

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PREPARATION AND THE COMPANY

PRODUCT NAME: SAE 30 COMPRESSOR Oil
PART NO: 3050801
COMPANY IDENTIFICATION: CLARKE INTERNATIONAL,
HEMNALL STREET, EPPING, ESSEX. CM16 4LG
BUSINESS TELEPHONE: 01992 565300
BUSINESS FAX: 01992 561562
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE: 01325 462228

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS:

General

Manufactured from highly refined mineral oils derived from crude petroleum and additives.

Exposure limit values exist for the following constituents: Mineral Oil

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION:

This product is not classified as hazardous under current UK Health and Safety and environmental legislation when used in the application for which it is intended.

It contains Mineral Oil to which an exposure limit applies. Prolonged and repeated skin contact may give rise to dermatitis. Mineral Base Oil will not biodegrade in anaerobic conditions and hence, can be persistent. It contains components which have a high potential to bioaccumulate.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES:

FIRST AID:

Eyes Flush eyes thoroughly with copious amounts of water, until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, obtain medical attention.

Skin Skin contact does not normally require first aid, but oil soaked clothing should be removed and contaminated skin washed with soap and water. If persistent irritation occurs, medical advice should be sought without delay.

Where a high pressure injection injury has occurred, medical attention should be obtained immediately. Show this data sheet to the physician drawing attention to "notes for doctors" in section 11 on this data sheet.

Inhalation Vapour pressure of this material is low. Inhalation under normal conditions is not usually a problem.

Ingestion Do not induce vomiting. If ingestion is suspected, wash out the mouth with water and send to hospital immediately. Show this data sheet to the physician drawing attention to "Notes For Doctors" in section 11 on this data sheet.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES:

Extinguishing Media:	Large Fire	Foam, water fog – Never use water jet
	Small Fire	Foam, dry powder, AFFF, sand, earth, CO2

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:

Environmental Precautions: Prevent entry into drains, sewers and water courses

Large spills should be banded by a suitable medium such as sand or earth. The liquid should be reclaimed directly or in an absorbant medium and then transferred to suitable, clearly marked containers and disposed of in accordance with local bye laws and the requirements of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

Small spills should be soaked up with sand or earth and disposed of as for large spills.

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7. HANDLING & STORAGE:

Handling

SAE30 Compressor Oil does not require any special handling techniques, but it should be handled in suitable containers and spillage avoided.

Storage

The storage of SAE30 Compressor Oil is not subject to any special controls or restrictions. It should be stored in properly designed, closable, labelled containers, e.g. mild steel or high density polyethylene (HDPE).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION:

Exposure Limit Values

The following limits are taken from the Health and Safety Executives Guidance Note – EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits 1998.

UK Occupational Exposure Standards:

Oil Mist, Mineral 5mg/Cubic Metre 8-hour TWA value
 10mg/cubic metre 15-min TWA value

Impervious gloves and overalls should be worn where regular contact is likely, and goggles if there is a risk of splashing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Appearance:	Pale Amber
Odour:	None
Specific Gravity @ 15°C:	0.880
Ph:	N/A
Solubility:	Very low
Flash Point (closed cup):	Above 150°C
Flammability Limit (in air % by volume):	LEL: 1% Vol UEL: 10% Vol
Vapour Pressure @ 20°C:	Below 0.1mm Hg.
Vapour Density (air=1):	>1
Boiling Point (°C):	310min
Pour / Melting Point:	-12°C
Kinematic Viscosity @ 40°C (Cst):	100
Initial Boiling Point:	>320°C
Autoflammability:	>320°C

These properties do not constitute a specification

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY:

Conditions to Avoid

Extremes of temperature. Store between 0 and 50°C.

Materials to Avoid

Strong oxidising agents e.g. chlorates which may be used in agriculture.

Decomposition Products

The substances arising from the thermal decomposition of these products will largely depend upon the conditions bringing about decomposition. The following substances may be expected from normal combustion:

Carbon Dioxide:	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
Carbon Monoxide:	Unburnt Hydrocarbons
Water:	Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds
Particulate Matter:	Nitrogen Oxides
Hydrogen Sulphide:	Phosphorous Oxides
Sulphur Oxides:	Aldehydes

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Acute Health Hazards and Advice

Toxicity following single exposure to high levels (orally, dermally or by inhalation) is of low order. The main hazards are in the unlikely event of ingestion, aspiration into the lungs with possible resultant chemically induced pneumonia and if the products are handled under high pressures of high pressure injection injuries.

Health Effects:

On eyes

May cause transient irritation

By inhalation

Under normal conditions of use inhalation of vapours is not feasible or likely to present an acute hazard.

On skin

Skin contact presents no acute health hazard except in the case of high pressure injection injuries. These can lead to the loss of the affected limbs if not treated immediately and properly.

Precautions: Avoid contact with the skin by the use of suitable protective clothing. Where skin contact is unavoidable, a high standard of personal hygiene must be practised. Extreme care must be exercised where the product is likely to be encountered at high pressures, when it is recommended that safe systems of work be employed.

First Aid: Skin contact does not normally require first aid but oil soaked clothing should be removed and contaminated skin washed with soap and water. If persistent irritation occurs medical advice should be sought without delay.

Where a high pressure injection injury has occurred, medical attention should be obtained immediately. Show this data sheet to the physician drawing attention to "Notes For Doctors", shown in this section.

Eyes

Eye contact may cause some discomfort.

Precautions: If there is a risk of splashing while handling the liquid, suitable eye protection should be used.

First Aid: Flush the eye with copious quantities of water. If irritation persists refer for medical attention.

Ingestion

The main hazard following ingestion is of aspiration into the lungs during subsequent vomiting.

Precautions: Accidental ingestion is unlikely. Normal handling and hygiene precautions should be taken to avoid ingestion.

First Aid: Do not induce vomiting. If ingestion is suspected, wash out the mouth with water and send to hospital immediately. Show this data sheet to the physician drawing attention to "Notes For Doctors", in this section.

Chronic Health Hazard and Advice

Prolonged and repeated contact with oil products can be detrimental to health. The main hazards arise from skin contact and in the inhalation of mists. Skin contact under conditions of poor hygiene and over prolonged periods can lead to defatting of the skin, dermatitis, erythema, oil acne and oil folliculitis. Excessive and prolonged inhalation of oil mists may cause a chronic

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inflammatory reaction of the lungs and a form of pulmonary fibrosis.

Notes For Doctors

High pressure Injection Injuries

High pressure injuries require 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 anaesthetic and wide exploration is essential.

Ingestion and Aspiration of Petroleum Products

There may be a risk to health where low viscosity products are aspirated into the lungs following vomiting. Although this is uncommon in adults, such aspiration would cause intense local irritation and chemical pneumonitis. Children and those in whom consciousness is impaired will be more at risk. Emesis of lubricants is not usually necessary unless a large amount has been ingested, or some other compound has been dissolved in the product. If this is indicated, for example where there is rapid onset of CNS depression from a large ingested volume, gastric lavage under controlled hospital conditions, with full protection of the airway is required. Supportive care may include oxygen, arterial blood gas monitoring, respiratory support and if aspiration has occurred, treatment with corticosteroids and antibiotics. Seizures should be controlled with diazepam or appropriate equivalent drug.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

The information given below refers to the mineral base oil component, which accounts for roughly 99% of SAE30 Compressor Oil. No ecological information is available on the other constituents.

Air

SAE 30 Compressor Oil is a mixture of non-volatile components, which are not expected to be released to air in any significant quantities.

Water

If released to water, SAE 30 Compressor Oil will form a floating layer on the surface and its components will not evaporate or dissolve to any great extent. Dissolved components will be absorbed in sediments. In aerobic water and sediments they will biodegrade slowly, but in anaerobic conditions they will persist. SAE 30 Compressor Oil is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms but contains components which have a high potential to bioaccumulate.

Soil

Small volumes released on land will be absorbed in the upper soil layers and be biodegraded slowly. Larger volumes may penetrate into the anaerobic soil layers in which the product will persist and may reach the water table on which it will form a floating layer. The more soluble components may dissolve but their high soil absorption coefficient and the low solubility will prevent significant contamination of ground water.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Place used and contaminated materials/packaging in suitable containers. Dispose of the controlled waste in accordance with duty of care (Environmental Protection Act 1990 – Section 34 (7)) using a licensed waste disposal company.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION:

Not dangerous for conveyance

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION:

Hazard Label Data: This product is not classified as dangerous for supply in the UK.

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16. OTHER INFORMATION:

The references set out below give further information on specific aspects:

LEGISLATION

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 1987
CONTROL OF POLLUTION ACT 1974
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990
FACTORIES ACT 1961
HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK ACT 1974
CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD AND RAIL (CLASSIFICATION, PACKAGING AND LABELLING) REGULATIONS
CHEMICAL (HAZARDS, INFORMATION, AND PACKAGING FOR SUPPLY) REGULATIONS
CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH REGULATIONS
DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES IN HARBOUR AREAS REGULATIONS
MERCHANT SHIPPING (DANGEROUS GOODS AND MARINE POLLUTANTS) REGULATIONS
ROAD TRAFFIC (CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES IN PACKAGES ETC.) REGULATIONS
ROAD TRAFFIC (CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES IN ROD TANKERS AND TANK CONTAINERS) REGULATIONS
ROAD TRAFFIC (TRAINING OF DRIVERS OF VEHICLES CARRYING DANGEROUS GOODS) REGULATIONS
REPORTING OF INJURIES, DISEASES AND DANGEROUS OCCURENCES REGULATIONS
SPECIAL WASTE REGULATIONS

GUIDANCE NOTES

HS(G)71 THE STORAGE OF PACKAGED DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES
EH/40 OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS
EH/58 THE CARCINOGENICITY OF MINERAL OILS
MS24 HEALTH SURVEILLANCE OF OCCUPATIONAL SKIN DISEASE

OTHER LITERATURE

CONCAWE REPORT 86/69 HEALTH ASPECTS OF WORKER EXPOSURE TO OIL MISTS
CONCAWE REPORT 01/97 PETROLEUM PRODUCTS – FIRST AID EMERGENCY AND MEDICAL ADVICE

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT – WASTE MANAGEMENT – THE DUTY OF CARE – A CODE OF PRACTICE

Dated: 09/10/08