



**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET OIL
PROTECTOR**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PREPARATION AND THE COMPANY:

SUBSTANCE NAME: Oil Protector

BRAND: ELKA

SUPPLIER: Unilin - Unit 5 Rampart Business park, Greenbank Industrial Estate, Rampart Road Newry, BT34 2QU

T: +44 (0) 28 3025 0477 from ROI: 048 3025 0477 F: +44 (0) 28 3025 022

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient Name	EC No.	Cas. No.	Contents	Symbol	Risk (R No.)
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	265-150-3	64742-48-9	>25%	F, Xn	R10, R65, R66
Linseed Oil, Oxidised			>25%		

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification: Flammable, Harmful
R-phrases(s)
R10 Flammable.
R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Health Hazards : Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Slightly irritating to respiratory system. May cause moderate irritation to skin. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Vapours may be irritating to the eye. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Misuse or Intentional abuse may cause organ damage or death.

Safety Hazards : Flammable. In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.

Eye Contact: Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (37° C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Advice to Physician: Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal.. Potential for cardiac sensitisation, particularly in abuse situations. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these effects. Consider: oxygen therapy.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific Hazards: Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

Extinguishing Media: Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Do not discharge extinguishing waters into the aquatic environment.

Unsuitable Extinguishing

Media: Do not use water in a jet.

Protective Equipment: Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Additional Advice : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective measures : Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment (of product and fire fighting water) to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent large spills from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Clean Up Methods : For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Additional Advice : See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions :

Avoid breathing vapours or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. On guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. 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.

Handling :

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Storage :

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. Storage Temperature: Ambient.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

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 explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Protective Equipment:



Respiratory Protection:

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 organic gases and vapours [boiling point >65 °C (149 °F)] meeting EN141. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g., airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

Protective Gloves:

Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739, AS/NZS:2161) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection:

Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves

Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves 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.

Eye Protection: Monogoggles (EN166) Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles).

Protective Clothing: Use protective clothing which is chemical resistant to this material. Safety shoes and boots should also be chemical resistant.

Environmental Exposure Controls : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Light Coloured Liquid

Odour: Hydrocarbon

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Materials to Avoid: Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingredient: Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Acute Oral Toxicity: Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg , Rat

Acute Dermal Toxicity: Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg , Rat

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: Low toxicity: LC50 greater than near-saturated vapour concentration. / 4 hours, Rat

Skin Irritation: May cause moderate skin irritation (but insufficient to classify).
Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

Eye Irritation: Essentially non-irritating to eyes.

Respiratory Irritation: Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system. Insufficient to classify.

Sensitisation : Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Carcinogenicity : Repeated exposure causes skin tumour promotion in experimental animals. Not classified as a carcinogen.

Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Not expected to be a developmental toxicant. Not expected to impair fertility.

Additional Information: Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

Fish : Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 > 1000 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrates: Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 > 1000 mg/l

Algae: Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 > 1000 mg/l

Microorganisms: Expected to be toxic: 1 < LC/EC/IC50 <= 10 mg/l

Mobility: Adsorbs to soil and has low mobility.Floats on water.

Persistence/degradability: Readily biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulation: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Disposal Methods: In accordance with Local Authority requirements.

Empty Containers: Disposal in accordance with Control of Pollution Act 1974.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

LABEL FOR CONVEYANCE: No transport warning sign required.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Label For Supply: Xn Harmful.

RISK PHRASES:
R10 Flammable.
R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

SAFETY PHRASES:
S23 Do not breathe vapour.
S24 Avoid contact with skin.
S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

R-phrases(s)

R10 Flammable.

R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

This document is produced as a guide only. A good standard of industrial hygiene should always be employed with all substances used in the work place. Always ensure that the inside of gloves or clothing does not become saturated and work allowed to continue, especially with acidic and alkaline products, as serious skin damage could result. To comply with our continuing Quality Policy we reserve the right to change any specifications deemed appropriate, or to conform to alterations under the Health and Safety Act. The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall the company be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential, or exemplary damages howsoever arising, even if the company has been advised of the possibility of such damages.