

### 1. Identification of Substance & Company

<b>Product</b>	
<b>Product name</b>	SK S. Way 68
<b>Product code</b>	Not allocated
<b>HSNO approval</b>	Not applicable – non hazardous
<b>Approval description</b>	NA
<b>UN number</b>	Not regulated for transport.
<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	NA
<b>DG class</b>	NA
<b>Packaging group</b>	NA
<b>Hazchem code</b>	NA
<b>Uses</b>	Hydraulic fluid

#### Company Details

<b>Company</b>	<b>New World Motors Ltd</b>
<b>Address</b>	PO Box 132316, Sylvia Park Auckland 1644

### 2. Hazard Identification

#### Approval

This product is not considered hazardous under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO).

#### Classes Hazard Statements

none

#### SYMBOLS

none

#### Other Classifications

There are no other classifications that are known to apply.

#### Precautionary Statements

none

### 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS/ Identification	Concentration
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	64742-65-0	59-67%
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	64742-54-7	30-40%
Additive mixtures	proprietary	1-3%

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary. Trace quantities of impurities are also likely.

### 4. First Aid

#### General Information

You should call the National Poisons Centre if you feel that you may have been harmed or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) (24 hr emergency service).

**Recommended first aid facilities** Ready access to running water is recommended.

#### Exposure

**Swallowed** Do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. Contact a doctor if concerned.  
**Eye contact** If product gets in eyes, wash material from them with running water for several minutes. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

**Skin contact** Flush immediately with large amounts of water. Remove all contaminated clothing.

**Inhaled** Contact a doctor if experiencing symptoms

Generally, inhalation of fumes is unlikely to result in adverse health effects. If coughing, dizziness or shortness of breath is experienced, remove the patient to fresh air immediately. If patient is unconscious, place in the recovery position (on the side) for transport and contact a doctor.

#### Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically

**5. Firefighting Measures**

<b>Fire and explosion hazards:</b>	There are no specific risks for fire/explosion for this chemical. It is not classed as flammable.
<b>Suitable extinguishing substances:</b>	Carbon dioxide, extinguishing powder, foam, fog sprays, water jets.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing substances:</b>	Unknown.
<b>Products of combustion:</b>	Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Water. May form toxic mixtures in air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures.
<b>Protective equipment:</b>	No special measures are required.
<b>Hazchem code:</b>	NA

**6. Accidental Release Measures**

<b>Containment</b>	There is no current legal requirement for containment of this product.
<b>Emergency procedures</b>	Generally the containers size will limit a large spill from occurring. If a significant spill occurs: Stop leak if safe or necessary. Isolate area. Collect spill, see below. Transfer to container for disposal. Dispose of according to guidelines below (Section 13).
<b>Clean-up method</b>	This product is not considered flammable or ecotoxic. Small spills do not require any special clean up method. Larger spills (e.g., greater than 10kg) should be mopped up and collected.
<b>Disposal</b>	Mop up and collect recoverable material into labelled containers for recycling or salvage. Recycle containers wherever possible. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Dispose of only in accord with all regulations.
<b>Precautions</b>	No special protective clothing is normally necessary.

**7. Storage & Handling**

<b>Storage</b>	Avoid storage of harmful substances with food. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Keep from extreme heat and open flames. Avoid contact with incompatible substances as listed in Section 10.
<b>Handling</b>	Keep exposure to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. See section 8 with regard to personal protective equipment requirements.

**8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment****Workplace Exposure Standards**

A workplace exposure standard (WES) has not been established by WorkSafe NZ for this product. There is a general limit of 10mg/m<sup>3</sup> for dusts and mists when limits have not otherwise been established.

<b>NZ Workplace Exposure Stds (2013)</b>	<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>WES-TWA*</b>	<b>WES-STEL*</b>
	Oil mist, mineral	5mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10mg/m <sup>3</sup>

\* These workplace exposure standards are also Prescribed Exposure Standards (PES) under the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016.

**Engineering Controls**

In industrial situations, it is expected that employee exposure to hazardous substances will be controlled to a level as far below the WES as practicable by applying the hierarchy of control required by the Health and Safety at Work Act (2015) and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016. Exposure can be reduced by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. If you believe air borne concentrations of mists, dusts or vapours are high, you are advised to modify processes or increase ventilation.

**Personal Protective Equipment**

<b>Eyes</b>	Protective eyewear is not normally necessary when using this product. However, it always prudent to use protective eyewear if splashes are likely or if handling material in bulk.
<b>Skin</b>	If discomfort is felt (e.g., if pre-existing conditions exist, such as dermatitis, cuts or sensitive skin), gloves may be helpful. If you suffer from dermatitis type skin conditions, use gloves. Nitrile or NBR gloves are recommended. Replace frequently. Gloves should be checked for tears or holes before use.
<b>Respiratory</b>	A respirator when airborne concentrations approach the WES (section 8). Use an organic vapour cartridge with a dust/mist filter. If using a respirator, ensure that the cartridges are correct for the potential air contamination and are in good working order.

**WES Additional Information**

Not applicable

**9. Physical & Chemical Properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	Light brown liquid
<b>Odour</b>	mild mineral oil odour
<b>pH</b>	no data
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	<0.1 kPa (20°C)
<b>Viscosity</b>	61-74cSt at 40°C
<b>Boiling point</b>	300-580°C
<b>Vapour density</b>	>5 (air =1)
<b>Freezing / melting point</b>	no data
<b>Solubility</b>	not soluble in water
<b>Specific gravity / density</b>	0.885 (water = 1) @ 15°C
<b>Flash point</b>	>210°C
<b>Danger of explosion</b>	no data
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	260-371°C
<b>Upper &amp; lower flammable limits</b>	no data
<b>Corrosiveness</b>	non corrosive

**10. Stability & Reactivity**

<b>Stability</b>	Stable
<b>Conditions to be avoided</b>	Containers should be kept closed in order to avoid contamination. Keep from extreme heat and open flames.
<b>Incompatible groups</b>	Strong oxidisers
<b>Substance Specific Incompatibility</b>	None known
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Oxides of carbon
<b>Hazardous reactions</b>	none known

**11. Toxicological Information**
**Summary**

IF SWALLOWED: no known effect.

IF IN EYES: not irritating.

IF ON SKIN: does not result in skin irritation.

IF INHALED: no known effects. Substance has a very low vapour pressure.

CHRONIC TOXICITY: no known effects.

**Supporting Data**

<b>Acute</b>	<b>Oral</b>	Using LD <sub>50</sub> 's for ingredients, the calculated LD <sub>50</sub> (oral, rat) for the mixture is >5,000 mg/kg. Data considered includes: Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic >5000mg/kg bw (rat) Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic >5000mg/kg bw (rat).
	<b>Dermal</b>	Using LD <sub>50</sub> 's for ingredients, the calculated LD <sub>50</sub> (dermal, rat) for the mixture is >5000 mg/kg. Data considered includes: Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic >2000mg/kg (rabbit) Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic >2000mg/kg (rabbit).
	<b>Inhaled</b>	Using LC <sub>50</sub> 's for ingredients, the calculated LC <sub>50</sub> (inhalation, rat) for the mixture is >5mg/L. Data considered includes: Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic >5.53mg/L (rat) Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic >5.53mg/L (rat).
<b>Chronic</b>	<b>Eye</b>	The mixture is not considered to be an eye irritant.
	<b>Skin</b>	The mixture is not considered to be a skin irritant.
	<b>Sensitisation</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a sensitizer.
	<b>Mutagenicity</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a mutagen.
	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a carcinogen. Highly refined base oils are non-carcinogenic.
<b>Reproductive / Developmental</b>	<b>Systemic</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a reproductive or developmental toxicant or have any effects on or via lactation.
	<b>Aggravation of existing conditions</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 1% is considered a target organ toxicant. None known.

**12. Ecological Data****Summary**

Highly refined base oil have a very low toxicity towards aquatic organisms. May cause physical fouling of aquatic organisms.

**Supporting Data**

<b>Aquatic</b>	Using EC <sub>50</sub> 's for ingredients, the calculated EC <sub>50</sub> for the mixture is > 100 mg/L Data considered includes: Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic >100mg/L Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic >100mg/L.
<b>Bioaccumulation</b>	May be bioaccumulative,
<b>Degradability</b>	Not considered degradable, but will biodegrade. Log Kw 3.9-6.
<b>Soil</b>	No evidence of soil toxicity.
<b>Terrestrial vertebrate</b>	Not considered ecotoxic towards terrestrial vertebrates (see acute toxicity)
<b>Terrestrial invertebrate</b>	No evidence of toxicity towards terrestrial invertebrates.
<b>Biocidal</b>	no data
<b>Environmental effect levels</b>	No EELs are available for this mixture or ingredients

**13. Disposal Considerations**

<b>Restrictions</b>	There are no product-specific restrictions, however, local council and resource consent conditions may apply, including requirements of trade waste consents.
<b>Disposal method</b>	Dispose of residue and solutions that cannot be reused to sewer. If this is not possible dilute with water (at least 5 times as much water) and drain.
<b>Contaminated packaging</b>	Rinse containers with water before disposal. Preferably re-cycle container, otherwise send to landfill or similar.

**14. Transport Information**

There are no specific restrictions for this product (not a dangerous good).

<b>UN number:</b>	NA	<b>Proper shipping name:</b>	NA
<b>Class(es)</b>	NA	<b>Packing group:</b>	NA
<b>Precautions:</b>	NA	<b>Hazchem code:</b>	NA

**15. Regulatory Information**

This substance is not considered to be hazardous under HSNO.

**Specific Workplace Controls (as per HSNO approval referenced to Controls Matrix)**

Key workplace requirements are:

SDS	Not required.
Labelling	No removal of labels and/or decanting of product into other containers can occur.
Emergency plan	Not required.
Approved handler	Not required.
Tracking	Not required.
Bunding & secondary containment	Not required.
Signage	Not required.
Location test certificate	Not required.
Flammable zone	Not required.
Fire extinguisher	Not required.

Note: The above workplace requirements apply if only this particular substance is present. The complete set of controls for a location will depend on the classification and total quantities of other substances present in that location.

**Other Legislation**

In New Zealand, the use of this product may come under the Resource Management Act and Regulations, the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016, local Council Rules and Regional Council Plans.

**16. Other Information****Abbreviations**

<b>Approval Code</b>	not applicable – non hazardous.
<b>CAS Number</b>	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>Ceiling</b>	Ceiling Exposure Value: The maximum airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed at any time.
<b>Controls Matrix</b>	List of default controls linking regulation numbers to Matrix code (e.g. T1, I16).
<b>EC<sub>50</sub></b>	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% – concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species)
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency
<b>HAZCHEM Code</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters
<b>HSNO</b>	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act and Regulations)
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>LEL</b>	Lower Explosive Limit
<b>LD<sub>50</sub></b>	Lethal Dose 50% – dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).
<b>LC<sub>50</sub></b>	Lethal Concentration 50% – concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
<b>MSDS (SDS)</b>	Material Safety Data Sheet (or Safety Data Sheet)
<b>PES</b>	Prescribed Exposure Standard means a WES or a biological exposure standard that is prescribed in a regulation, a safe work instrument or an approval under HSNO (including group standards).
<b>STEL</b>	Short Term Exposure Limit - The maximum airborne concentration of a chemical or biological agent to which a worker may be exposed in any 15 minute period, provided the TWA is not exceeded
<b>TWA</b>	Time Weighted Average – generally referred to WES averaged over typical work day (usually 8 hours)
<b>UEL</b>	Upper Explosive Limit
<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number
<b>WES</b>	Workplace Exposure Standard - The airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed during work hours (usually 8 hours, 5 days a week). The WES relates to exposure that has been measured by personal monitoring using procedures that gather air samples in the worker's breathing zone.

**References**

<b>Data</b>	Unless otherwise stated comes from the EPA HSNO chemical classification information database (CCID).
<b>EPA Transfer Gazettes</b>	Classifications and controls assigned for specific ingredients (consolidated gazette, 2004)
<b>WES 2013</b>	The NZ Workplace Exposure Standards Effective from 2013, published by WorkSafe NZ and available on their web site – <a href="http://www.worksafe.govt.nz">www.worksafe.govt.nz</a> .
<b>WES 2002</b>	Workplace Exposure Standards published by the Occupational Safety and Health Service, Department of Labour, January 2002, ISBN 0-477-03660-0. These are the WES referred to under the Group Standard (HSNO approval) and may constitute a PES.
<b>Other References:</b>	Suppliers SDS

**Review**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Reason for review</b>
May 2016	Not applicable – new SDS

**Disclaimer**

This SDS was prepared by Datachem LTD and is based on our current state of knowledge, including information obtained from suppliers. The SDS is given in good faith and constitutes a guideline (not a guarantee of safety). The level of risk each substance poses is relevant to its properties (as summarised in the SDS) AND HOW THE SUBSTANCE IS USED. While guidelines are given for personal protective equipment, such precautions must be relevant to the use. The likely HSNO classifications for this SDS have been estimated based on general information from the supplier (e.g., hazard, toxicological). This SDS is copyright Datachem and must not be copied, edited or used for other than intended purpose. To contact the SDS author, email [info@datachem.co.nz](mailto:info@datachem.co.nz) or phone: +64 9 940 30 80.

