

MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet)

1 Identification of the substance / Preparation and of the company

Product Name	hydraulic oil
End Used	#hydraulic oil\Special hydraulic oil for jack
Product Type	hydraulic transmission fluid for jack
Manufacturer/Supplier	Jiangsu southeast oil products Co., LTD.
Address	Wanshi Town Industrial Park, Yixing, Jiangsu.
Contact Person	Songlei
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E-mail	: songlei@taihuachem.com
Emergency contact	: Songlei
Tel	: 0510-87846819
Fax	: 0510-87841222
E-mail	: songlei@taihuachem.com

2 Composition / Information on ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Weight in Percent (%)	Notes
base oil		96	---
Pour point inhibitor T803		3	
other		1	

3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazards

Flammability	Moderate=2
Toxicity	Low=1
Body Contact	Moderate=2
Reactive	Low=1
Chronic	Low=1



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

- May cause respiratory irritation
- May cause drowsiness or dizziness
- Harmful if swallowed
- Harmful if inhaled
- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- Causes skin irritation

Causes serious eye damage

Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

Keep container tightly closed.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Rinse mouth.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Store locked up

4 First aid measures

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE

» If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

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- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

» If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

» Treat symptomatically.

5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to, do so, remove containers from path of fire.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.

- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

6 Accidental release measures

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up..
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- » Slippery when spilt.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire, Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep, shovel up. Recover product wherever possible.
- Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

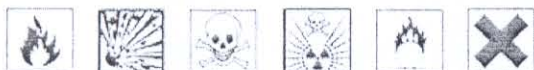
- Please use at room temperature.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+ X X X X +

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

8 Exposure controls / personal protection

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
 - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity, are important in the selection of gloves.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Oily shape liquid
Bouquet: Solvent smell
colors: brown

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solubility: Not applicable
Molecular Weight: Not applicable
Boiling Range (°C): Not applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not applicable
Freezing point (°C): Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not applicable
pH (as supplied): Not available

pH (1% solution): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available
Volatile Component (%vol): Not available
Viscosity: Not applicable
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable
Flash Point (°C): Not applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available
Ignites temperature(°C): Not applicable

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SWALLOWED

» Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

» Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.

Signs and symptoms of chemical (aspiration) pneumonitis may include coughing, gasping, choking, burning of the mouth, difficult breathing, and bluish coloured skin (cyanosis).

EYE

» When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twentyfour hours or more after instillation.

SKIN

» The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either

- produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or

- produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

» Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

» Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

» Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

» Material on the skin evaporates rapidly and may cause tingling, chilling and even temporary numbness.

INHALED

» The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

» Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts. Workers exposed to nylon dusts for 20 years have, on occasion, shown respiratory tract lesions, including sarcoid-like lung granulomas. Occupational exposure to nylon dusts may result in pathologic lung changes

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

» Not available. Refer to individual constituents

12 Ecological Information

» DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
- Burn

14 TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:



Dangerous category: 3

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

None data of the material

16 OTHER INFORMATION

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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SAMPLE PHOTO

