1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Material Name

: Lubricant

Recommended Use /

Draper stock item 56411 1700W 18.5KG HEXBREAKER.

Restrictions of Use

Supplier

Draper Tools Ltd

Hurslev Rd Chandlers Ford Eastleigh

Hants SO53 1YF

Emergency Telephone

Number

+44 (0) 2380 494344

Opening hours 8:30-17:00 Monday - Friday.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

NOT HAZARDOUS,

GHS Label Elements

Symbol(s)

No symbol

Signal Words

: No signal word

Hazard Statement

PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

GHS Precautionary Statements

Prevention

: No precautionary phrases.

Response

No precautionary phrases.

Storage

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

No precautionary phrases.

Other Hazards which do not result in classification Not classified as flammable but will burn.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis. Used oil may contain harmful impurities.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture Description

: Highly refined mineral oils and additives.

Classification of components according to GHS

Chemical Identity	Synonyms	CAS	Hazard Class (category)	Hazard Statement	Conc.	
Sulphurised calcium phenate	• 1 1 1		H413;	1.00 - 3.00 %		
Polyolefin polyamine succinimide, polyol			Aquatic Chronic, 4;	H413;	1.00 - 3.00 %	
Calcium sulphonate		Skin Sens., 1; Aquatic Chronic, 4;	H317; H413;	0.10 - 0.90 %		

Additional Information

The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% (w/w) DMSO-

extract, according to IP346.

Refer to Ch 16 for full text of H phrases.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General Information

: Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal

conditions.

The first aid measures for different exposure routes:

Inhalation

: No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If

symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

Skin Contact

: Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water

and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent

irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Eye Contact

: Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent

Ingestion

irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

Most Important

Symptoms/Effects, Acute

& Delayed

Oil acne/folliculitis signs and symptoms may include formation of black pustules and spots on the skin of exposed areas.

Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.

Immediate medical attention, special

treatment

: Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Specific hazards arising from Chemicals

: Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic

compounds.

Suitable Extinguishing

Media

Unsuitable Extinguishing

Media

Protective Equipment & Precautions for Fire

Fighters

Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Do not use water in a jet.

Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Observe the relevant local and international regulations.

Personal Precautions,
Protective Equipment and
Emergency Procedures

Environmental Precautions

: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

: Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate

Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning up

Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately.
 Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or other containment material. Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material and dispose of properly.
 Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE
General Precautions

Additional Advice

: Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent

fires. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of

this material.

Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. When handling product in drums, safety

footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment

should be used.

Conditions for Safe Storage

Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Use properly labelled and closeable containers. Store at

ambient temperature.

Recommended Materials

: For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high

density polyethylene.

Unsuitable Materials

Other Advice

: PVC.

Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

If the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) value is provided on this document, it is provided for information only.

Occupational Exposure Limits

Material	Source	Туре	ppm	mg/m3	Notation
Oil mist, mineral	ACGIH	TWA(Inhala ble fraction.)		5 mg/m3	

Biological Exposure Index (BEI)

Data not available

Appropriate Engineering

Controls

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls

based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.

Appropriate measures include: Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations. Where material is heated, sprayed or

mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne

concentrations to be generated.

Individual Protection

Measures

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet

recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Respiratory Protection

No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use. In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material. If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [boiling point

>65°C(149 °F)].

Hand Protection

Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide

suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Eye Protection

Wear safety glasses or full face shield if splashes are likely to

Protective Clothing

Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue

work clothes.

Thermal Hazards

Not applicable.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also

be appropriate.

Environmental Exposure

Controls

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental

assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local

environmental legislation.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Amber. Liquid at room temperature.

Odour

Slight hydrocarbon Data not available

Odour threshold рН

Not applicable.

Initial Boiling Point and

: > 280 °C / 536 °F estimated value(s)

Boiling Range

Pour point

Typical -27 °C / -17 °F

Flash point

: Typical 246 °C / 475 °F (COC)

Upper / lower

: Typical 1 - 10 %(V) (based on mineral oil)

Flammability or

Explosion limits

Auto-ignition temperature : > 320 °C / 608 °F

Vapour pressure

: < 0.5 Pa at 20 °C / 68 °F (estimated value(s))

Relative Density

: Typical 0.893 at 15 °C / 59 °F

Density

Typical 893 kg/m3 at 15 °C / 59 °F

Water solubility

: Negligible.

Solubility in other

: Data not available

solvents

n-octanol/water partition

coefficient (log Pow)

: > 6 (based on information on similar products)

Dynamic viscosity

Data not available

Kinematic viscosity

Typical 162 mm2/s at 40 °C / 104 °F

Vapour density (air=1) Evaporation rate

: > 1 (estimated value(s))

(nBuAc=1)

: Data not available

Decomposition

: Data not available

Temperature

Flammability

: Data not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability

Stable.

Possibility of Hazardous

: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

Reactions

Conditions to Avoid

Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous

Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form

Decomposition Products during normal storage.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION Information on Toxicological effects

Basis for Assessment Information given is based on data on the components and the

toxicology of similar products.

Likely Routes of

Exposure

Acute Oral Toxicity

Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure

although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion. Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg, Rat

Acute Dermal Toxicity Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg, Rabbit

Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal Acute Inhalation Toxicity

conditions of use.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Expected to be slightly irritating. Prolonged or repeated skin

contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin

resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.

Serious Eye

Damage/Irritation

Respiratory Irritation

Expected to be slightly irritating.

: Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation.

Respiratory or Skin

Sensitisation Aspiration Hazard : Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

: Not considered an aspiration hazard.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

: Not considered a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity : Product contains mineral oils of types shown to be non-

carcinogenic in animal skin-painting studies. Highly refined mineral oils are not classified as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), Other components are not known to be associated with carcinogenic

effects.

Reproductive and

Developmental Toxicity Specific target organ

Not expected to be a hazard.

Not expected to be a hazard.

toxicity - single exposure

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated

exposure

Additional Information

Not expected to be a hazard.

: Used oils may contain harmful impurities that have

accumulated during use. The concentration of such impurities will depend on use and they may present risks to health and the environment on disposal. ALL used oil should be handled with caution and skin contact avoided as far as possible. Continuous contact with used engine oils has caused skin

cancer in animal tests.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment

Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

Ecotoxicity:

Acute Toxicity

Poorly soluble mixture. May cause physical fouling of aquatic organisms. Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l (to aquatic organisms) LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract. Mineral oil is not expected to cause any chronic effects to aquatic organisms at concentrations less than 1 mg/l.

Microorganisms

Mobility

Data not available

Liquid under most environmental conditions. Floats on water. If

it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be

mobile.

Persistence/degradability

Expected to be not readily biodegradable. Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable, but the product

contains components that may persist in the environment.

Bioaccumulative

Potential

Other Adverse Effects

: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

: Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which are not expected to be released to air in any significant quantities. Not expected to have ozone depletion potential, photochemical

ozone creation potential or global warming potential.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material Disposal

Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in

drains or in water courses.

Container Disposal

Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Local Legislation

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Hazardous Waste.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land (as per ADR classification): Not regulated

This material is not classified as dangerous under ADR regulations.

IMDG

This material is not classified as dangerous under IMDG regulations.

IATA (Country variations may apply)

This material is either not classified as dangerous under IATA regulations or needs to follow country specific requirements.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

Chemical Inventory Status

EINECS

All components

listed or polymer

exempt.

TSCA

All components

listed.

INV (CN)

All components

listed

Sensitiser not sufficient

to classify

: Contains calcium sulphonate. May produce an allergic

reaction.

Other Information

: GB 6944-2005: Classification and Code of Dangerous Goods. GB/T 16483-2008: Safety Data Sheet for Chemical Products

Content and Order of Sections.

GB 13690-2009: Classification and Labels of Dangerous

Chemical Substances Commonly Used. GB 12268-2005: List of Dangerous Goods.

GBZ 2.1-2007: Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace Part 1: Chemical Hazardous Agents.

National Catalogue of Hazardous Wastes.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Statement

H317

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H413

May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

MSDS Version Number

: 1.3

MSDS Effective Date

: 2012/03/20

MSDS Revisions

: A vertical bar (j) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

MSDS Distribution

The information in this document should be made available to

all who may handle the product.

Disclaimer

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property

of the product.

