95 °C                                 |
| <b>Method:</b>  | Cleveland Open Cup (COC), ASTM D92      |
| <b>Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):</b>                      | N/D                                     |
| <b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>                        | N/A                                     |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air):</b>           | N/D                                     |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air):</b>           | N/D                                     |
| <b>Vapour pressure:</b>                                 | N/D                                     |
| <b>Vapour density:</b>                                  | >1 (air = 1)                            |
| <b>Relative density:</b>                                | 0.857 @ 60°F (15.6°C) (water = 1)       |
| <b>Solubility(ies):</b>                                 | Insoluble                               |
| <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol /water (log KOW)</b> | N/D                                     |
| <b>Autoignition temperature</b>                         | N/D                                     |
| <b>Decomposition temperature</b>                        | N/D                                     |
| <b>Viscosity</b>  | 5.5 cSt @ 100°C; 13.5 - 16.0 cSt @ 40°C |

### Other physical or chemical parameters relevant to health and safety

No additional relevant information.

|                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| <b>Pour point</b>    | -46 °C       |
| <b>Bulk Density:</b> | 7.14 lbs/gal |

## 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. Extended exposure to high temperatures can cause decomposition.

**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 (mist, estimated) |
| Dermal         | Unlikely to be harmful |                        | > 2 g/kg (estimated)      |
| Oral           | Unlikely to be harmful |                        | > 5 g/kg (estimated)      |

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

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Not expected to be irritating. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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

**Skin Sensitisation:** No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for skin sensitisation (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

**Respiratory Sensitisation:** No information available.

**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).

**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).

**Reproductive Toxicity:** No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for reproductive toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

**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).

**Aspiration Hazard** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

### Information on Toxicological Effects of Components

#### Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

Reproductive Toxicity: Hydrodesulphurized kerosene applied to the skin of female rats at 494, 330, or 165 mg/kg daily for 7 consecutive weeks (pre-mating, mating, and gestation), or for 8 consecutive weeks in males did not result in systemic, reproductive, or developmental toxicity.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

**Ecotoxicity:** Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**Persistence and Degradability:** The hydrocarbons in this material are not readily biodegradable but are regarded as inherently biodegradable since their hydrocarbon components can be degraded by microorganisms.

**Bioaccumulative Potential:** Hydrocarbon constituents of kerosine show measured or predicted Log Kow values ranging from 3 to 6 and above and therefore would be regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate. In practise, metabolic processes may reduce bioconcentration.

**Mobility in Soil:** On release to water, hydrocarbons will float on the surface and since they are sparingly soluble, the only significant loss is volatilisation to air. It is possible that some of the higher molecular weight hydrocarbons will be adsorbed on sediment. Biodegradation in water is a minor loss process. In air, these hydrocarbons are photodegraded by reaction with hydroxyl radicals with half lives varying from 0.1 to 0.7 days.

**Other adverse effects:** None anticipated.

### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

**Disposal Recommendations:** This material under most intended uses would become "waste oils" due to contamination by physical or chemical impurities. Whenever possible, recycle "waste oils" in accordance with current national and regional provisions.

**Empty Containers:** Container contents should be completely used and containers emptied prior to discard. Empty drums should be properly sealed and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with applicable regulations.

### SECTION 14: Transport information

**UN Number:** Not regulated

**UN proper shipping name:** None

**Transport hazard class(es):** None

**Packing Group:** None

**Environmental Hazards:** This product does not meet the ADG/UN/IMDG/IMO criteria of a marine pollutant

**Special precautions for user:** If shipped by land in a packaging having a capacity of 3,500 gallons or more, the provisions of 49 CFR, Part 130 apply. (Contains oil)

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

**Hazchem code:** None

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

#### Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)

No Poisons Schedule number allocated.

#### National Pollutant Inventory (NPI)

Not listed

#### The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

Not applicable

#### The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not applicable

#### The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

Not applicable

**Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention)**

Not applicable

**Inventory Status:**

All components are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) or are exempt.

**SECTION 16: Other information**

| Issue date  | Previous Issue Date: | SDS Number | Status: |
|-------------|----------------------|------------|---------|
| 11-Nov-2022 | 25-Jun-2020          | LBPH814632 | FINAL   |

**Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:**

Details of manufacturer or importer

**Precautionary Statements:**

P273 - Avoid release to the environment

P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician

P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting

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); GHS = Globally Harmonized System; HCIS = Hazardous Chemical Information System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NTP = National Toxicology Program; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit;

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