



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA

Product Name: Hone Oil "D"

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name TRU-BLU OIL AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
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Web Site http://www.trubluoil.com.au/
Synonym(s) Honing Oil.
Use(s) Neat cutting oil used for light honing, finishing and grinding.
SDS Date 11th February 2016

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOOD.
Classified in accordance with Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances NOHSC:1008 & according to Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

CLASSIFICATION: | Carc. Cat. 3; R40 | Xn; R65 | R66 |

POISON SCHEDULE NUMBER: S5

AS1940 COMBUSTIBLE CLASS: C1

PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Material can release vapours that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapour accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition.

HEALTH HAZARDS

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Under conditions of poor personal hygiene and prolonged repeated contact, some polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs) have been suspected as a cause of skin cancer in humans. May be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs. High-pressure injection under skin may cause serious damage.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SAFETY PHRASE(S): S2; Keep out of the reach of children. S36/37; Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. S61; Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets. S62; If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS	Content
Fuels, diesel	68334-30-5	60% to 100%
Contains mixture of diesel and other ingredients determined not to be hazardous (Additives including animal oil, an extreme pressure agent and perfume).		

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye	If contact with the eye(s) occurs, wash with copious amounts of water for approximately 15 minutes holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. If irritation persists seek medical attention.
Skin	Remove all contaminated clothing. Wash gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use or discard. If irritation develops and persists, seek medical attention.
Inhalation	Remove the source of contamination or move the victim to fresh air. Ensure airways are clear and have qualified person give oxygen through a facemask if breathing is difficult. If irritation develops and persists, seek medical attention.
Ingestion	DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately wash out mouth with water, and then give water to drink. Do not give anything by mouth to unconscious person. For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once).
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically.
First Aid Facilities	Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability	Class C2 (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID). Remove all sources of ignition and heat. Electricity link and ground metal containers for transfer of the product to prevent build-up of static electricity. For the purposes of storage and handling, refer to the requirements of AS 1940.
Fire and Explosion	For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined space without approved self-contained breathing apparatus (S.C.B.A.) to protect against the hazardous effects of combustion products or oxygen deficiency. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways.
Extinguishing	Use dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide. Water or foam may cause frothing. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapours, and provide protection for the persons attempting to stop the leak.
Hazchem Code	None Allocated

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage	Remove all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Wear full protective equipment and clothing to minimise exposure. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent material such as vermiculite, sand or dirt onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into a suitable labelled container. Do not dilute material but contain prevent contamination of drains and waterways. If large quantities of this material enter the waterways contact the Environmental Protection Authority, or your local Waste Management Authority.
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7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage	Store in cool dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition. This product should be stored away from foodstuffs and strong oxidising agents. Minimum feasible handling temperatures should be maintained. Periods of exposure to high temperatures should be minimised. Water contamination should be avoided. For information on design of storeroom reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940, the storage handling of flammable and combustible liquids. Reference should also be made to any relevant Commonwealth, State or Territory regulations.
Handling	Open containers cautiously as contents maybe under pressure. Use only in a well ventilated area. Do not store in a confined area. Keep containers sealed when not in use. Do not allow a build-up of mists or vapours in a confined area. Do not inhale vapours. Hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the head space of containers, which causes a flammability or explosion hazard, even at temperatures below the accepted flash point.

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Care should be taken to avoid a build-up of static electricity, by ensuring containers are properly earthed or bonded.

Repeated or prolonged contact with this material should be avoided in order to lessen the possibility of skin disorders. It is essential that all that come into contact with this material maintain high standards of personal hygiene i.e. washing hands prior to eating drinking or going to the toilet. Build-up of mists in the working atmosphere must be prevented.

Misuse of empty containers can be hazardous. Do not cut, weld, heat or drill containers. Residue may ignite with explosive violence if heated sufficiently. Do not pressurise or expose to open flame or heat. Keep container closed and bung in place.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards No value assigned for this specific material by the National Occupational Health and safety commission (NOHSC). However, exposure standards for oil mist are listed below.

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		--ppm	5 mg/m3	--ppm	10 mg/m3
Oil (Highly Refined Mineral Oil)	SWA (AUS)				

Biological Limits No biological limit allocated.

Engineering Where vapours or mists are generated and exposure standards are exceeded, the use of respiratory protection or local exhaust ventilation system is recommended.

PPE **Respirator Type:** Type (AS 1716) Where vapours, mists or spray is generated and exposure standards are exceeded, select and use respirators in accordance with AS/NZS 1715/1716. The use of an approved respirator with organic vapour and dust / mist filters. Filter capacity and respiratory type depends on exposure levels for each individual circumstance.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses or face shield as appropriate where splashing or misting is expected during routine operations or spill clean-up. Reference should be made to the Australian standard AS/NZS – Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Glove Type & Clothing: Any routine contact with this material should require the use of protective clothing such as gloves or apron made of neoprene, nitrile, or n-butyl rubber suitable for the application. Chemical resistant boots should be worn.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Clear amber oil.
Odour:	Slight characteristic.
Vapour Pressure:	Not available.
Specific Gravity:	0.85
Flashpoint:	> 61° (COC)
Flamm. Limit LEL:	Not available.
Flamm. Limit UEL:	Not available.
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble.
Auto ignition Temp:	Not available.
Evaporation Rate:	Not available.
PH Value:	Not applicable.
Viscosity:	5-7 cSt @ 40°C
Stability Haz:	Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.
Polymerization:	Will not occur.
Materials to Avoid:	Strong oxidising agents.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY:	Material is stable under normal conditions.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID:	Open flames and high energy ignition sources.
INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:	Halogens, Alkalies, Strong Acids, Strong oxidisers

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HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary Low toxicity. 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).

Eye Low to moderate 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 Low irritant. Prolonged or repeated contact may result in mild irritation, 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 No LD50 data available for this product.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY Material -- Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms.
May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

MOBILITY More volatile component -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.
High molecular wt. component -- Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Biodegradation: Majority of components -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable

Atmospheric Oxidation: More volatile component -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL

Base oil component -- Has the potential to bioaccumulate, however metabolism or physical properties may reduce the bioconcentration or limit bioavailability.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Reuse where possible or return to the manufacturer. 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	Packing Group	None Allocated	Hazchem Code	None Allocated
UN No.	None Allocated	DG Class	None Allocated	Subsidiary Risks(s)	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

The additives in this product include butene, homopolymer (products derived from either/or but-1-ene/but-2-ene) (C4-H8)x (9003-29-6).

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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 MSDS which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that the end user will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this MSDS 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 by the end user before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

REPORT STATUS:

This MSDS has been prepared by Tru-Blu Oil using the most current information available at the time of issuing. Tru-Blu Oil accepts no liability (as lawfully allowed) for any loss, injury or damage which may have been suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on information that is contained in this MSDS.

MSDS Date: 11th February 2016

End of MSDS