



1. Identification of the material and supplier

Product name	Soltrend 117 M
SDS no.	460822
Product use	Metalworking fluid - soluble. For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.
Supplier	BP Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 53 004 085 616) 717 Bourke Street Docklands VIC 3008 Australia Tel: +61 (03) 9268 4111 Fax: +61 (03) 9268 3321
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER	+61 2801 44558 (or 1800 14 14 74 within Australia)
OTHER PRODUCT INFORMATION	Technical Help Line 1 300 139 700 (Local Call)
Product code	460822-AU07

2. Hazards identification

Statement of hazardous/dangerous nature	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.
Risk phrases	R41- Risk of serious damage to eyes. R43- May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
Safety phrases	S26- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. S28- After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap and water. S36/37/39- Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient name	CAS no.	%
Sodium sulphonate	68608-26-4	1 - 5
Fatty acid alkanolamide	68603-38-3	1 - 5
N,N'-Methylenebismorpholine	5625-90-1	1 - 5
rosin	8052-10-6	1 - 5

Other ingredients, determined not to be hazardous according to Safe Work Australia criteria, and not dangerous according to the ADG Code, make up the product concentration to 100%.

4. First-aid measures

Eye contact	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Get medical attention immediately.
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. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms appear. 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.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash out mouth with water if person is conscious.
Advice to doctor	Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media	
Suitable	In case of fire, use water fog, alcohol resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.
Not suitable	Do not use water jet.

Hazardous decomposition products	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide nitrogen oxides sulfur oxides metal oxide/oxides
Unusual fire/explosion hazards	In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.
Special fire-fighting procedures	Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain. 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.
Protection of 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.

6 . Accidental release measures

Personal precautions	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 spilled material. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
Environmental precautions	Avoid dispersal of spilled 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).
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. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. 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. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product.
Small spill	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

7 . Handling and storage

Handling	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Do not reuse container. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. 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 prolonged or repeated contact with skin. 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.
Storage	Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Keep away from heat and direct sunlight. Protect from freezing. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10).
Combustibility Classification	Combustible liquid Class C1 (AS 1940).

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	Occupational exposure limits
Base oil - unspecified	Safe Work Australia (Australia). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Oil mist, mineral
2-Butoxyethanol	Safe Work Australia (Australia). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 242 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 8/2005 STEL: 50 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 8/2005 TWA: 96.9 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 8/2005 TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 8/2005

Whilst specific OELs for certain components are included in this SDS, it should be noted that other components of the preparation will be present in any mist, vapour or dust produced. For this reason, the specific OELs may not be applicable to the product and are provided for guidance purposes.

Biological Limit Values No biological limit allocated.

Exposure controls

Occupational exposure controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours 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.

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.

Personal protective equipment**Respiratory protection**

Avoid breathing of vapours, mists or spray. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS/NZS 1715/1716. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist (Type P1) filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure level.

Skin and body

Do not get on skin or clothing. Wear suitable protective clothing.

Hand protection

Wear protective gloves if prolonged or repeated contact is likely. 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.

Eye protection

Do not get in eyes. Chemical splash goggles.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Brown. Clear [Light]
Odour	Slight
Flash point	>100 °C (Closed cup) Estimated. Water content interferes with flash point determination.
Vapour pressure	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
pH	9.8 to 10.2 [Conc. (% w/w): 5%]
Boiling point / range	Not available.
Melting point / range	Not available.
Relative density/Specific gravity	Not available.
Density	<1000 kg/m ³ (<1 g/cm ³) at 15°C
Solubility	Soluble in water.

10 . Stability and reactivity

Stability	The product is stable.
Conditions to avoid	High temperatures
Incompatibility with various substances/Hazardous Reactions	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials and acids.
Hazardous decomposition products	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide nitrogen oxides sulfur oxides metal oxide/oxides

11 . Toxicological information**Effects and symptoms**

Eyes	Causes severe eye irritation.
Skin	May cause severe allergic skin reaction Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.
Inhalation	No significant health hazards identified.
Ingestion	No significant health hazards identified.
Chronic toxicity	

Carcinogenic effects	No component of this product at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen by ACGIH, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the European Commission (EC), or the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (Australia).
Mutagenic effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Other information	Based on data available for this or related materials.

12 . Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	Not classified as environmentally hazardous in accordance with the 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances' [NOHSC (1008)/2004 as amended and adapted].
Biodegradability	
Persistence/degradability	The biodegradability of this material has not been determined.
Mobility	Liquid. Soluble in water.

13 . Disposal considerations

Disposal considerations / Waste information	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.
Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration	No additional special precautions identified.

14 . Transport information

International transport regulations	Not classified as dangerous for transport (ADG, IMDG, ICAO/IATA).
Special precautions for user	No known special precautions required. See Section: "Handling and storage" for additional information.

15 . Regulatory information

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

Not scheduled

Industrial Products - Labelling requirements for SUSMP do not apply to a poison that is packed and sold solely for industrial, laboratory or manufacturing use. However, this product is labelled in accordance with NOSHC National Code of Practice for labelling of workplace substances.

Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Schedule</u>
No Listed Substance	

Other regulations

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

16 . Other information

Key to abbreviations	AMP = Acceptable Maximum Peak ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, an agency that promulgates exposure standards. ADG = Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail ADG Code = Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail CAS Number = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number HAZCHEM Code = Emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services. Its use is required by the ADG Code for Dangerous Goods in bulk. ICAO = International Civil Aviation Organization. IATA = International Air Transport Association, the organization promulgating rules governing shipment of goods by air. IMDG = International Maritime Organization Rules, rules governing shipment of goods by water. IP 346 = A chemical screening assay for dermal toxicity. The European Commission has
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recommended that Method IP 346 be used as the basis for labelling certain lubricant oil base stocks for carcinogenicity. The EU Commission has stipulated that the classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346. (See Note L, European Commission Directive 67/548/EEC as amended and adapted.)

DMSO is a solvent.

NOHSC = National Occupational Health & Safety Commission, Australia

TWA = Time weighted average

STEL = Short term exposure limit

UN Number = United Nations Number, a four digit number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

History

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Prepared by Product Stewardship

Notice to reader

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