

# **HYF-1 Hydraulic Oil**

Revision: 2.0
Date: 22/01/19
Page 1 of 6

#### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Material Name : HYF-1 Hydraulic Oil

Uses : Hydraulic oil Product Code : 8000030

Manufacturer/Supplier : Cembre Ltd

Dunton Park Curdworth Sutton Coldfield B76 9EB United Kingdom

**Telephone** : 01675 470440 **Fax** : 01675 470220

**Email Contact** : If you have any enquiries about the content of this MSDS

please email sales@cembre.co.uk

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#### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**EC Classification** : Not classified as dangerous under EC criteria.

**Health Hazards** : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal

conditions. Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis. High-pressure injection under the skin may cause serious damage including local necrosis. Used

oil may contain harmful impurities.

Signs and Symptoms : Oil acne/folliculitis signs and symptoms may include formation

of black pustules and spots on the skin of exposed areas. Local necrosis is evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours following injection. Ingestion may

result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.

: Not classified as flammable but will burn.

**Environmental Hazards**: Not classified as dangerous for the environment.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Preparation Description

: Highly refined mineral oils and additives.

**Additional Information** 

**Safety Hazards** 

: The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% (w/w) DMSO-extract,

according to IP346.

# 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**General Information**: Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal

conditions.

**Inhalation** : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If symptoms persist,

obtain medical advice.

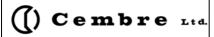
**Skin Contact** : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water

and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention. When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. Obtain medical attention even in the absence of

apparent wounds.

**Eye Contact** : Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent

irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.



# **HYF-1 Hydraulic Oil**

Revision: 2.0
Date: 22/01/19
Page 2 of 6

Ingestion

: In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

**Advice to Physician** 

: Treat symptomatically. High pressure injection injuries require prompt surgical intervention and possibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue damage and loss of function. Because entry wounds are small and do not reflect the seriousness of the underlying damage, surgical exploration to determine the extent of involvement may be necessary. Local anaesthetics or hot soaks should be avoided because they can contribute to swelling, vasospasm and ischaemia. Prompt surgical decompression, debridement and evacuation of foreign material should be performed under general anaesthetics, and wide exploration is essential.

#### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Specific Hazards : Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex

mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic

compounds.

**Suitable Extinguishing** 

Media

: Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing** 

Media

**Protective Equipment for** 

**Firefighters** 

: Do not use water in a jet.

: Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Observe the relevant local and international regulations.

Protective measures : Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Use appropriate containment

to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or

other appropriate barriers.

Clean Up Methods : Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately.

Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or

other containment material. Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material and

dispose of properly.

Additional Advice : Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions : Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

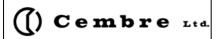
vapours, mists or aerosols. Properly dispose of any

contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk

assessment of local circumstances to help determine

appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of

this material.



# **HYF-1 Hydraulic Oil**

Revision: 2.0
Date: 22/01/19
Page 3 of 6

**Handling** : Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid inhaling

vapour and/or mists. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment

should be used.

Storage : Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated

place. Use properly labelled and closeable containers. Storage

Temperature: 0 - 50°C / 32 - 122°F

The storage of this product may be subject to the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations. Further

guidance maybe obtained from the local environmental agency

office

Recommended Materials : For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high

density polyethylene.

Unsuitable Materials
Additional Information

: PVC.

: Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion. Exposure to this product should be reduced as low as reasonably practicable. Reference should be made to the

Health and Safety Executive's publication "COSHH Essentials".

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

If the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) value is provided on this document, it is provided for information only.

## **Occupational Exposure Limits**

Material	Source	Туре	ppm	mg/m3	Notation
Oil mist, mineral	ACGIH	TWA [Inhalable		5 mg/m3	
		fraction.]			

**Exposure Controls:** The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary

depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls

based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.

Appropriate measures include: Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations. Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne

concentrations to be generated.

Personal Protective

**Equipment:** Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet

recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Respiratory Protection: No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal

conditions of use. In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material. If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [boiling point]

>65 °C (149 °F)] meeting EN14387.

**Hand Protection**: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of

gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should



# **HYF-1 Hydraulic Oil**

Revision: 2.0 Date: 22/01/19

Page 4 of 6

be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Wear safety glasses or full face shield if splashes are likely to

occur. Approved to EU Standard EN166.

Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue **Protective Clothing:** 

work clothes.

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing **Monitoring Methods:** 

zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also

be appropriate.

**Environmental Exposure** 

**Eye Protection:** 

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental Controls:

assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local

environmental legislation.

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Clear. Liquid at room temperature.

Odour: Slight hydrocarbon. Not applicable. :Ha

Initial Boiling Point and

Boiling Range: > 280 °C / 536 °F estimated value(s)

Pour point: Typical -39 °C / -38 °F

215 °C / 419°F Flash point:

Lower / upper Flammability

or Explosion limits: Typical 1 - 10 %(V) (based on mineral oil)

Auto-ignition temperature: > 320 °C / 608 °F

< 0.5 Pa at 20 °C / 68 °F (estimated value(s)) Vapour pressure:

Relative Density: 0.854 (15.0 °C / 59°F)

Water solubility: Negligible.

n-octanol/water partition

coefficient (log Pow): > 6 (based on information on similar products)

1430 mm2/s (-20 °C) Kinematic viscosity: Vapour density (air=1): > 1 (estimated value(s)) Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1): Data not available

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Materials to Avoid: Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous

**Decomposition Products:** Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form

during normal storage.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Basis for Assessment:** Information given is based on data on the components and the

toxicology of similar products.

Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg, Rat **Acute Oral Toxicity:** Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg, Rabbit **Acute Dermal Toxicity:** Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal **Acute Inhalation Toxicity:** 

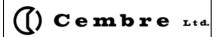
conditions of use.

Skin Irritation: Expected to be slightly irritating. Prolonged or repeated skin

contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin

resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.

Eye Irritation: Expected to be slightly irritating.



**HYF-1 Hydraulic Oil** 

Date: 22/01/19 Page 5 of 6

Revision: 2.0

**Respiratory Irritation:** Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation.

Sensitisation: Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Repeated Dose Toxicity: Not expected to be a hazard. Mutagenicity: Not considered a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity: Product contains mineral oils of types shown to be noncarcinogenic

> in animal skin-painting studies. Highly refined mineral oils are not classified as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Other

components are not known to be associated with carcinogenic effects.

Reproductive and

**Developmental Toxicity:** Not expected to be a hazard.

Additional Information: Used oils may contain harmful impurities that have

> accumulated during use. The concentration of such impurities will depend on use and they may present risks to health and the environment on disposal. ALL used oil should be handled with caution and skin contact avoided as far as possible. High pressure injection of product into the skin may lead to local

necrosis if the product is not surgically removed.

#### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

**Acute Toxicity:** Poorly soluble mixture. May cause physical fouling of aquatic organisms.

Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 >

100 mg/l (to aquatic organisms) (LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract). Mineral oil is not expected to cause any chronic effects to aquatic organisms at concentrations less than 1 mg/l. Liquid under most environmental conditions. Floats on water. If

**Mobility**: it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

Persistence/degradability: Expected to be not readily biodegradable. Major constituents

> are expected to be inherently biodegradable, but the product contains components that may persist in the environment. Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Bioaccumulation: Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which are not Other Adverse Effects:

expected to be released to air in any significant quantities. Not expected to have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Material Disposal:** Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the

> waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the

environment, in drains or in water courses.

Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to **Container Disposal:** 

a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Local Legislation: Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC): 13 01 10 mineral based nonchlorinated hydraulic oils. Classification of waste is always the responsibility of the end user



# **HYF-1 Hydraulic Oil**

Revision: 2.0
Date: 22/01/19
Page 6 of 6

#### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**ADR** This material is not classified as dangerous under ADR regulations.

**RID** This material is not classified as dangerous under RID regulations.

ADNR This material is not classified as dangerous under ADNR regulations.

**IMDG** This material is not classified as dangerous under IMDG regulations.

### IATA (Country variations may apply)

This material is not classified as dangerous under IATA regulations.

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

EC Classification: Not classified as dangerous under EC criteria.

EC Symbols : No Hazard Symbol required

EC Risk Phrases: Not classified. EC Safety Phrases: Not classified.

### **Chemical Inventory Status**

EINECS :All components listed or polymer exempt.

TSCA: All components listed.

Other Information: Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended). Health and

Safety at Work Act 1974. Consumers Protection Act 1987. Control of Pollution Act 1974. Environmental Act 1995. Factories Act 1961. Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) Regulations. Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994 (as amended). Road Traffic (Carriage of Dangerous Substances in Packages) Regulations. Merchant

Shipping (Dangerous Goods and Marine Pollutants)

Regulations. Road Traffic (Carriage of Dangerous Substances in Road Tankers in Tank Containers) Regulations. Road Traffic (Training of Drivers of Vehicles Carrying Dangerous Goods) Regulations. Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations. Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981. Personal Protective Equipment (EC

Directive) Regulations 1992. Personal Protective Equipment at

Work Regulations 1992.

### **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

R-phrase(s) Not classified

MSDSVersion Number: 1.0

MSDS Effective Date: 02.12.2010

MSDS Regulation : Regulation 1907/2006/EC

MSDS Distribution : The information in this document should be made available to

all who may handle the product.

**Disclaimer**: This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to

describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any

specific property of the product.