# KINSLEE ENTERPRISES LIMITED



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KINSLEE Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: **01/01/2024**Print Date: **01/01/2024** 

KINSLEE: 082018 Version No: 3.3.4.2 Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

Product Identifier	
Product name	NAPHTHENIC BASE OIL K-500
Synonyms	Distillates (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy Paraffinic
Relevant identified uses of the	ne substance or mixture and uses advised against
Product Use	Blending & manufacturing of various types of lubricants
Details of the supplier of the	safety data sheet
Registered company name	KINSLEE ENTERPRISES LIMITED
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Emergency telephone number	er
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		
Toxicity	1		0 = Minimum
Body Contact	1		1 = Low 2 = Moderate
Reactivity	1		3 = High
Chronic	0		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

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# 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
64742-52-5	100	Distillates (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy Paraffinic

#### **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	<ul> <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> <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> <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>
	<ul> <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.</li> <li>On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> <li>Combustion products include:</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	carbon dioxide (CO2) , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. CARE: 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.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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#### **SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

# **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.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

# **Major Spills**

Slipperv when spilt.

Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel.

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

Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.

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

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.

Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

#### acid chlorides

# 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

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
NAPHTHENIC BASE OIL K-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

- 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

	themicals in use and an account of injury experience.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls.     Barrier cream     Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	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 ^

<sup>^ -</sup> 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 and bright liquid.		
Physical state	Liquid	Gravity (60°F)	19.3 – 23.5
Odour	Mild Petroleum Odor	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	<-12.2	Viscosity (D445)	8.0-9.0 @ 100° <b>C</b>
Boiling Point (°C)	>260	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>195 (ASTM D93)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Compounds (VOC)	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (mmHg)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility	Insoluble	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>5	VOC g/L	Not Available

# **SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

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

# **SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

# Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled

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 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.
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.
Еуе	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

NAPHTHENIC BASE OIL K-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

Persistence: Water/Soil

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	
No Data available for all ingredients No		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

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Product / Packaging Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. disposal
  - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
  - Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
  - Bury or 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

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#### **NAPHTHENIC BASE OIL K-500**

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION** 

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

# Naphthenic Base Oil K-500 (64742-52-5.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Regulatory List		Component	CAS No
Inventory - Australia	(AICS)	All component Listed	64742-52-5
Inventory - Canada	Domestic Substance List	All component Listed	64742-52-5
Inventory - China		All component Listed	64742-52-5
Inventory – European	IENECS Inventory	All component Listed	64742-52-5
Inventory - Japan	(ENCS)		64742-52-5
Inventory – Korea	Existing and Evaluated	All component Listed	64742-52-5
Inventory – Philippines	Inventory (PICCS)	All component Listed	64742-52-5

#### **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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