

Product Name COOLCUT SOLUBLE THREADING & MACHINE OIL

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name AEGIS OIL LTD
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Synonym(s)

Use(s) WATER EMULSIFIABLE METAL WORKING FLUID
SDS Date 1 January 2013

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

RISK PHRASES

R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.

SAFETY PHRASES

S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice

S28 After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water.

S37/39 Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

UN No. None Allocated **DG Class** None Allocated **Subsidiary Risk(s)** None Allocated

Packing Group None Allocated **Hazchem Code** None Allocated

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
PETROLEUM OILS (HIGHLY REFINED)	Not Available	Not Available	70-80%
4,4'-METHYLENEDIMORPHOLINE	C9-H18-N2-O2	5625-90-1	<10%
ADDITIVE(S)	Not Available	Not Available	remainder

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
Skin	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Ingestion	For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically.
First Aid Facilities	Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability	Combustible. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.
Fire and Explosion	Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.
Extinguishing	Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.
Hazchem Code	None Allocated

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage	Use personal protective equipment. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbant material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.
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7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage	Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, alkalis, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should have appropriate fire protection systems. Store as a Class C2 Combustible Liquid (AS1940).
Handling	Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Stds

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
Mineral Oil Mist	ASCC (AUS)	--	5 mg/m ³	--	10 mg/m ³

Biological Limits No biological limit allocated.

Engineering Controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE Wear splash-proof goggles and rubber or PVC gloves. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear: coveralls. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear: a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator. With prolonged use, wear: viton (R) or nitrile gloves and coveralls.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	CLEAR BRIGHT AMBER LIQUID	Solubility (water)	EMULSIFIES
Odour	MILD CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR	Specific Gravity	0.9017

pH	NOT AVAILABLE	% Volatiles	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour Pressure	NOT AVAILABLE	Flammability	CLASS C2 COMBUSTIBLE
Vapour Density	NOT AVAILABLE	Flash Point	> 150°C
Boiling Point	NOT AVAILABLE	Upper Explosion Limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting Point	NOT AVAILABLE	Lower Explosion Limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation Rate	NOT AVAILABLE		
Viscosity	50 cSt @ 40°C		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable under recommended conditions of storage.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Material to Avoid	Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites), acids (eg. nitric acid), alkalis (eg. hydroxides), heat and ignition sources.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.
Hazardous Reactions	Polymerization is not expected to occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary	Low toxicity - irritant. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. The mineral oil contained within this product is highly refined and therefore is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity in humans (IARC Group 3). Solvent or highly refined mineral oils are not classifiable as to their carcinogenicity in humans (IARC Group 3).
Eye	Irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.
Inhalation	Low irritant. Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, with coughing.
Skin	Irritant. Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis.
Ingestion	Low toxicity. Ingestion of large quantities may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, and drowsiness. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.
Toxicity Data	4,4'-METHYLENEDIMORPHOLINE (5625-90-1) LD50 (Subcutaneous): 1000 mg/kg (rat) TDLo (Subcutaneous): 50 mg/kg (rat)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environment	Mineral oils biodegrade slowly and should not be released to waterways or soil.
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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal	Reuse where possible or return to manufacturer/supplier. May be recycled. Do not release to drains or waterways. Contact the manufacturer for additional information.
Legislation	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

Shipping Name	None Allocated			
UN No.	None Allocated	DG Class	None Allocated	Subsidiary Risk(s) None Allocated
Packing Group	None Allocated	Hazchem Code	None Allocated	

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule	A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).
AICS	All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information

MINERAL OILS - SOLVENT REFINED; Animal experiments and human experience have not shown cancer risks when handling solvent refined mineral oils, unlike non refined mineral oils. CLEANING MINERAL OIL CONTAMINATED CLOTHING; Cleaners are advised that when cleaning oil contaminated clothing it is essential that freshly distilled solvent is used for each batch, including final rinse, as even filtered solvent will leave oil residues.

MINERAL OILS - USED; Used mineral oils in engine crankcases and other high temperature/high stress environments may contain potentially harmful residues, some of which have been shown to cause irreversible skin effects, including cancer. Prolonged and repeated inhalation of mists associated with used mineral oils may result in pulmonary fibrosis.

MINERAL OILS - INJECTION; Where high pressure applications are used the risk of accidental injection under the skin exists and may result in an extremely painful and serious injury requiring immediate medical attention. Depending on the pressure used, mineral oils may be injected a considerable distance below the skin and may cause permanent tissue damage. SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION. EXERCISE EXTREME CARE WHEN USING HIGH PRESSURE EQUIPMENT.

ABBREVIATIONS:

ADB - Air-Dry Basis.

BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s)

CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.

CNS - Central Nervous System.

EC No - European Community Number.

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration.

mg/m³ - Milligrams per cubic metre.

NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.

NTP - National Toxicology Program.

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).

ppm - Parts Per Million.

RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a Chem Alert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Chem Alert report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

