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THE HOME OF WOODWORKING

**Safety Data Sheet – NZ Supplement Sheet**

| | |
|---|---|
| Product Name: | FoodSafe Plus |
| NZ Supplier: | Carbatec New Zealand Limited<br>110 Harris Road<br>East Tamaki<br>Auckland<br>Freephone: 0800 444 329 or 09 274 9454<br>8.30 am to 5pm Monday to Friday<br>Website: www.carbatec.co.nz<br>Email: enquiry@carbatec.co.nz |
| Emergency Contact Numbers: | National Poisons Centre: 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON)<br>New Zealand Fire Service: 111 |
| Group Standard: | Not classified as Hazardous |
| Issue Date: | March 2025 |

This supplement is to be read in conjunction with the manufacturers Safety Data Sheet.

# FoodSafe Plus

## U-Beaut Enterprises

Chemwatch: **7937-58**
Version No: **3.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: **27/03/2025**
Print Date: **27/03/2025**
S.GHS.AUS.EN.E

## SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

### Product Identifier

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product name** | FoodSafe Plus |
| **Chemical Name** | Not Applicable |
| **Synonyms** | White Oil BP350 (Low Viscosity Food Grade); Paraffin Oil (low viscosity) Pharmaceutical / Food grade |
| **Chemical formula** | Not Applicable |
| **Other means of identification** | Not Available |

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

| | |
|---|---|
| **Relevant identified uses** | A food grade finish for use on wooden bread boards, butchers blocks and wooden food utensils, etc. |

### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|---|---|
| **Registered company name** | **U-Beaut Enterprises** |
| **Address** | 74 Anomaly Street Moolap VIC 3221 Australia |
| **Telephone** | +61 3 5248 3030\|+61 408 602 545 |
| **Fax** | |
| **Website** | https://www.ubeaut.com.au/ |
| **Email** | admin@ubeaut.com.au |

### Emergency telephone number

| | |
|---|---|
| **Association / Organisation** | **Not Available** |
| **Emergency telephone number(s)** | Not Available |
| **Other emergency telephone number(s)** | Not Available |

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|---|---|
| **Poisons Schedule** | Not Applicable |
| **Classification [1]** | Non hazardous |
| ***Legend:*** | *1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI* |

### Label elements

| | |
|---|---|
| **Hazard pictogram(s)** | Not Applicable |
| **Signal word** | **Not Applicable** |

### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

Page 1 continued...

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---|---|---|
| 8042-47-5 | >60 | white mineral oil (petroleum) |
| ***Legend:*** | *1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available* | |

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---|---|
| **Eye Contact** | If this product comes in contact with eyes:<br>▸ Wash out immediately with water.<br>▸ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.<br>▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| **Skin Contact** | If skin or hair contact occurs:<br>▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).<br>▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| **Inhalation** | ▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.<br>▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| **Ingestion** | ▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting.<br>▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.<br>▸ Observe the patient carefully.<br>▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.<br>▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.<br>▸ Seek medical advice. |

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

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

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

### Advice for firefighters

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fire Fighting** | ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.<br>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.<br>▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.<br>▸ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.<br>▸ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.<br>▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.<br>▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. |
| **Fire/Explosion Hazard** | ▸ Combustible.<br>▸ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.<br>▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.<br>▸ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).<br>▸ May emit acrid smoke.<br>▸ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.<br>Combustion products include:<br>carbon dioxide (CO2)<br>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.<br>May emit poisonous fumes.<br>**CARE:** Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns.<br>Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire. |
| **HAZCHEM** | Not Applicable |

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---|---|
| **Minor Spills** | ▸ Remove all ignition sources.<br>▸ Clean up all spills immediately.<br>▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.<br>▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.<br>▸ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.<br>▸ Wipe up.<br>▸ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Major Spills** | Moderate hazard.<br>▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.<br>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.<br>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.<br>▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.<br>▸ Increase ventilation.<br>▸ Stop leak if safe to do so.<br>▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.<br>▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.<br>▸ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.<br>▸ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.<br>▸ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.<br>▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. |

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|---|---|
| **Safe handling** | ▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.<br>▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.<br>▸ Use in a well-ventilated area.<br>▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.<br>▸ **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.<br>▸ **DO NOT** allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.<br>▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.<br>▸ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.<br>▸ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.<br>▸ Avoid physical damage to containers.<br>▸ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.<br>▸ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.<br>▸ Use good occupational work practice.<br>▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.<br>▸ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. |
| **Other information** | ▸ Store in original containers.<br>▸ Keep containers securely sealed.<br>▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.<br>▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.<br>▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.<br>▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.<br>▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|---|---|
| **Suitable container** | ▸ Metal can or drum<br>▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.<br>▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| **Storage incompatibility** | · **CARE**: Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire.<br>· Oil leaks in a pressurized circuit may result in a fine flammable spray (the lower flammability limit for oil mist is reached for a concentration of about 45 g/m3<br>· Autoignition temperatures may be significantly lower under particular conditions (slow oxidation on finely divided materials..<br>▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### Control parameters

**Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia Exposure Standards | white mineral oil (petroleum) | Oil mist, refined mineral | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---|---|
| white mineral oil (petroleum) | 2,500 mg/m3 | Not Available |

### Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| **Appropriate engineering controls** | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.<br>The basic types of engineering controls are:<br>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.<br>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.<br>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.<br><br>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.<br>An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.<br>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant. |

| Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: |
|---|---|
| solvent vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air) | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50- |

Continued...

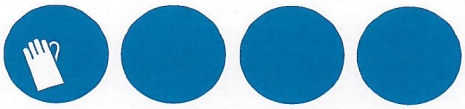
| | |
|---|---|
| aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) |

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

| Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range |
|---|---|
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity |
| 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood-local control only |

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

**Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment**



**Eye and face protection**

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses 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].

**Skin protection**

See Hand protection below

**Hands/feet protection**

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
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 moisturiser is recommended.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
· frequency and duration of contact,
· chemical resistance of glove material,
· glove thickness and
· dexterity
Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).
· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
· Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:
· Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
· Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
· Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
· Poor when glove material degrades
For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.
It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.
Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.
Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:
· Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
· Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential
Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

**Body protection**

See Other protection below

**Other protection**

- Overalls.
- P.V.C apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

**Respiratory protection**

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.
Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

**Continued...**

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|---|---|---|---|
| up to 10 x ES | A-AUS P2 | - | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | A-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | A-2 P2 | A-PAPR-2 P2 ^ |

^ - Full-face
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Appearance** | Clear low viscous liquid with no appreciable odour; does not mix with water. | | |
| **Physical state** | Liquid | **Relative density (Water = 1)** | 0.862 |
| **Odour** | Not Available | **Partition coefficient n-octanol / water** | Not Available |
| **Odour threshold** | Not Available | **Auto-ignition temperature (°C)** | Not Available |
| **pH (as supplied)** | Not Applicable | **Decomposition temperature (°C)** | Not Available |
| **Melting point / freezing point (°C)** | Not Available | **Viscosity (cSt)** | 70 |
| **Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)** | >316 | **Molecular weight (g/mol)** | Not Applicable |
| **Flash point (°C)** | 240 | **Taste** | Not Available |
| **Evaporation rate** | Not Available | **Explosive properties** | Not Available |
| **Flammability** | Not Applicable | **Oxidising properties** | Not Available |
| **Upper Explosive Limit (%)** | Not Available | **Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)** | Not Available |
| **Lower Explosive Limit (%)** | Not Available | **Volatile Component (%vol)** | 100 |
| **Vapour pressure (kPa)** | <0.1 | **Gas group** | Not Available |
| **Solubility in water** | Immiscible | **pH as a solution (1%)** | Not Applicable |
| **Vapour density (Air = 1)** | Not Available | **VOC g/L** | Not Available |
| **Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)** | Not Available | **Ignition Distance (cm)** | Not Available |
| **Flame Height (cm)** | Not Available | **Flame Duration (s)** | Not Available |
| **Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)** | Not Available | **Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)** | Not Available |

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reactivity** | See section 7 |
| **Chemical stability** | • Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.<br>• Product is considered stable.<br>• Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| **Possibility of hazardous reactions** | See section 7 |
| **Conditions to avoid** | See section 7 |
| **Incompatible materials** | See section 7 |
| **Hazardous decomposition products** | See section 5 |

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---|---|
| **a) Acute Toxicity** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **e) Mutagenicity** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **f) Carcinogenicity** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **g) Reproductivity** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **h) STOT - Single Exposure** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |



**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| **i) STOT - Repeated Exposure** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **j) Aspiration Hazard** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **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.<br>Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs. |
| **Ingestion** | The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. |
| **Skin Contact** | The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.<br>Irritation and skin reactions are possible with sensitive skin<br>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material<br>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition<br>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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. |
| **Eye** | Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). |
| **Chronic** | There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.<br>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.<br>Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles, pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **FoodSafe Plus** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| **white mineral oil (petroleum)** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.5 mg/l4h[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2] | |

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Legend:*** | *1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances* |

| | |
|---|---|
| **WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)** | Oral (rat) TCLo: 92000 mg/kg/92D-Cont. Generally the toxicity and irritation is of low order. White oils and highly/solvent refined oils have not shown the long term risk of skin cancer that follows persistent skin contamination with some other mineral oils, due in all probability to refining that produces low content of both polyaromatics (PAH) and benz-alpha-pyrenes (BaP)<br>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:<br>**NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.<br>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.<br>For highly and severely refined distillate base oils:<br>In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is >5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is >2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to >4 mg/L. The materials have varied from "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating" when tested for skin and eye irritation. Testing for sensitisation has been negative. The effects of repeated exposure vary by species; in animals, effects to the testes and lung have been observed, as well as the formation of granulomas. In animals, these substances have not been found to cause reproductive toxicity or significant increases in birth defects. They are also not considered to cause cancer, mutations or chromosome aberrations.<br>The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives;<br>The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:<br>• The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and<br>• The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;<br>• Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;<br>• The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.<br>• The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.<br>Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. In comparison to unrefined and mildly refined base oils, the highly and severely refined distillate base oils have a smaller range of hydrocarbon molecules and have demonstrated very low mammalian toxicity. Testing of residual oils for mutation-causing and cancer-causing potential has shown negative results, supporting the belief that these materials lack biologically active components or the components are largely non-bioavailable due to their molecular size.<br>Toxicity testing has consistently shown that lubricating base oils have low acute toxicities. Numerous tests have shown that a lubricating base oil s mutagenic and carcinogenic potential correlates with its 3-7 ring polycyclic aromatic compound (PAC) content, and the level of DMSO extractables (e.g. IP346 assay), both characteristics that are directly related to the degree/conditions of processing. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Acute Toxicity** | ✗ | **Carcinogenicity** | ✗ |
| **Skin Irritation/Corrosion** | ✗ | **Reproductivity** | ✗ |
| **Serious Eye Damage/Irritation** | ✗ | **STOT - Single Exposure** | ✗ |
| **Respiratory or Skin sensitisation** | ✗ | **STOT - Repeated Exposure** | ✗ |
| **Mutagenicity** | ✗ | **Aspiration Hazard** | ✗ |

***Legend:*** *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
*– Data available to make classification*

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

Continued...

**Toxicity**

| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FoodSafe Plus** | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >10000mg/L | 2 |

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

**Persistence and degradability**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | No Data available for all ingredients | No Data available for all ingredients |

**Bioaccumulative potential**

| | |
|---|---|
| white mineral oil (petroleum) | HIGH (LogKOW = 5.18) |

**Mobility in soil**

| | |
|---|---|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

**Waste treatment methods**

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- 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.

## SECTION 14 Transport information

**Labels Required**

| | |
|---|---|
| | NO |
| | Not Applicable |

**Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

**14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code**

| | |
|---|---|
| white mineral oil (petroleum) | Not Available |

**14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code**

| | |
|---|---|
| white mineral oil (petroleum) | Not Available |

Continued...

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

**white mineral oil (petroleum) is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

### Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

### National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (white mineral oil (petroleum)) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active' |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | Yes |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| ***Legend:*** | *Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*<br>*No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.* |

## SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Revision Date** | 27/03/2025 |
| **Initial Date** | 26/03/2025 |

### SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---|---|---|
| 2.1 | 26/03/2025 | Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed), First Aid measures - Advice to Doctor, Hazards identification - Classification, Ecological Information - Environmental, Exposure controls / personal protection - Exposure Standard, First Aid measures - First Aid (swallowed), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms, Toxicological information - Toxicity and Irritation (Other), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use |
| 3.1 | 27/03/2025 | Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients |

### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The 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.

### Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value

Continued...

- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code
- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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