MSDS

Material Safety Data Sheet

coles
800 Toorak Road
Hawthorn East VIC 3123
Customer Care: 1800 061 562
https://www.coles.com.au/customer-service/contact-us

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1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Title:	Coles Smart Buy Motor Oil
Sub Title:	SAE 20W-50 API SL/CF
APN's/PLU's:	9300601324385
Item Code:	9794184
Brand:	Coles Smart Buy
Manuf. Product Code:	1144.84B
Recommended Use:	Automotive engine oil.
States Supplied:	National
Supplier Vendor ID:	928105

In a medical emergency customers should seek medical attention or advice before contacting the numbers below.
For first aid advice customers can contact the 24 hour Poisons Information Centre (phone 13 11 26) or
Coles Customer Care: Free Call 1800 061 562
Business Hours Weekdays 8:30am-6:00pm AEST
Saturday 8:00am-4:30pm AEST

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification:	NON-DANGEROUS GOODS, NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE
Risk Phrase(s):	R33 Danger of cumulative effects, R37 Irritating to respiratory system, R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect, R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking, R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness
Safety Phrase(s):	S07 Keep container tightly closed S09 Keep container in a well-ventilated place S23 Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray (appropriate wording to be specified by the manufacturer) S39 Wear eye/face protection S51 Use only in well-ventilated areas S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek S27 Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

3. COMPOSITIONS/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Name	Proportion	CAS No	INCI Name
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	>80	64742-65-0	Not applicable

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:
· Wash out immediately with fresh 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.
· If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
· Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin:

-If skin or hair contact occurs:
· 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.
· Prostheses 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.

Facilities:

Not Available

Advice To Doctor:

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum ore related hydrocarbons:
- Prmiary threat to life, from petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaulated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtunation) and given oxygen. Patients inadequate tidal volume or poor arterial blood gases should be intubated.

5. FIRE FIGHTING FIRST AID MEASURES

Flammability:

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

Explosion Hazard:

· Combustible.
· Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
· Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
· On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
· May emit acrid smoke.
· Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.
Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), phosphorus oxides (POx), sulfur oxides (SOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.May emit poisonous fumes.
May emit corrosive fumes.
CARE: Water in contact with hot oil may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

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

Precautions for fire fighters and special protective equipment:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
· Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
· Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
· Use water delivered as a fine spray to control 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.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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Emergency Procedures:

Refer to 'Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleanup' for spill response.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleanup:

MINOR SPILLS
Slippery when spilt.
· 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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
· Wipe up.
· Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.
MAJOR SPILLS
Slippery when spilt.
Moderate hazard.
· Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
· Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
· Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
· Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
· No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
· Increase ventilation.
· Stop leak if safe to do so.
· Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
· Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
· Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
· Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
· Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
· If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling:

Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
· Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
· Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
· Use in a well-ventilated area.
· Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
· DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
· Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
· Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
· When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
· Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
· Avoid physical damage to containers.
· Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
· Work clothes should be laundered separately.
· Use good occupational work practice.
· Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
· Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

Conditions for Safe Storage Including Any Incompatibilities:

SUITABLE CONTAINER
· Metal can or drum
· Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
· 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.
· Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
· Store in original containers.
· Keep containers securely sealed.
· No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
· Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
· Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
· Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
· Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards:

EXPOSURE CONTROLS
The following materials had no OELs on our records
• paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent- CAS:64742- 65- 0 dewaxed (severe):

Biological Limit Values:

Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal noobservable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human resultsare unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) indetermining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceilingvalues (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLVSTELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpointscombine to warrant such a limit. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA. OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

· cause inflammation
· cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
· lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
· permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
· acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

INGREDIENT DATA

PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE):

NOTE L: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346. European Union (EU) List of Dangerous Substances (Annex I) - up to the 29th ATP.

ES TWA: 5 mg/m3 refined mineral oil mist

Human exposure to oil mist alone has not been demonstrated to cause health effects except at levels above 5 mg/m3 (this applies to particulates sampled by a method that does not collect vapour). It is not advisable to apply this standard to oils containing unknown concentrations and types of additive.

Engineering Controls:

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
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.
An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.
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., 0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)
evaporating from tank (in still air).
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, 0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
intermittent container filling, low speed
conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift,
plating acid fumes, pickling (released at
low velocity into zone of active generation)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow 1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)
booths, drum filling, conveyer loading,
crusher dusts, gas discharge (active
generation into zone of rapid air motion)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high 2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)
speed wheel generated dusts (released athigh initial velocity into zone of very high
rapid air motion).
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 1: Disturbing room air currents
to capture
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
nuisance value only.
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.

Personal Protective Equipment:

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
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.
· Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
· Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.OTHER
· Overalls.
· P.V.C. apron.
· Barrier cream.
· Skin cleansing cream.
· Eye wash unit.
RESPIRATOR
Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Clear amber brown liquid; does not mix with water.
Odour:	Mild
pH:	No Available
Vapour Pressure:	No Available
Vapour Density:	No Available
Boiling Point/Range:	No Available
Freezing Point:	No Available
Melting Point:	No Available
Solubility:	Immisible in water
Specific Gravity:	No Available
Other Properties:	Not Available

Information for Flammable Materials

Flash Point: Not Available

Flammable Limits in Air: Not Available

Ignition temperature: Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:

· Product is considered stable.

Conditions to Avoid:

· Presence of incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials:

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents, i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine, etc.

Hazardous Decomposition Materials:

Carbon monoxide, NOx, SOx,

Hazardous Reactions:

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Health Effects:

Swallowed:

SWALLOWED
Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions. Damage to the heart muscle can produce heart beat irregularities, ventricular fibrillation (fatal) and ECG changes. The central nervous system can be depressed. Light species can cause a sharp tingling of the tongue and cause loss of sensation there. Aspiration can cause cough, gagging, pneumonia with swelling and bleeding.

Eye:

EYE
There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

Skin:

SKIN
Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
The liquid may be miscible 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 .
The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
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.

Inhaled:

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.
Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor. Massive exposures can lead to severe central nervous system depression, deep coma and death.

Other Toxicological Information:

Chronic Health Effects:

There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.
Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Chronic exposure to lighter hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage, peripheral neuropathy, bone marrow dysfunction and psychiatric disorders as well as damage the liver and kidneys.
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. There are few systemic effects, but prolonged exposure may lead to a higher incidence of lung scarring.

Possible Routes of Exposure:

Not Available

Dose, Concentration or Conditions of Exposure Likely to Cause Injury:

Not Available

Delayed Effects:

Not Available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Based on test results, as well as theoretical considerations, the potential for bioaccumulation may be high. Toxic effects are often observed in species such as blue mussel, daphnia, freshwater green algae, marine copepods and amphipods.
Drinking Water Standards:
hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

Persistence and Degradability:

The lower molecular weight hydrocarbons are expected to form a "slick" on the surface of waters after release in calm sea conditions. This is expected to evaporate and enter the atmosphere where it will be degraded through reaction with hydroxy radicals.
Some of the material will become associated with benthic sediments, and it is likely to be spread over a fairly wide area of sea floor. Marine sediments may be either aerobic or anaerobic. The material, in probability, is biodegradable, under aerobic conditions (isomerised olefins and alkenes show variable results). Evidence also suggests that the hydrocarbons may be degradable under anaerobic conditions although such degradation in benthic sediments may be a relatively slow process.
Under aerobic conditions the material will degrade to water and carbon dioxide, while under anaerobic processes it will produce water, methane and carbon dioxide.

Mobility:

Not Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods, Including Disposal of Containers:

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.

Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration:

Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
Recycle wherever possible or contact local council for recycling options.
Consult with State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfil.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number:	None
UN Proper Shipping Name:	Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods: UN, IATA,IMDG
Class and Subsidiary Risks:	Not Applicable
Packing Group:	Not Applicable
Special Precautions for User:	Not Applicable
Hazchem Code:	None

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule No: None

Other Regulations:

Coles Smart Buy Motor Oil SAE 20W50 (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe) (CAS: 64742-65-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Hazardous Substances
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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16. 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.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.
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