SAFETY DATA SHEET

ATLANTIC EC FORMULA 5W-30

Version 1.2 | Issue Date: 30/03/2021 | Issued by Atlantic Lubricants Pty. Ltd.
Supersedes | Version 1.1 05/11/2020

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/ PREPARATION AND COMPANY

Product Name	:	Atlantic EC Formula 5W-30
Use	:	Engine Oil
Product Code	:	PEC0530
Company Name	:	Atlantic Lubricants Pty Ltd (ABN 67 088 335 059)
Address	:	40 Liverpool Street Ingleburn NSW 2565
Telephone/ Fax No	:	Tel: (02) 9829 7555 Fax: (02) 9829 4555
Web	:	www.atlanticoil.com
Emergency Telephone	:	(02) 9829 7555 Poisons Information Centre (Aust. 13 11 26)
Other Product Information	:	(02) 8706 3240

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the mixture	:	Not Classified as a Hazardous Chemical
Signal Word	:	Not Applicable
Pictograms	:	Not Applicable
Hazard Statements	:	Not Applicable
Precautionary Statements	:	Not Applicable
Poisons Schedule	:	Not Scheduled

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Severely refined petroleum distillates. (IP 346 DSMO extract <3%) Proprietary additives.

COMPONENT	%(w/w)	CAS NUMBER
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	30-60%	64742-54-7
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	30-60%	64742-54-7
Mineral Oil	1-10%	Mixture
Alkaryl amine	1-10%	Confidential
Alkyl borate	0.1-1%	Confidential

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye	:	If contact with the eye(s) occurs, wash with copious amounts of water, holding eyelids(s) open. Continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-effected eye. If irritation develops and persists, seek medical attention.
Inhalation	:	Remove the source of contamination or move the victim to fresh air. Seek medical attention if symptoms occur.
Ingestion	:	Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately wash out mouth with water. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Skin	:	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use or discard. If irritation develops, seek medical attention.
Notes to physician	:	Treat symptomatically with supportive care.

For further information contact Poisons Information Centre (Aust. 13 11 26)

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media	:	Carbon dioxide, foam or dry chemical. Do NOT use water jets. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers.
Specific Hazards	:	Combustible C2 liquid. Fire-exposed container may rupture/explode.
Hazards From Combustion Products	:	Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes including oxides of carbon.
Precautions in Connection with Fire	:	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (S.C.B.A) and full protective firefighting clothing.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Remove all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Wear full protective equipment and clothing to minimise exposure. If possible, contain the spill. Place inert, non-combustible, absorbent material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into a suitable labelled container.
Dispose of in accordance with State, Local Government, EPA or related Regulations or Codes of Practice. If large quantities of this material enter the waterways contact the Environmental Protection Authority, or your local Waste Management Authority.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling : Repeated or prolonged contact with this material should be avoided in order to lessen the possibility of skin disorders. It is essential that all who come into contact with this material maintain high standards of personal hygiene i.e. washing hands prior to eating, drinking or going to the toilet. Build-up of mists in the working atmosphere must be prevented. Misuse of empty containers can be hazardous. Do not cut, weld, heat or drill containers. Residue may ignite with explosive violence if heated sufficiently. Do not pressurise or expose to open flame or heat. Keep container closed and bung in place.

Storage : Combustible C2 liquid for storage and handling purposes.
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. Avoid sparks, flames, and other ignition sources. Store away from incompatible materials such as materials that support combustion (oxidising materials). Reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940- The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids. Store in original packaging as approved by manufacturer or regulatory direction.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits : An exposure standard has been established for this material:
OIL MIST, REFINED, MINERAL TWA 5mg/m^3
by Safe Work Australia.
This applies only when the oil is released to air as a fine spray and is not expected to occur under ordinary conditions of use.

Respiratory Protection : If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then respiratory protective equipment should be used suitable for protecting against airborne contaminants. Final choice of appropriate breathing protection is dependent upon actual concentrations and the type of breathing protection required will vary according to individual circumstances. Expert advice may be required to make this decision. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, selection. Use and maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices.

Eye Protection : Safety glasses with side shields, goggles or full-face shield is recommended. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 – Personal Eye Protection Part 1: Eye and Face Protectors for Industrial Applications.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

Hand Protection	:	Wear gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.
Body Protection	:	Wear appropriate clothing including chemical resistant apron where clothing is likely to be contaminated. It is advisable that a local supplier of personal protective clothing is consulted regarding the choice of material.
Engineering Controls	:	Natural ventilation should be sufficient, however where vapours or mists are generated the use of a local exhaust ventilation system (drawing spray or mists away from workers breathing zone) is recommended.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Clear Amber/brown liquid
Odour	:	Mild
Solubility in Water	:	Not Soluble
pH Value	:	Not Provided
Electrostatic Stability	:	Not Provided
Vapour Pressure	:	Not Provided
Vapour Density	:	Not Provided
Flash Point	:	193ºC (Pensky-Martins Closed Cup)
Ignition Temperature	:	Not Provided
Melting Point	:	Not Provided
Boiling Point	:	Not Provided
Specific Gravity @ 15ºC	:	0.853
Kinematic Viscosity cSt @ 40ºC	:	68
@ 100ºC	:	11.9
Pour Point	:	Not Provided

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	:	Stable under normal conditions.
Hazardous Polymerization	:	Will not occur.
Materials to Avoid	:	Strong oxidising agents.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY (Continued)

Hazardous Decomposition Products	:	Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and or irritating fumes including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
Hazardous Reaction	:	Hazardous reaction with strong oxidising agents.
Conditions to avoid	:	Heat, direct sunlight, open flames or other sources of ignition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INFORMATION ON LIKELY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE

Inhalation	:	No data available
Ingestion	:	No data available
Skin	:	Causes mild skin irritation
Eye	:	No data available

INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS – ACUTE TOXICITY

Oral (Product)	:	Material can be aspirated into the lungs during the act of swallowingor vomiting. This could result in severe injury to the lungs and death. Not classified for acute toxicity based on available data.
Dermal (Product)	:	ATEmix >5,000 mg/kg
Inhalation (Product)	:	Not classified for acute toxicity based on available data.
Skin (Product)	:	Remarks: Causes mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact as from clothing wet with material may cause dermatitis. Symptoms may include redness, edema, drying, and cracking of the skin.
Eye (Product)	:	Remarks: Not classified as a primary eye irritant

RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION

No data available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

SKIN SENSITIZATION

Distillates (petroleum) Hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	:	Classification: Not a skin sensitizer.
Distillates (petroleum) Hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	:	Classification: Not a skin sensitizer.
Mineral Oil	:	Classification: Not a skin sensitizer.
Tris(branched-alkyl) borate	:	Classification: Skin sensitizer. Category 1B

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Mineral Oil	:	If material is misted or if vapours are generated from heating, exposure may cause irritation of mucous membranes and the upper respiratory tract.

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Distillates (petroleum) Hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	:	Material can be aspirated into the lungs during the act of swallowing or vomiting. This could result in severe injury to the lungs and death.
Mineral Oil	:	Material can be aspirated into the lungs during the act of swallowing or vomiting. This could result in severe injury to the lungs and death.

CHRONIC EFFECTS

CARCINOGENICITY

Product	:	This product contains mineral oils which are severely refined and not considered carcinogenic. All of the oils in this product have been demonstrated to contain less than 3% extractables by the IP 346 test.
Distillates (petroleum) Hydrotreated heavy Paraffinic	:	All of the oils in this product have been demonstrated to contain less than 3% extractables by the IP 346 test. This product contains mineral oils which are severely refined and not considered carcinogenic.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

Distillates (petroleum) Hydrotreated heavy Paraffinic	:	All of the oils in this product have been demonstrated to contain less than 3% extractables by the IP 346 test. This product contains mineral oils which are severely refined and not considered carcinogenic.

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Reaction products of Benzeneamine, N-phenyl- With nonene (branched)	:	This material has not exhibited mutagenic or genotoxic potential in laboratory tests.
Tris (branched-alkyl) borate	:	This material has not exhibited mutagenic or genotoxic potential in laboratory tests.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Alkyl borate	:	This 25, 100, and 400 mg/kg of alkyl borate was administered daily in a 2generation study. NOAEL for Parental reproductive toxicity was 400mg/kg/day, the NOAEL for neonatal toxicity was 100 mg/kg/day and NOAEL for parental systemic toxicity was 100 mg/kg/day. Daily oral administration of 250, 500, and 1000 mg/kg of alkyl borate to rats ondays 6 through 20 of gestation demonstrated maternal toxicity. NOAEL for maternal toxicity was 500 mg/kg/day and the NOAEL forembryo/fetal development was 250 mg/kg/day

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE

No data available

OTHER INFORMATION

Used oils and greases may contain harmful impurities and contaminates that can accumulate during usage. Frequent or prolonged contact with all types and makes of used oil and grease must therefore be avoided.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Fish:

Distillates (petroleum) Hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	LC 50 (Fathead Minnow, 96 h): > 100 mg/l
Distillates (petroleum) Hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	LC 50 (Fathead Minnow, 96 h): > 100 mg/l
Mineral oil	LC 50 (Fathead Minnow, 4 d): > 100 mg/l
Reaction products of Benzeneamine, N-phenyl-With nonene (branched)	LC 50 (Zebra Fish, 4 d): > 100 mg/l
tris(branched)-alkyl) borate	LC 50 (Rainbow Trout, 96 h): 6,4 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrates:

Distillates (petroleum) Hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	EC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 48 h): > 10.000 mg/l EC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 21 d): > 10 mg/l NOEC (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 21 d): 10 mg/l
Distillates (petroleum) Hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	EC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 48 h): > 10.000 mg/l EC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 21 d): > 10 mg/l NOEC (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 21 d): 10 mg/l
Mineral oil	EC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 2 d): > 10.000 mg/l EC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 21 d): > 10 mg/l NOEC (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 21 d): > 10 mg/l
Reaction products of Benzeneamine, N-phenyl-With nonene (branched)	EC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 2 d): > 100 mg/
tris(branched)-alkyl) borate	EC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 48 h): 5,7 mg/l NOEC (Water Flea (Daphnia Magna), 21 d): 1,9 mg/l

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants:

Distillates (petroleum) Hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	EC 50 (Algae (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata), 72 h): > 100 mg/l NOEC (Algae (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata), 72 h): >= 100 mg/l
Distillates (petroleum) Hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	EC 50 (Algae (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata), 72 h): > 100 mg/l NOEC (Algae (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata), 72 h): >= 100 mg/l
Mineral oil	EC 50 (Green algae (Scenedesmus quadricauda), 3 Days): > 100 mg/l
Reaction products of Benzeneamine, N-phenyl-With nonene (branched)	EC 50 (Green algae (Selenastrum capricornutum), 3 d): 600 mg/l
tris(branched)-alkyl) borate	EC 50 (Green algae (Selenastrum capricornutum), 72 h): 21 mg/l NOEC (Green algae (Selenastrum capricornutum), 72 h): 5,2 mg/l

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms:

Sediment Toxicity	No data available
Toxicity to Terrestrial Plants	No data available
Toxicity to Above-Ground Organisms	No data available

Toxicity to soil microorganisms:

Reaction products of Benzeneamine, N-phenyl-With nonene (branched)	EC 50 (Sludge, 0.1 d): > 1,000 mg/l
tris(branched)-alkyl) borate	EC 50 (Bacteria, 0.1 Days): 230 mg/l

Persistence and Degradability
Biodegradation:

Distillates (petroleum) Hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	OECD TG 301 F, 31 %, 28 d, Not readily degradable.
Distillates (petroleum) Hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	OECD TG 301 F, 31 %, 28 d, Not readily degradable.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

Mineral oil	OECD TG 301 F, 31 %, 28 d, Not readily degradable.
Reaction products of Benzeneamine, N-phenyl-With nonene (branched)	OECD TG 301 B, 0 %, 28 d, Not readily degradable.
tris(branched)-alkyl) borate	OECD TG 301 B, 74 %, 28 d, Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential:

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF)	No data available
Mobility	No data available
Other adverse effects	No data available

Partition Coefficient n-octanol / water (log Kow)

Reaction products of Benzeneamine, N-phenyl-With nonene (branched)	Log Kow: > 7 Experimental result, Weight of Evidence study

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of waste according to state E.P.A. regulations. Assure conformity with all applicable regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

U.N. NUMBER	:	None Allocated
PROPER SHIPPING NAME	:	None Allocated
DG CLASS	:	None Allocated
SUBSIDIARY HAZARD	:	None Allocated
HAZCHEM CODE	:	None Allocated
PACKING GROUP	:	None Allocated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE : Not scheduled

16. OTHER INFORMATION

REFERENCES :

AS/NZS 1715 - Use and maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices.
AS/NZS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices.
AS/NZS 1337 - Personal eye protection Part 1: Eye and face protectors for occupational applications.
AS/NZS 2161.1 - Occupational protective gloves.
AS 1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

CONTACT

For information concerning details on this Safety Data Sheet contact Atlantic Technical Help Line on (02) 8706 3240.

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