

Hysol MB 50

Section 1. Identification

Product name	Hysol MB 50
Product code	465450-AU22
SDS no.	465450
Use of the substance/mixture	Metalworking fluid - soluble. For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.
Product type	Liquid.
Supplier	BP Oil New Zealand Limited Ground floor and 1st floor Watercare House 73 Remuera Road Newmarket Auckland New Zealand
Emergency telephone number	Phone 09 969 9300 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	6.3 - SKIN IRRITATION - Category A 8.3 - CORROSIVE TO OCULAR TISSUE - Category A 9.1 - AQUATIC ECOTOXICITY - Category D
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This material is classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001 and has been classified according to the Hazardous Substances (Classifications) Regulations 2001.

This material is not classified as DANGEROUS GOODS according to criteria in New Zealand Standard 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Routes of entry	Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation.
GHS label elements	
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. Harmful to aquatic life.
Precautionary statements	
Prevention	Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Avoid release to the environment. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Response	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. IF ON SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Storage	Not applicable.
Disposal	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Section 2. Hazards identification

Symbol



Other hazards which do not result in classification

Defatting to the skin.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture

Mixture

Highly refined mineral oil, emulsifiers and additives.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	50 - 95	64742-52-5
Amine neutralised phosphoric acid esters	1 - 5	Not available.
Amine neutralised carboxylic acids	1 - 5	Not available.
2-Amino-2-methylpropanol	1 - 5	124-68-5
Amine neutralised carboxylic acids	1 - 5	Not available.
2,2',2''-nitrioltriethanol	1 - 5	102-71-6
3-Iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate	0.1 - 1	55406-53-6

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

In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash out mouth with water if person is conscious.

Skin contact

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.

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 immediately. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.

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. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Protection of first-aiders

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable

Use foam or all-purpose dry chemical to extinguish.

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. This material is harmful to aquatic life. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Hazardous combustion products

Combustion products may include the following:
carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)
nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂ etc.)
phosphorus oxides

Hazchem code

Not available.

Special precautions for fire-fighters

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire.

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. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Contact emergency personnel.

For emergency responders

Entry into a confined space or poorly ventilated area contaminated with vapour, mist or fume is extremely hazardous without the correct respiratory protective equipment and a safe system of work. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear a suitable chemical protective suit. Chemical resistant boots. 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). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

Methods and material 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. Approach the release from upwind. 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). Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. 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). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Do not breathe vapour or mist. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Avoid release to the environment. 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. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be

Section 7. Handling and storage

hazardous. Do not reuse container. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. During metal working, solid particles from workpieces or tools will contaminate the fluid and may cause abrasions of the skin. Where such abrasions result in a penetration of the skin, first aid treatment should be applied as soon as reasonably possible. The presence of certain metals in the workpiece or tool, such as chromium, cobalt and nickel, can contaminate the metalworking fluid and as a result may induce allergic skin reactions. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Evaporation of water from soluble cutting fluids during use may lead to an increase in concentration which may result in the development of skin conditions due to irritation and defatting. It is important to monitor fluid strength on a regular basis with a refractometer and maintain it at the recommended concentration. Lubricants from other sources and other contaminants should be minimised. Swarf and other debris should be removed. To maintain optimum performance and minimise bacterial spoilage, machine tool coolant systems should be cleaned on a regular basis. 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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand). WES-TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Issued/ Revised: 6/2016 Form: Mist WES-STEL: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Issued/ Revised: 9/2010 Form: Mist
2,2',2"-nitrioltriethanol	NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand). WES-TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Issued/ Revised: 1/1994

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.

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

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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	Undiluted fluid: Chemical goggles. Diluted fluid: Safety glasses with side shields.
Hand protection	Wear suitable gloves. Undiluted fluid: Wear chemical resistant gloves. Recommended: nitrile gloves. Diluted fluid: Wear protective gloves if prolonged or repeated contact is likely. 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	9.4 to 9.9 [Conc. (% w/w): 5%]
Melting point	Not available.
Boiling point	Not available.
Drop Point	Not available.
Flash point	Closed cup: >100°C (>212°F) [Estimated. Water content interferes with flash point determination.]
Vapour pressure	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Density	<1000 kg/m ³ (<1 g/cm ³) at 15°C
Solubility	Soluble in water.

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 excessive heat.
Incompatible materials	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials. Slightly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: acids.
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion	May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye damage.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation	No specific data.
Ingestion	Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains
Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness dryness cracking blistering may occur
Eye contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness

Potential chronic health effects

General	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation	Not applicable.
Ingestion	Not applicable.
Skin contact	Not applicable.
Eye contact	Not applicable.
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.

Section 12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity This material is harmful to aquatic life.

Persistence and degradability

Expected to be biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Not available.

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
2-Amino-2-methylpropanol	-0.63	-	low
2,2',2''-nitrotriethanol	-1	-	low

Mobility in soil

Section 12. Ecological information

Mobility	Liquid. Soluble in water.
Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc})	Not available.

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. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Diluted Fluid The spent diluted fluid comprises a relatively stable emulsion. Dispose of via an authorised person/ licensed waste disposal contractor or by other suitable waste treatment techniques (e.g. emulsion splitting, coagulation and filtration) approved by the local authority. Spent fluid should never be disposed of down the drain. The aqueous phase should not be discharged into sewage systems unless provided for by local regulations; the non-aqueous phase should be disposed of as undiluted fluid. Note that separated aqueous solutions or effluents may contain metal salts as well as traces of oil and must be checked for conformity in these respects against consents given by the authorities before disposal. Further treatment may be required.

Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	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	HSR002606
HSNO Group Standard	Lubricants, Lubricant Additives, Coolants and Anti-freeze Agents (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSNO Classification	6.3 - SKIN IRRITATION - Category A 8.3 - CORROSIVE TO OCULAR TISSUE - Category A 9.1 - AQUATIC ECOTOXICITY - Category D

Regulation according to other foreign laws

REACH Status	For the REACH status of this product please consult your company contact, as identified in Section 1.
United States inventory (TSCA 8b)	Not determined.
Australia inventory (AICS)	All components are listed or exempted.
Canada inventory status	Not determined.

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China inventory (IECSC)	Not determined.
Japan inventory (ENCS)	At least one component is not listed.
Korea inventory (KECI)	Not determined.
Philippines inventory (PICCS)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At least one component is not listed.
Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)	Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of issue/Date of revision	31 January 2020
Date of previous issue	30 October 2019.
Version	2
Prepared by	Not available.
Key to abbreviations	Varies = may contain one or more of the following 64741-88-4, 64741-89-5, 64741-95-3, 64741-96-4, 64742-01-4, 64742-44-5, 64742-45-6, 64742-52-5, 64742-53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-57-0, 64742-58-1, 64742-62-7, 64742-63-8, 64742-65-0, 64742-70-7, 72623-85-9, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1

Notice to reader

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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