

Material Safety Data Sheet

DUSTBUSTER 5

Section 1: Identification

Trade Names: Dustbuster 5
Other Names: Isomerisation Dewaxed Hydrocracked Base Oil
Chemical Synonyms: Isomerisation Dewaxed White Oil, Petroleum Hydrocarbon

Supplier: NTM Sales & Marketing Ltd, PO Box 2 Summerbridge HG3 4XN Harrogate North Yorks
Tel: 01423 781010, Fax: 01423 781279 email info@dustbuster.co.uk Emergency Tel : 01423 781010

Application: Severely Hydrocracked / Isomerisation dewaxed white oil used in lubrication and industrial processing applications

Section 2: Composition

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Einecs Number</u>	<u>Vol %</u>
White Mineral Oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	232-455-8	100

Section 3: Hazard Identification

Human Hazard

This substance presents no major hazard to man.

Environmental Hazard This substance presents no major hazard to the environment

Section 4: First-aid Measures

Skin: Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water after contact. Change contaminated clothing and dry-clean and launder before re-use.

Eyes: Wash eyes thoroughly with copious quantities of water, ensuring eyelids are held open. Obtain medical advice if any pain or redness develops or persists.

Ingestion: If contamination of the mouth occurs, wash it out thoroughly with water. Obtain medical advice if large amounts are swallowed - do not induce vomiting.

Inhalation: If inhalation of mists, fumes or vapour causes irritation to the nose or throat, or coughing, remove to fresh air. Obtain medical advice if symptoms persist.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

As with all mineral oil based products, this material is combustible. Contain the spill and blanket with extinguishing agent. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and as a protective screen. Extinguish using dry powder, foam, water fog or (for small fires) carbon dioxide. Note that use of BCF/halon extinguishers is now considered environmentally unacceptable. Fires in confined spaces should be dealt with by trained personnel wearing breathing apparatus.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Large spillages must be notified to the appropriate authorities. As this material is combustible remove any sources of ignition. Do not wash or allow spilled material to enter drainage systems. Contain and recover spillage by pumping or by using sand, sawdust or other suitable absorbents. Dispose of recovered material and contaminated absorbents in an approved manner. Spilled material may make surfaces slippery and thus be hazardous.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

7.1 Handling: Protective clothing, including impervious gloves, should be worn if skin contact is anticipated. Wear a face visor or goggles if eye contact can accidentally occur. Protective clothing should be regularly inspected and maintained; overalls should be dry-cleaned and laundered. Discard oil-saturated leather articles.

7.2 Storage: Store at ambient temperature in a well-ventilated area, away from sources of ignition. Clean up any spilled material immediately. Take all necessary precautions against accidental spillage into soil or water.

Section 8: Exposure Controls

8.1 Exposure Limits: Oil Mists must be kept below 5 mg/m³

8.2 Exposure Controls:

8.2.1 Occupational Exposure Controls

- Whilst this material is not hazardous it is recommended the following good practises are adopted.

8.2.1.1 Respiratory Protection - Avoid inhalation of mists, fumes or vapour generated during use.

8.2.1.2 Hand Protection - Use impervious gloves, wash hands thoroughly after use, and always wash hands before eating, drinking or using the toilet.

8.2.1.3 Eye Protection - Avoid contact with eyes. Use suitable eye protection

8.2.1.4 Skin Protection - Avoid contact with skin and observe good personal hygiene. Change heavily contaminated clothing. Use single-use disposable cloths and discard when soiled.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Typical Physical Properties

Test	Typical Value	Test	Typical Value
Appearance	Colourless Liquid	Density at 15°C	0.82 - 0.84 kg/l
Flash Point - COC	>160°C	Viscosity at 40°C	12 cSt
Odour	Odourless	Polycyclic Aromatics	< 3%
pH Value	Not Applicable	Boiling Point Range	270-430°C
Auto Ignition Point	>160°C	Explosive Limits	Not Applicable
Oxidative Properties	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure	< 0.1 mmHg at 20°C
Solubility in Water	Insoluble	Solubility in Fat	Not Established
Partition Coefficient	Log Kow > 1 (n-Octanol/water)	Vapour Density	> 1 @101.3kPa (air=1)
Evaporation Rate	< 0.1 (n-Bu Acetate=1)	Pour Point	below - 21°C
Surface Tension	Not established		

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Thermal stability - Stable at ambient temperatures.

Reactivity - Avoid contact with strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products - Thermal decomposition can produce a variety of compounds, the precise nature of which will depend on the decomposition conditions.

Incomplete combustion will generate smoke and hazardous gases, including carbon monoxide.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

This material is characterised as non-toxic because it shows the following characteristics:

Acute Toxicity (oral)	LD50 > 2000mg/kg (Rat)
Acute Toxicity (dermal)	LD50 > 2000mg/kg (Rabbit)
Acute Toxicity (inhalation)	LC50 > 5000mg/m ³ /4hr (Rat)
Irritation / Corrosion (eye)	Repeated or prolonged contact spray, mist or vapours may cause eye irritation but no permanent damage
Irritation / Corrosion (skin)	Non Irritant
Irritation / Corrosion (Respiratory Tract)	This material has a low vapour pressure and does not cause an inhalation exposure at ambient conditions. Contact with sprays, mists or vapours may cause irritation to the breathing passages. Aspiration of spray, mist or vapour may cause chemical pneumonitis.
Sensitisation (skin)	Non sensitising (guinea pig)
Sensitisation (Respiratory Tract)	This material is not a respiratory tract sensitiser
Repeated Dose Toxicity	Prolonged contact to skin or eyes can cause irritation and possible dermatitis
Mutagenicity	Negative to Modified Ames Test.
Carcinogenicity	Does not contain any IARC Group 1, 2(a) or 2(b) Listed Chemicals. Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons by IP346 < 1%
Reproductive Toxicity	Based on animal data studies this material does not pose a reproductive risk

Section 12: Ecological Information

Environmental Fate - This material, because of its density, will float on water. Since it consists of relatively low molecular weight paraffinic substances, small spillages into oil or water will be dispersed by evaporation and biodegradation.

Aquatic toxicity (fish)	Low toxicity (LL>100mg/l 48/96hr fish (estimate))
Aquatic toxicity (algae)	Low toxicity (LL>100mg/l 48/96hr algae (estimate))
Aquatic toxicity (invertebrate)	Low toxicity (LL>100mg/l 48/96hr daphnia (estimate))

Mobility	This material will float on water. For other Physio-chemical properties see Section 9
Biodegradation	Inherently Biodegradable (OECD 301B 46% in 28 days)
Bioaccumulation potential	Bioaccumulation is unlikely due to the very low water solubility of this product. Bioavailability to aquatic organisms is minimal.
Other Ecological information	Although not toxic to vertebrates and invertebrates spilled material may affect organisms (especially small invertebrates) by physical smothering leading or by deoxygenation of the water below the oil film. WGK = 1(Germany)

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste or surplus oil, or oil-contaminated materials, may be disposed of by incineration, land-fill or other suitable means approved by the Local Authority.

Section 14: Transport Information

This material is not classified as dangerous for transportation under current EC and International legislation.

UN number	Not applicable
Packaging Class	Not applicable
ADR/RID class (road/rail)	Not applicable
IMDG class (sea)	Not applicable
IATA/ICAO class (air)	Not applicable
Marine Pollution Category	Marpol 73/78 Annex I
Other Transport Information	Not classified as dangerous in respect to transport regulations

Section 15: Regulatory Information

15.1 Classification

- 15.1.1 CHIPS 3 Approved List Name - None
- 15.1.2 CHIPS 3 Approved List Index No. - None
- 15.1.3 Internationally Recognised Name - White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)

15.2 EC Label

15.3 EINECS No. 232-455-8

15.4 Other Regulatory Information

This material is not classified as dangerous for supply under current EC legislation.
This material is not classified under current Canadian WHMIS legislation.
This material is certified to meet the US Food and Drugs Administration (FDA) requirements for its intended use.
WGK Water Classification: WGK 1 (self assessment)

This Material is known to be listed on the following Chemical Inventories:

European (EINECS) 232-455-8
USA (TSCA)
Canadian (DSL)
Australian (AICS)
Japanese (ENCS) / (MITI) (9)1692
Korean (ECL) KE35412
Phillipines (PICCS)
Chinese

Section 16: Other Information

16.1 Labelling

- 16.1.1 Danger Classification - None
- 16.1.2 Highly Refined Base Oil
 - Viscosity > 7cSt at 40°C, (Does not require R65 Risk Phrase)
 - DMSO extract by IP346 < 3%/m. (Does not require R45 Risk Phrase)
- 16.1.3 R - Phrases - None
- 16.1.4 S - Phrases - None

16.2 Recommended Use

(See applications - Section 1)

16.3 References

- Threshold limit values and biological exposure indices, ACGIH, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1991.
- Occupational exposure limits 1992, Report No. EH40/92, HSE, London, 1992.
- First aid measures, medical toxicology data and professional advice to clinicians on petroleum products, Report No. 2/83, CONCAWE, Brussels, 1983.
- Petroleum process stream terms included in the Chemical Substances Inventory under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), API, 1983.
- Assessment and comparison of the composition of food-grade white oils and waxes manufactured from petroleum by catalytic hydrogenation versus conventional treatment, Report No. 84/60, CONCAWE, Brussels 1984.
- Report on Modified Ames Tests of petroleum basestocks, Calgary, 1986
- White oils and waxes - summary of 90-day studies, Report No. 93/56, CONCAWE, Brussels, 1993.
- The classification and labelling of petroleum substances according to the EU dangerous substances directive, Report No. 95/59, CONCAWE, Brussels, 1995.
- The classification and labelling of petroleum substances according to the EU dangerous substances directive, Recommendations (August 2001) - Report No. 01/53, CONCAWE, Brussels, October 2001
- EC Commission Directive 2001/58/EC relating to Directives 91/155/EEC, 1999/45/EC & 67/548/EEC.
- Chemical (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002 (CHIPS 3)

16.4 Reason for Revision:

Clarification of process in the application definition of Section 1:Identification

REVISION

THIS REVISION REPLACES THE PREVIOUS ISSUE No. 2002/1

Compilation:

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