



INDUSTRIAL
LUBRICANTS &
SERVICES LIMITED

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ILS-SS TUBE DRAWING OILTD 82

Issued Date: 04/10/25

Issued by: Industrial Lubricants & Services Ltd

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

ILS-SS TUBE DRAWING OIL TD 82

Company Name

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Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Metalworking fluid - neat.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the sub stance/ mixture

6.8 - REPRODUCTIVE AND DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY - Category C

9.1 - AQUATIC ECOTOXICITY - Category A

This material is classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001 and has been classified according to the Hazardous Substances (Classifications) Regulations 2001.

This material is classified as DANGEROUS GOODS according to criteria in New Zealand Standard 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Signal Word (s)

WARNING

Hazard Statement (s)

May cause harm to breast-fed children.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

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

Use foam or all-purpose dry chemical to extinguish. Do not use Water Jet

Hazards from Chemical Products

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. This material is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Combustion products may include the following:
carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)
sulphur oxides (SO, SO₂, etc.)
phosphorus oxides

Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

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.

Use water to cool containers exposed to flames. Do not enter enclosed or a confined workspace without proper protective equipment

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. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Contact emergency personnel.

For emergency responders

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. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear a suitable chemical protective suit. Chemical resistant boots. 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). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

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). Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid exposure while nursing. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid release to the environment. 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. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. 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

Occupational exposure limit values

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Base oil - unspecified	NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand). WES-STEL: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Issued/ Revised: 9/2010 Form: Mist WES-TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 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 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 with side shields.

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	Auto ignition temperature	Not Known
Appearance	Amber	pH	Not applicable
Odour	Not available.	Density	1.20 g/ml at 15°C
Solubility in water	Insoluble in Water	Melting point	Not available.
Flash Point	Closed cup: >200°C [Pensky-Martens.]	Boiling point	Not available.
Vapour pressure	Not available.	Kinematic Viscosity	Kinematic: 280 mm ² /s (280 cSt) at 40°C
Vapour density	Not available.		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid excessive heat.

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.

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** - Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Inhalation** - Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact-** Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
dryness
cracking
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Eye contact** - No specific data.

Potential chronic health effects

- General** - Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.
- Ingestion** - Ingestion of large quantities may cause nausea and diarrhea.
- Inhalation** - Overexposure to the inhalation of airborne droplets or aerosols may cause irritation of the respiratory tract.
- 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** - May cause harm to breast fed children.
- Fertility effects** - No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Aspiration hazard

Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. This material is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability

Expected to be biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative Potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
Alkanes, C14-17. chloro	4.7 to 8.3	-	High

Mobility

Non-volatile. Liquid. insoluble in water.







13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS


Disposal considerations

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized 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. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. 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

Classified as Dangerous Goods for all transport December 1 2017

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	Packing Group	Label	Additional information
New Zealand Class	UN3082	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Alkanes, C14-17. chloro). Marine pollutant (Alkanes, C14-17. chloro)	9	III	 	Hazchem code •3Z
ADG Class	UN3082	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Alkanes, C14-17. chloro)	9	III	 	The product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported by road or rail in either an IBC, or in other container types if ≤500 kg. This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packaging meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 & 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8. Hazchem code •3Z
IATA Class	UN3082	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Alkanes, C14-17. chloro)	9	III	 	This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packaging meet the general provisions of 5.0.2.4.1,

						5.0.2.6.1.1 and 5.0.2.8.
IMDG Class	UN3082	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Alkanes, C14-17. chloro). Marine pollutant (Alkanes, C14-17. chloro)	9	III		This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8. Emergency schedules F-A, S-F

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

HSNO Approval Number

HSR002606

HSNO Group Standard

Lubricants, Lubricant Additives, Coolants and Anti-freeze Agents (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006

HSNO Classification

6.8 - REPRODUCTIVE AND DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY - Category C

9.1 - AQUATIC ECOTOXICITY - Category A

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

SOS reviewed: 04 October 2025

Supersedes:

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