

BioBar 46

Section 1. Identification

Product name	BioBar 46
Product code	465620-DE15
SDS no.	465620
Use of the substance/mixture	Hydraulic fluid For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.
Product type	Liquid.
Supplier	BP Oil New Zealand Limited 20 Customs House Quay Wellington 1 New Zealand Phone 04 495 5000
Emergency telephone number	0800 243643 (0800 CHEMHELP) (NZ use only)
New Zealand National Poisons Centre	0800 764 766 National Poison Centre
OTHER PRODUCT INFORMATION	Technical Helpline 0800 10 40 60

Section 2. Hazards identification

HSNO Classification Not classified.

This material is not classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

This material is not classified as a dangerous good according to criteria in New Zealand Standard 5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Routes of entry Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation.

GHS label elements

Signal word No signal word.

Hazard statements No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Precautionary statements

Prevention Not applicable.

Response Not applicable.

Storage Not applicable.

Disposal Not applicable.

Other hazards which do not result in classification Defatting to the skin.
Note: High Pressure Applications
Injections through the skin resulting from contact with the product at high pressure constitute a major medical emergency.
See 'Notes to physician' under First-Aid Measures, Section 4 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture Mixture
Chemically modified base oil Proprietary performance additives.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C20-50, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	20 - 50	72623-87-1
Benzenepropanoic acid, 3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxy-, octadecyl ester	1 - 5	2082-79-3
Fatty acids, vegetable-oil, Me esters, sulfurized	1 - 5	72102-30-8

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First-aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Skin contact	Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Eye contact	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Get medical attention.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician	Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects. Note: High Pressure Applications Injections through the skin resulting from contact with the product at high pressure constitute a major medical emergency. Injuries may not appear serious at first but within a few hours tissue becomes swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Surgical exploration should be undertaken without delay. Thorough and extensive debridement of the wound and underlying tissue is necessary to minimise tissue loss and prevent or limit permanent damage. Note that high pressure may force the product considerable distances along tissue planes.
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Protection of first-aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
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Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable	In case of fire, use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.
Not suitable	Do not use water jet.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.
Hazardous combustion products	Combustion products may include the following: carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide) sulphur oxides (SO, SO ₂ , etc.)
Hazchem code	Not available.
Special precautions for fire-fighters	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

For emergency responders If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Wash thoroughly after handling. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Not suitable Prolonged exposure to elevated temperature.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C20-50, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	NZ OSH (New Zealand). WES-TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Issued/ Revised: 9/2010 Form: Mist WES-STEL: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Issued/ Revised: 9/2010 Form: Mist

Recommended monitoring procedures If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Appropriate engineering controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations below their respective occupational exposure limits. All activities involving chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health, to ensure exposures are adequately controlled. Personal protective equipment should only be considered after other forms of control measures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained.

Your supplier of personal protective equipment should be consulted for advice on selection and appropriate standards. For further information contact your national organisation for standards. The final choice of protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all items of personal protective equipment are compatible.

Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

Hand protection

Wear protective gloves if prolonged or repeated contact is likely. Wear chemical resistant gloves. Recommended: Nitrile gloves. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the gloves (even the best chemically resistant glove will break down after repeated chemical exposures). Most gloves provide only a short time of protection before they must be discarded and replaced. Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Gloves should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

Skin protection

Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice. Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination that will not soak through to the skin. Overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. When the risk of skin exposure is high (e.g. when cleaning up spillages or if there is a risk of splashing) then chemical resistant aprons and/or impervious chemical suits and boots will be required. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. The correct choice of respiratory protection depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the respiratory equipment. Safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Respiratory protection equipment should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions. Respiratory protection should conform to AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Yellow. [Light]
Odour	Not available.
pH	Not available.
Melting point	Not available.
Boiling point	Not available.
Drop Point	Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Flash point	Open cup: 246°C (474.8°F) [Cleveland.]
Vapour pressure	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Density	920 kg/m ³ (0.92 g/cm ³) at 15°C
Solubility	insoluble in water.
Viscosity	Kinematic: 46 mm ² /s (46 cSt) at 40°C Kinematic: 8.3 mm ² /s (8.3 cSt) at 100°C

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical stability	The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
Incompatible materials	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact	Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
Eye contact	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation	No specific data.
Ingestion	No specific data.
Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation dryness cracking
Eye contact	No specific data.

Potential chronic health effects

General	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation	Overexposure to the inhalation of airborne droplets or aerosols may cause irritation of the respiratory tract.
Ingestion	Ingestion of large quantities may cause nausea and diarrhoea.
Skin contact	Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.
Eye contact	Potential risk of transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.
Carcinogenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Aspiration hazard

Name
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C20-50, hydrotreated neutral oil-based

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Section 11. Toxicological information

Route	ATE value
Oral	166666.7 mg/kg

Section 12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Persistence and degradability

Expected to be biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.

Mobility in soil

Mobility Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) Not available.

Other ecological information Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information		Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
New Zealand Class	Not regulated.	☑	☑	-		-
ADG Class	Not regulated.	☑	☑	-		-
IATA Class	Not regulated.	-	-	-		-
IMDG Class	Not regulated.	-	-	-		-

PG* : Packing group

Section 15. Regulatory information

New Zealand Regulatory Information

HSNO Approval Number None assigned.

HSNO Group Standard None assigned.

HSNO Classification Not classified.

Regulation according to other foreign laws

REACH Status The company, as identified in Section 1, sells this product in the EU in compliance with the current requirements of REACH.

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) All components are listed or exempted.

Australia inventory (AICS) All components are listed or exempted.

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Section 15. Regulatory information

Canada inventory status	All components are listed or exempted.
China inventory (IECSC)	All components are listed or exempted.
Japan inventory (ENCS)	All components are listed or exempted.
Korea inventory (KECI)	All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines inventory (PICCS)	All components are listed or exempted.
Vessel General Permit 2013	Tested and registered according to OSPAR (Oslo and Paris Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic) requirements and therefore meets the definition of an Environmentally Acceptable Lubricant under the US Vessel General Permit for Discharges Incidental to the Normal Operation of Vessels (VGP) 2013.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of issue/Date of revision	9/26/2013.
Date of previous issue	7/25/2013.
Version	2

Notice to reader

✔ **Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.**

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