



SAFETY DATA SHEET

ILS DURAGUARD 223

Issued Date: 16/06/21

Issued by: Industrial Lubricants & Services Ltd

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

ILS DURAGUARD 223

Company Name

Industrial Lubricants & Services Ltd

Address

PO Box 259 347, Botany, Manukau 2163
Auckland, New Zealand

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: 0800 10 40 11

Fax: 0800 10 40 15

Emergency phone number

New Zealand National Poison Centre
0800 764 766

ILS Technical Helpline 0800 10 40 17

E-mail Address

orders@ils.co.nz

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Metalworking fluid - neat.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

HSNO classification of the substance/mixture

3.1 - FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category D

6.3 - SKIN IRRITATION - Category B

6.1 - ACUTE TOXICITY (aspiration) (oral) - Category E

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. Ingestion.

Signal Word

DANGER

Hazard Statements

Combustible liquid.
Causes mild skin irritation.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary statements**Prevention**

Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from flames and hot surfaces.

Response

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage

Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Symbol**Other hazards which do not result in classification**

Not available.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substance / mixture**

Substance, Hydrocarbon solvent

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	95 – 100%

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.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**Inhalation**

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms occur

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Aspiration hazard if

swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage.

Skin

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 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.

First Aid Facilities

Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects. Product can be aspirated on swallowing or following regurgitation of stomach contents, and can cause severe and potentially fatal chemical pneumonitis, which will require urgent treatment. Because of the risk of aspiration, induction of vomiting and gastric lavage should be avoided. Gastric lavage should be undertaken only after endotracheal intubation. Monitor for cardiac dysrhythmias

Protection of first-aiders

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. (0800 764 766)

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
Do not use water jet.

Hazards from Combustion Products

No specific data.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Combustible liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Precautions in connection with Fire

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. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Fire-fighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection. Fire-fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

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. Eliminate all ignition sources. 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. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing 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).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small Spill

Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres. 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). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not swallow. Never siphon by mouth. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapours, spray or mists. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. 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 hazardous. Do not reuse container. 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 a segregated and approved area. 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. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising

materials. 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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for the mixture. However, over-exposure to some chemicals may result in enhancement of pre-existing adverse medical conditions and/or allergic reactions and should be kept to the least possible levels.

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

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 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. Wear clothing and footwear that cannot be penetrated by chemicals or oil. 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. Use with adequate ventilation. Recommended: half-face mask - organic vapor filter (Type A). 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Liquid
Colour	Amber	Odour	Not Available
Drop Point	Not Available	Melting Point	Not Available
Boiling Point	Not Available	Solubility in Water	Insoluble in water
pH	Not Available	Vapour Pressure	Not Available
Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not Available	Viscosity	Kinematic: 2 mm ² /s (2 cSt) at 40°C
Density	<1000 kg/m ³ (<1 g/cm ³) at 15°C		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Avoid excessive heat. Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

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.

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.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological Information

No toxicity data available for this material.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion	Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.
Skin contact	Causes mild skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.
Eye contact	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation

Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and blurred vision. Higher levels may cause unconsciousness.

May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs.

Ingestion

Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting

Skin contact

Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Irritation
Redness

Eye contact

Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation
watering
redness

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

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.

Aspiration hazard

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

No ecotoxicity data available for this material.

Persistence and degradability

Expected to be biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Not available

Mobility

Volatile. Liquid. insoluble in water.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal considerations

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. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	Packing Group	Label	Additional information
New Zealand Class	Not regulated	-	-	-	-	-
ADG Class	Not regulated	-	-	-	-	-
IATA Class	Not regulated	-	-	-	-	-
IMDG Class	Not regulated	-	-	-	-	-

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

HSNO Approval Number

HSR002649

HSNO Group Standard

Solvents (Combustible) Group Standard 2006

HSNO Classification

3.1 - FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category D

6.3 - SKIN IRRITATION - Category B

6.1 - ACUTE TOXICITY (aspiration) (oral) - Category E

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

SOS reviewed: June 2021

Supersedes: Not available

Notice to reader

All reasonably practicable steps have been taken to ensure this data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information contained in it is accurate as of the date specified below. No warranty or representation, express or implied is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information in this data sheet.

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