



# Material Safety Data Sheet

Product Name: Tru-Blu Saw Blade Oil – Mineral (F1)

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER.

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**Supplier Name:** TRU-BLU OIL AUSTRALIA PTY LTD  
**Address:** 6 Dunlop Court, Bayswater, Victoria, AUSTRALIA, 3153  
**Telephone:** (03) 9720 4400  
**Fax:** (03) 9720 5821  
**Emergency:** 0412 609 722  
**Email:** technical@trubluoil.com.au  
**Web Site:** <http://www.trubluoil.com.au/>

**Synonyms(s):** Mineral Saw Blade Oil  
**Use(s):** Mineral Saw Blade Oil  
**SDS Date:** 17/08/2014

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## 2. IDENTIFICATION AND PHYSICAL DATA.

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**Specification Code:** Mineral Saw Blade Oil  
**Use:** As a Mineral Saw Blade Oil.  
**Appearance:** Pale yellow at ambient temperatures  
**Melting Point:** -15°C to -20°C  
**Boiling Point:** Decomposes increasing rapidly above 330°C  
**Vapour Pressure:** Less than 0.1 kPa at 25°C  
**Specific Gravity:** 0.85 to 0.87 @ 25°C  
**Flammability Limits (%):** Unknown  
**Solubility in Water (g/L):** less than 1  
**Flashpoint (open cup):** Over 300°C at 0.1% FFA  
(Flashpoint lower at higher FFA)

**Other Properties:** Emulsifiable in water, soluble in hydrocarbons, chlorinated solvents, esters, ethers.  
Slightly soluble in alcohols, ketones, increasing with lower polarity.

**Ingredients:** 90-95% Mineral Oil, 5-10% additives.

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## 3. Health Information.

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**Acute-Swallowed:** May cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract that may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea if more than several mouthfuls are swallowed.

**Acute- Eye:** Eye contact may cause mild irritation with stinging, blurring and tearing.

**Acute- Skin:** Repeated or prolonged contact may dry and defat the skin, resulting in skin irritation and possible dermatitis.

**Acute- Inhaled:** Inhalation of vapours or mists in confined, poorly ventilated areas or at elevated temperatures, may cause respiratory system irritation, other pulmonary effects, headaches, dizziness and nausea.

**Chronic:** Prolonged or repeated contact may result in skin irritation leading to dermatitis. Repeated exposure to vapour or mist at concentrations in air that exceed exposure standards can cause respiratory irritation, discomfort or other pulmonary effects.

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#### 4. First Aid Measures.

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- 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. Seek medical attention. Obtain medical attention.
- Eye:** If contact with the eye(s) occur, 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.
- Advice to Doctor:** Treat Symptomatically.

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#### 5. Precautions for Use.

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- Exposure Standards:** No threshold limit value known.
- Engineering Controls:** No special ventilation required. Oil coatings on equipment, floors and clothing are slippery and may lead to physical injury due to falls. Use non-skid aids where spills may occur. Seamless epoxy is most resistant to breakdown caused by prolonged contact with edible oil spills. Concretes are less resistant.
- Personal Protection:** No specific protective clothing required for product at ambient temperatures.
- Flammability:** Non-flammable. Will only burn in bulk if heated over 300°C-350°C (approx) at low FFA levels. Fire point is lower with higher FFA. Fire risk low, but oil will burn in general fire.

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#### 6. Safe Handling Information.

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- Storage & Transport:** Not hazardous. Oil should be stored in clean, dry & non-tainting closed vessels. Exposure to ambient temperatures degrades quality parameters at a rate dependent on time and temperature of exposure. Exposure to ultraviolet light, especially sunlight, must be minimised to prevent quality loss through oxidation.
- Spills & Disposals:** All spills will result in potentially hazardous slippery surfaces and should be dealt with promptly. Transfer spilled oil into non-porous containers of suitable strength. Clean up small spills with sand, diatomaceous earth, soda ash or other non-combustible absorbent material. Load absorbent/oil mixture into containers for disposal. Residual oil should be removed with (preferably alkaline) detergent in soft water. Insoluble deposits may form with hard or salty water. Do not allow oil to contaminate waste water, drains, streams or other natural water courses. Dispose as per local waste disposal regulations. Launder clothing to remove oil. Note that spontaneous combustion may occur in piles of oil-soaked rags, cotton, waste paper and the like especially if held at elevated temperatures.
- Fire Explosion Hazard:** Slight, when exposed to flame or very high temperatures. Incompatible with strong oxidising agents such as chlorine & organic peroxides. Burning will produce dense smoke, acrid gases & acrolein.
- Fire Fighting:** CO2, BCF, dry powder, foam.
- Other Information:** Always work safely around the open hatches of bulk tanks as the low density and relatively high viscosity of liquid oils makes flotation difficult for an immersed person.
- CONTACT POINT:** Murray Crawford - 0412 609 722

MSDS Date: 18/09/2014

**End of MSDS**

