

Shredding Oil – Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier: S/OIL

Product name: Shredding Oil

Synonyms: Shredding Oil ISO 12; Shredding Oil ISO 22; Shredding Oil ISO 32; Shredding Oil ISO 46; Shredding Oil ISO 68; Shredding Oil ISO 100; Shredding Oil ISO 150; Premium Hydraulic Oil ISO 220; Vac 30; Vac 10

Other means of identification: Not Available

Relevant identified uses Oil for use in office paper shredding machine.

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SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

Flammability 1

Toxicity 0

Body Contact 0

Reactivity 0

Chronic 0

0 = Minimum

1 = Low

2 = Moderate

3 = High

4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule Not Applicable

Classification Not Applicable

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s) Not Applicable

SIGNAL WORD NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s) Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances : See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No %[weight] Name

Not Available >60

(severely refined)

corrosion inhibitors, antioxidants, unregulated performance enhancers as 68649-42-3 <=1

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water.

Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact

If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Ingestion

If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

Observe the patient carefully.

Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e.

becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

Mineral oil

zinc dialkyl dithiophosphate

Chemwatch: 69372

Version No: 7.1.1.1

Shredding Oil

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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.

High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.

NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media: Foam.

Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Combustible.

Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Other combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) and minor amounts of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) sulfur dioxide (SO₂) phosphorus oxides (PO_x) zinc oxide

HAZCHEM Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills

Slippery when spilt.

Remove all ignition sources.

Clean up all spills immediately.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling Remove all ignition sources.

Chemwatch: 69372

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Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Other information
Store in original containers.
Keep containers securely sealed.
No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Suitable container: Metal can or drum
Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility Avoid storage with oxidisers

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source Ingredient Material name TWA STEL Peak Notes

Australia Exposure

Standards mineral oil mist, refined mineral 5 mg/m³ Not Available Not Available Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient Material name TEEL-1 TEEL-2 TEEL-3

Shredding Oil Not Available

Ingredient Original IDLH Revised IDLH mineral oil 2,500 mg/m³ Not Available

zinc dialkyl dithiophosphate Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

Personal protection

Eye and face protection

Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,

Chemical goggles.

Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.

A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.

Skin protection See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

Barrier cream

PVC gloves

Nitrile rubber gloves

Rubber Gloves

Safety footwear

Body protection See Other protection below

Other protection

Overalls.

Eyewash unit.

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

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Version No: 7.1.1.1

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Required Minimum Protection Factor Half-Face Respirator Full-Face Respirator Powered Air respirator

up to 10 x ES A-AUS - A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1

up to 50 x ES - A-AUS / Class 1 -

up to 100 x ES - A-2 A-PAPR-2 ^ ^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Clear amber free flowing liquid, floats on water. Mineral oil smell.

Physical state Liquid Relative density (Water =1) 0.88-0.92

Odour Not Available Partition coefficient n-octanol / water Not Available

Odour threshold Not Available Auto-ignition temperature(°C) Not available.

pH (as supplied) Not Applicable Decomposition temperature Not available.

Melting point / freezing point (°C) Not available.

Viscosity (cSt) Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) Not available.

Molecular weight (g/mol) Not Applicable

Flash point (°C) > 100 Taste Not Available

Evaporation rate Non Volatile Explosive properties Not Available

Flammability Not Applicable Oxidising properties Not Available

Upper Explosive Limit (%)

Not Available Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%)

Not Available Volatile Component (%vol)

Nil @ 38 C. Vapour pressure (kPa) Negligible Gas group Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L) Immiscible pH as a solution (1%) Not Applicable

Vapour density (Air = 1) > 1 VOC g/L Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity See section 7

Chemical stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

Conditions to avoid See section 7

Incompatible materials See section 7

Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product

Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs.

Ingestion

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

Chemwatch: 69372

Version No: 7.1.1.1

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Legend: – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Skin Contact

The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition

Eye

Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

Chronic

Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles, pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet.

Shredding Oil

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Not Available Not Available mineral oil

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Not Available Not Available zinc dialkyl dithiophosphate

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Not Available Eye (human): SEVERE [Manufacturer]

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS.

Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

MINERAL OIL

Toxicity and Irritation data for petroleum-based mineral oils are related to chemical components and vary as does the composition and source of the original crude.

A small but definite risk of occupational skin cancer occurs in workers exposed to persistent skin contamination by oils over a period of years. This risk has been attributed to the presence of certain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) (typified by benz[a]pyrene).

Petroleum oils which are solvent refined/extracted or severely hydrotreated, contain very low concentrations of both.

ZINC DIALKYL

DITHIOPHOSPHATE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Dithiophosphate alkyl esters is corrosive and toxic to the tissues on skin or oral exposure depending on its concentration.

Symptoms included diarrhoea, skin and gastrointestinal irritation, lethargy, reduced food intake, staining about the nose and eye; occasionally, there was drooping of the eyelid, hair standing up, inco-ordination and salivation. Toxicity is reduced following inhalation (due to vapour pressure and high viscosity). It may produce reproductive, developmental and genetic toxicity on experimental animals, but no substantive data is available to establish effect on humans.

Reproductive effector in rats.

Acute Toxicity Carcinogenicity

Skin Irritation/Corrosion Reproductivity

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation STOT - Single Exposure

Respiratory or Skin sensitisation

STOT - Repeated Exposure Mutagenicity Aspiration Hazard

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Shredding Oil

ENDPOINT TEST DURATION (HR) SPECIES VALUE SOURCE

Not Available

mineral oil

ENDPOINT TEST DURATION (HR) SPECIES VALUE SOURCE

Not Available

zinc dialkyl

dithiophosphate

ENDPOINT TEST DURATION (HR) SPECIES VALUE SOURCE

EC50 48 Crustacea =11.5mg/L 1

EC50 96 Algae or other aquatic plants =1-5mg/L 1

NOEC 96 Algae or other aquatic plants =1mg/L 1

Chemwatch: 69372

Version No: 7.1.1.1

Shredding Oil

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Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity

Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) -

Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient Persistence: Water/Soil Persistence: Air

No Data available for all ingredients No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient Bioaccumulation

zinc dialkyl dithiophosphate LOW (BCF = 100)

Mobility in soil Ingredient Mobility

No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods Product / Packaging disposal

Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Incinerate residue at an approved site.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant NO

HAZCHEM Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

MINERAL OIL(NOT AVAILABLE) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

ZINC DIALKYL DITHIOPHOSPHATE(68649-42-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

(SUSMP) - Schedule 4

National Inventory Status

National Inventory Status

Australia - AICS N (mineral oil)

Canada - DSL N (mineral oil)

Chemwatch: 69372

Version No: 7.1.1.1

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Canada - NDSL N (mineral oil; zinc dialkyl dithiophosphate)

China - IECSC N (mineral oil)

Europe - EINEC / ELINCS /

NLP N (mineral oil)

Japan - ENCS N (mineral oil)

Korea - KECI N (mineral oil)

New Zealand - NZIoC N (mineral oil)

Philippines - PICCS N (mineral oil)

USA - TSCA N (mineral oil)

Legend:

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date 07/09/2021

Initial Date 28/09/2021

Other information

Ingredients with multiple case numbers

Name CAS No zinc dialkyl dithiophosphate 68649-42-3, 68457-79-4, 1910-06-1, 26566-95-0, 7491-65-8, 4563-55-7, 68442-22-8

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。 _

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index