



KINSLEE: 002018

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	BASE OIL SN 500
Synonyms	Neutral Base Oil, Paraffinic Base Oil

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Product Use	Blending & manufacturing of various types of lubricants
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	KINSLEE ENTERPRISES LIMITED
Address	43-59 QUEENS ROAD EAST UNIT 1109, 11/F, DOMINION CENTRE WANCHAI HONGKONG
Telephone	+61 417 415 881
Fax	NA
Website	www.kinslee-hk.com
Email	info@kinslee-hk.com

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 417 415 881
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## 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

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	1
Toxicity	1	1
Body Contact	1	1
Reactivity	1	1
Chronic	0	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
64741-88-4.	90-100	Paraffinic Distillate, Solvent Dewaxed

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li><li>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.</li><li>Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li><li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li></ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li><li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li><li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li></ul>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li><li>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li><li>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li><li>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.</li><li>Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li></ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</li><li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li><li>Observe the patient carefully.</li><li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li><li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li><li>Seek medical advice.</li></ul>

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

- 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 oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li><li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li><li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li><li>Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li></ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Combustible.</li><li>Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li><li>Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li></ul> <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>carbon dioxide (CO2)</li><li>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li></ul> <p>May emit poisonous fumes.</p> <p><b>CARE:</b> Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.</p>
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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Remove all ignition sources.</li><li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li><li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li><li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li></ul>
Major Spills	Slippery when spilt. Minor hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Clear area of personnel.</li><li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li><li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.</li></ul> Remove all ignition sources.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li><li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li><li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li></ul> Avoid contact with incompatible materials. acid chlorides <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li></ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Store in original containers.</li><li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li><li>No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li><li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li></ul>

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Metal can or drum</li><li>Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li><li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li></ul>
Storage incompatibility	CARE: Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire. Avoid storage with oxidisers

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)


INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
BASE OIL SN 500	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,</li><li>Chemical goggles.</li><li>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</li></ul>

## BASE OIL SN 500

	▸ chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear.
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	▸ Overalls. ▸ Barrier cream ▸ Eyewash unit.
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

**Respiratory protection**

Type A-P 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.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, 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**

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear and bright liquid.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Specific density (15°C)</b>	0.880-0.890
<b>Odour</b>	Slight Petroleum odor	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (D445)</b>	Min 11 @ 100°C
<b>Boiling Point (°C)</b>	>316 (600°F)	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	>235 (ASTM D93)	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Compounds (VOC)</b>	2.9% weight
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (mmHg)</b>	<1 mm @ 25 °C	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility</b>	Insoluble	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	(Air = 1):>1	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Stability</b>	Stable
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	▸ Combustion may produce carbon monoxide, ▸ Combustion may produce carbon dioxide ▸ Combustion may produce other asphyxiants
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	None Identified
<b>Incompatibility</b>	Strong oxidizers
<b>Hazardous Polymerization</b>	Will not polymerize

**SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Information on toxicological effects**

<b>Inhaled</b>	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene
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	practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> 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.
Skin Contact	Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
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.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

BASE OIL SN 500	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**  
|Mobility|Floats on water.|Persistence / Degradability|Not readily biodegradable.|Bioaccumulation|May contain components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

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
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li><li>It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li><li>In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li><li>Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li><li>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li><li>Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li><li>Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li><li>Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li></ul>
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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

BASE OIL SN 500

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Base Oil SN 500 (64741-88-4.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Regulatory List	Component	CAS No
Inventory - Australia (AICS)	All component Listed	64741-88-4
Inventory - Canada Domestic Substance List	All component Listed	64741-88-4
Inventory – China	All component Listed	64741-88-4
Inventory – European IENECS Inventory	All component Listed	64741-88-4
Inventory - Japan (ENCS)	All component Listed	64741-88-4
Inventory – Korea Existing and Evaluated	All component Listed	64741-88-4
Inventory – Philippines Inventory (PICCS)	All component Listed	64741-88-4

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### Other information

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

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TEL +61 417 415 881