

MORRIS

LUBRICANTS

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PREPARATION AND COMPANY

Product name	Supercut 1000/Edgeplus Odourless
Application	Water extendible metalworking coolant/lubricant concentrate which is normally to be diluted in water prior to use (typical dilutions 3-10% in water)
Supplier	Morris Lubricants / Metcut Brand Castle Foregate, Shrewsbury, SY1 2EL
Telephone No.	+44 01743 232200
Emergency No.	UK 01743 232200
Fax:	UK 01743 353584
Email	sds@morris-lubricants.co.uk

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

The product is classed as Xi : Irritating to eyes. It is also harmful to aquatic organisms.

Health & Safety	The undiluted product is strongly irritating to the eye with a potential to cause corneal injury if treatment is not prompt. The undiluted product may cause irritation to the skin, which could become more intense if not promptly removed or if contact is frequent or prolonged. Prolonged or repeated contact with over strength emulsions may lead to de-fatting of the skin and/or skin irritation. Refer to Section 11 – Toxicological Information.
Environmental	Products containing petroleum derivatives may not readily biodegrade in anaerobic conditions and therefore can be environmentally persistent, for example, if large quantities penetrate into the anaerobic soil layers. Components of this formulation, present at low concentrations, are known to be toxic to certain aquatic species. For further information refer to Section 12 – Ecological Information.
Special Hazards after use	During use, metalworking fluids may become contaminated with metal particles, metal salts, other lubricants and microbiological contaminants. These may increase the irritancy of the emulsions, and in some cases may be capable of inducing other additional hazards. NB See note in Section 16 – Other Information
Other Hazards	The mixing of this product with sodium nitrite, or formulations containing sodium nitrite, may give rise to the formation of small amounts of potentially carcinogenic nitrosamines.

3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION

This product is manufactured from highly refined mineral base oils, emulsifiers, lubricity enhancers, corrosion inhibitors, non phenolic coupling agents and other performance enhancing additives. Hazardous components of the product are shown below.

<u>Component</u>	<u>Concn</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>Einecs</u>	<u>Exposure Limits</u>
Highly refined mineral oil	> 60	---	64742-65-0	265-169-7	TWA-ACGIH (oil mist); 5mg/m ³ STEL-ACGIH (oil mist); 10mg/m ³
Boric acid, compound with 2-aminoethanol	2 – 8	Xi : R36	26038-87-9	247-421-8	2-aminoethanol: TWA 3ppm. STEL 8hr TWA 6ppm.
Benzene sulphonic acid, di-C ₁₀ -C ₁₈ alkyl derivative, sodium salt	<5.0	Xi : R36/38; N : R51/53	93820-59-8	298-640-0	---
(2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol)	< 2.0	Xi : R36	112-34-5	203-961-6	WEL: STEL (15 mins): 15ppm LTEL (8-hour TWA): 10ppm
Ethoxylated Isotridecanol	2 – 8	Xi : R41	---	---	---
Amide of naturally occurring fatty acid.	<5.0	R36/38	93-83-4 56863-02-6	202-281-7 260-410-2	Diethanolamine; LTEL 8 hour TWA 3 ppm
3-iodo-2-propynylbutyl carbamate	<1.0	Xn : R41, R20, R50	55406-53-6	259-627-5	---
N, N-methylene bismorpholine	<5.0	Xn: R22, R36/38	5625-90-1	227-062-3	---

*NB: 'R' Risk Phrases are given in full - see Section 15

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

	<u>Syptoms</u>	<u>Treatment</u>
Eyes	Irritating and stinging- severe with the undiluted material	Immediately wash eyes with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes ensuring eyelids are held open. For contact with undiluted product, obtain prompt medical attention. For diluted product, obtain medical attention if irritation or redness persists, or as an additional precaution
Skin	Irritation, skin drying/defatting	Following contact with undiluted product, wash thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. If irritation persists seek medical advice. If 'in use' metalworking fluids give rise to irritation or skin rashes, possible contamination and/or usage conditions may need to be investigated.
Inhalation	Irritation of respiratory tract from exposure to fumes and mists	For effects produced by over exposure, move to fresh air. If effects persist, obtain medical advice.

Ingestion	Irritation of mouth and throat, nausea, drowsiness	DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Wash out mouth with water and obtain medical attention. Milk or water to drink may be beneficial. Treat symptomatically. If product is aspirated into the lungs (e.g. through vomiting), admit to hospital immediately.
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Doctors Note – Treat symptomatically. Advisable not to induce vomiting due to the risk of aspiration into the lungs.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability	Low fire risk due to high flash point (>100°C) and low volatility. High energy sources (such as open flames) may induce combustion of the undiluted product. The diluted emulsions do not support combustion due to the high water content.
Flash Point	>100°C (closed cup)
Extinguishing media	Small Fires: Foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth. Large Fires: Foam or water fog - DO NOT USE WATER JETS
Products of combustion	Combustion can produce a variety of compounds including: oxides of carbon, nitrogen, sulphur and phosphorus, water vapour, unburnt hydrocarbons, partially oxidised organic compounds and other unidentified organic and inorganic compounds, some of which may be toxic.
Special Fire Hazards	Large surface areas exposed to air/oxygen (e.g. oil-soaked rags, paper or absorbed spillages) may be easily ignited and these should be cleared up at once.
Special Fire-Fighting Procedures	Fire-fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Do not spray water directly into water containers due to boil-over danger.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Contain spillage and prevent entry into drains and water courses. Spillages can be slippery so affected areas should be thoroughly cleaned afterwards.

Safety Precautions

Wear suitably protective clothing, particularly eye protection. Refer to section 8 for further details.

Small spills	Prevent entry to drains or watercourses. Soak in non-combustible absorbent granules, sand or earth and collect solids into a suitable, marked container for proper disposal.
Large spills	Bund using boom, absorbent material, sand or earth. Temporarily seal exposed drainage outlets. Reclaim liquid directly or soak in absorbent medium and transfer to a suitable, marked container for proper disposal.
Disposal of spillage	Dispose via an authorised/licensed disposal contractor. Disposal must be in accordance with local regulations and (in the UK) the Environmental Protection Act 1990 Part 2 – Waste. Refer to section 13 for further details.

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

- Handling** Avoid contact with eyes - wear chemical goggles when handling undiluted product. Avoid skin contact with the undiluted product. The use of an appropriate barrier cream and after-work creams may be beneficial.
- Storage** Store in conditions protected from frost and elevated temperatures in the original containers or in either mild steel or high-density polyethylene containers, which are closable and clearly labelled.
- Additional Guidance** Metal working fluids (MWFs) can create environmental, health and performance problems in use if not managed correctly – factors to be controlled include dilution, level of contamination, pH, fumes/misting, etc. The supplier can provide specific advise on dilution rates, and additional detailed advice on the control and maintenance aspects of MWFs. Other Industry/Government Agency guidance is also available – see Section 16.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Exposure limits** The product does not have an established Occupational Exposure Limit (OES), Maximum Exposure Limit (MEL), or threshold Limit Value (TLV).
- An occupational exposure limit for metalworking fluids (MWFs) has not been established. In the UK, the HSE recommends that exposure to water mix metalworking fluid mists should be controlled to less than 1mg/m³ (8hr TWA).

The product contains significant proportions of the following components which have published occupational Exposure Limits: Mineral Oil, 30 – 60%.

EC Limit	None	Germany MAK	5mg/m ³
Belgium VLEP	5mg/m ³ 8 hr; 10mg/m ³ 15 minutes	ACGIH/Italy	5mg/m ³ 8 hr TWA; 10mg/m ³ 15 minutes
Denmark	1mg/m ³ 8 hr	Spain VLA	5mg/m ³ ED; 10mg/m ³ EC
Finland	5mg/m ³ 8 hr	Sweden	1mg/m ³ NGV
France VLM/VLE		Australia	5mg/m ³ TWA
		S.Africa	5mg/m ³ TWA; 10mg/m ³ STEL

Notes - Oil and MWF mist determination. Primary Method: gravimetric collection on a 5µ low ash filter. Fluorometric and IR techniques are also available for mineral oil mists. Secondary Method: Detector tubes are available for mineral oil mist. Refer also to HSE methods MDHS84 and MDHS95.

- General Controls** General ventilation, safe working procedures and training should form the basis for exposure controls. Local forced extraction may be needed if mists, fumes or vapours are generated. Wash hands after use, before eating, drinking, or smoking and before and after using the toilet. Contaminated clothing should be removed and laundered before re-use.

PROTECTION

Eyes	Wear chemical goggles when handling the undiluted product or if there is a risk of splashing the diluted product.	Chemical eye shield, spectacles or goggles to EN standard 166
Skin	Wear impervious gloves when handling the undiluted product. Prolonged or repeated contact with the diluted metalworking fluid emulsions is often unavoidable - the use of appropriate skin protective and conditioning creams may be beneficial, and gloves should be considered whenever their use is practical and safe. Gloves should not have knitted wrists and/or open backs. Change contaminated clothing and overall as soon as possible.	PVC, nitrile or neoprene to standard EN 374-3 having a breakthrough time >360 minutes against oil and hydrocarbons, or which are suitable for use with water-miscible metalworking fluids. Latex and butyl rubber are unsuitable. Consider mechanical/tear resistance if handling items which could damage the glove.
Inhalation	Respiratory protection is not normally required. Workrooms should have good general ventilation, but where machine guards do not adequately prevent fluid mist/vapour reaching the general atmosphere, local exhaust should be applied. If local exposure cannot be controlled by these means then respiratory equipment may need to be considered.	Respiratory half masks to EN standard 149 or 405 (valved) should be given consideration, giving protection against water and oil based mists and particulates.
Other: Consider safety boots to EN 345 resistant to oils and hydrocarbons (or EN 347, safety shoes).		
Industrial hygiene	Adopt normal good working practices and personal hygiene standards. Wash hands after use, before eating, drinking or smoking and after using the toilet. Contaminated clothing should be laundered before re-use.	
Environmental Controls	Suitable system design or appropriate controls should be in place to ensure that the product cannot discharge to drain, unless it is suitably treated to conform with the local regulatory discharge standards	

Note: The above advice is based upon and limited to our knowledge and experience of the product. It is the responsibility of the user to determine what particular controls and types of protective equipment are suitable and appropriate in relation to the specific conditions under which the product is used.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: TYPICAL DATA

Appearance	Amber Liquid	Auto ignition temperature	>150°C
Odour	Mild	Flash Point	>100°C
pH @ 3% aq.	9.2	Boiling point	>100°C
Density at 15.6°C	0.900 typical	Water Solubility	Forms white milky emulsion.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	This product is stable and unlikely to react in a hazardous manner under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to avoid	Extremes of temperature (preferably store between 5 and 30°C). Protect from frost and do not heat or store above 50°C for prolonged periods, particularly in contact with aluminium containing materials.
Materials to avoid	Strong oxidising agents (e.g. chlorates, peroxides); strong acids; products containing sodium nitrite. The product may soften some rubbers and other incompatible elastomeric sealing materials. Do not store in containers made from copper, aluminium or zinc.
Decomposition	Thermal decomposition can give rise to a variety of compounds, the nature of which will largely depend upon the conditions bringing about the decomposition. Thermal decomposition may be expected to generate such materials as oxides of carbon, nitrogen, sulphur and phosphorus, along with other unidentified organic and inorganic compounds some of which may be toxic.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological data is based on information on components and knowledge and experience of this and similar products.

Eyes	Eye contact with the undiluted product may cause strong irritation and stinging. There may be a potential to cause corneal injury if treatment is not prompt. Dilute emulsions are only expected to slight transient irritation or redness.
Skin	Dermal LD50: >2000 (mg/Kg rabbits) Dermal toxicity is not regarded as a health hazard likely to arise in normal use – prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in the absorption of harmful amounts. The undiluted product in brief or occasional skin contact may cause slight irritation, which may become more intense if not promptly removed. Prepared emulsions are surface active and slightly alkaline and prolonged or repeated contact with undiluted or overstrengthened solutions may cause defatting of the skin, slight irritation or dermatitis.
Inhalation	Inhalation LC50: Not established/No data This product is unlikely to present any significant inhalation hazard at ambient temperatures. High temperatures or atomising systems may lead to the generation of vapours, mist or fumes which may lead to the irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract. Repeated excessive exposure to oil mists may cause respiratory damage and a condition resembling pneumonia.
Ingestion	Oral LD50: > 2000 (mg/Kg rats) This product is of a low order of oral toxicity. Ingestion is not regarded as a significant health hazard likely to arise in normal use. Swallowing significant quantities may cause discomfort, nausea, and irritation of the digestive tract and diarrhoea. Aspiration to the lungs caused by vomiting or regurgitation following ingestion can be hazardous with possible resultant chemically induced pneumonia.

Sensitisation	Not classed as a sensitiser (note: the susceptibility of individuals with respect to allergic responses to different chemicals can vary considerably).
Chronic Toxicity	Repeated exposures to high concentrations of oil mists may cause chronic inflammatory reaction of the lungs and give rise to a benign form of pulmonary fibrosis. This risk can be avoided by insuring proper controls to minimise exposure to mists and fumes within the suggested control limits (see Section 8)
Carcinogenicity	No carcinogenic effects are anticipated with this type of product during normal use. All mineral oils incorporated in the product have been highly refined.
Mutagenicity	There are no reports of mutagenic effects attributed to the use of this type of product.
Reproductive Toxicity	There are no reports of reproductive effects attributable to the use of this type of product.

NB Contamination of solutions during use may introduce additional hazards (see Section 16)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Note this product is not classed as being dangerous to the environment, but contains low levels of chemicals that are. The product, as formulated, is harmful to aquatic organisms and may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Under no circumstances should the concentrated or diluted product be disposed of by putting to drain or water courses.

Ecological data is based on information on components and knowledge and experience of this or similar products.

Mobility	The product will disperse as an emulsion in water. If released on land, small quantities will be absorbed in the upper soil layers where biodegradation may take place. Larger quantities may penetrate into anaerobic soil layers where mineral oil and some other organic compounds may persist. Many of the components have a high soil absorption coefficient which should help to prevent significant contamination of ground water. If it reaches the water table, the mineral oil could disperse as an emulsion if the emulsifiers in the product have also penetrated the soil layers.
Degradability and Persistence	The individual components range from readily to slowly biodegradable. The product contains mineral oil which has limited ready biodegradability when tested by methods CEC L-33-A-93 and OECD 301B. Mineral oil will biodegrade slowly in aerobic water and sediments, and is considered to be ultimately biodegradable, but it can be persistent in anaerobic conditions. Mineral oil loadings can impair the functioning of sewage treatment plants.
Bio-accumulative Potential	The product will disperse as an emulsion in water, and some components will solubilise in water. Mineral oil has a potential to bioaccumulate – its physical properties and slow rate of bio-degradation suggest that mineral oil could interfere with the normal functioning of ecological cycles, and a contaminated area could be slow to recover.

Aquatic Toxicity Mineral oil is not considered toxic to aquatic life (LC50>1000mg/L), but has a potential to bioaccumulate. If released to water, the product will disperse as an emulsion and may deplete the oxygen supply to bottom dwelling organisms. The product contains a small amount of boron; water-soluble borates are widely distributed naturally in the soil and sea. Boron is an essential micronutrient for plants – but it is phytotoxic in higher concentrations.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Note All means of disposal should comply with local regulations and the Environmental Protection Act, 1990 Part 2 'WASTE' (in the UK). Dispose of product and containers carefully and responsibly. Do not allow products to contaminate ponds, watercourses, soil or drains. Do not dispose of undiluted product or untreated emulsions down the drains.

Undiluted fluid The product should be disposed of via an authorised person/licensed waste contractor. The product may be incinerated in suitable equipment and under controlled conditions.

Diluted fluid Dispose of via an authorised person/licensed waste disposal contractor. Alternatively, emulsions or solutions can be treated in an appropriate treatment facility (e.g. Chemical splitting or Ultrafiltration) to separate the mineral oil and other components from the water phase. The resultant clarified water phase may contain dissolved salts, surfactants, trace hydrocarbons, and other dissolved materials. It should not be discharged into the sewer system without approval from the appropriate authority and without checking for compliance with issued consent conditions. Further treatment may be required. The non-aqueous phase should be disposed of as for undiluted product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification	N/A	IMO / IMDG Class	N/A
Marine pollutant	No	IATA / CAO	N/A
Proper Shipping Name	N/A	ADR	N/A
UN No.	N/A	ADR Sin	N/A
UN Pack Group	N/A		

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EEC Classification	Xi : Eye Irritant
EEC No.	N/A
Risk Phrases	R36 : Irritating to eyes R52/53: Harmful to aquatic organisms; may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Safety Phrases	S24/25: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. S39: Wear eye/face protection. S60: This material and/or its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. S61: Avoid release to the environment

- Note:** The above classification relates to the undiluted product as supplied. It may not apply when the product is diluted to the operating strength.
- UK Regulations/ EC Directives** The product is not known to be subject to any specific EC provisions or restrictions. The above classification needs to be considered when carrying out workplace risk assessments, such as (in the UK) those required by COSHH Regulations using the principles of the HSE's 'COSHH Essentials'.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

1. Other materials should not be added to the product unless otherwise recommended.
2. Emulsions should be maintained at the recommended concentrations in order to minimise health hazards.
3. Minimise tramp oil and other contamination; remove metallic swarf or other debris at frequent intervals.
4. During machining, metallic particles from work pieces or tools can contaminate emulsions. These may abrade the skin with resultant increase in susceptibility to inherent irritant effects of the emulsion.
5. Proper procedures for regular draining and cleaning of machine tool coolant systems can help obtain optimum fluid performance and reduce bacteriological degradation.
6. This product may contain mineral oil (see Composition Information) which has a published OES/TLV of 5mg/m³

USE RESTRICTIONS/CAUTIONARY NOTE

Cemented carbides sometimes referred to as 'Tungsten carbides' or 'Hard Metal' contains significant quantities of cobalt or Nickel and sometimes Chromium and other transition metals. This product is NOT inhibited to prevent potentially hazardous levels of dissolved Cobalt and other transition metals being produced during the grinding of 'Hard metal'. Refer to Metcut Technical Service department for advice on this type of procedure.

Full Text of EC R Phrases Used in this Safety Data Sheet

<u>R Phrase</u>	<u>Text</u>
20	Harmful by inhalation.
22	Harmful if swallowed.
36	Irritating to eyes.
36/38	Irritating to eyes and skin.
41	Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R50	Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

UK Regulations

Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and relevant Statutory Provisions.

Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999. Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply)

Regulations 2002 and subsequent amendments, plus associated Approved Supply List (L129), Codes of Practice and Guidance (L130 and L131)

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1999 (COSHH)

Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992

Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991

Special Waste Regulations 1996, and subsequent amendment Regulations

Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and Pollution, Prevention and Control Regulations 2000

Control of Pollution (Oil Storage)(England) Regulations 2001

Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) Regulations.

Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002

UK HSE Publications

EH40 (revised annually): Occupational exposure limits

HS(G)231: Working safely with Metalworking Fluids – Good Practice Manual

HS(G)53: Respiratory protective equipment: a practical guide for users

HS(G)65: Successful Health and Safety Management

HS(G)97: A step by step guide to COSHH assessment

HS(G)207: Choice of skin care products for the workplace

INDG132(L): Five steps to successful health and safety management

INDG136(L): COSHH: a brief guide for employers

INDG167: Health risks from metalworking fluids INDG168:

Management of metalworking fluid

INDG174: A short guide to the Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992.

INDG215(L): Basic advice on first aid at work (free leaflet)

INDG233: Preventing dermatitis at work

INDG365: Working safely with metalworking fluids: a guide for employees (free leaflet, Autumn 2002)

ACOP

MDHS14: General methods for the gravimetric determination of respirable and total inhalable dust

L1 [previously HS(R)6]: A guide to the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974

EC Directives

1999/45/EC: Dangerous Preparations Directive, amendments and Adaptations to Technical Progress.

2000/39/EC: First list of indicative occupational exposure limit values

2001/58/EC: Second Amendment to 91/155/EEC Safety Data Sheets Directive

7/5/48/EEC: Dangerous substances Directive and subsequent Adaptations to Technical Progress

75/439/EEC and 87/101/EEC: Directives on the disposal of waste oil

75/442/EEC: Waste Framework Directive

96/61/EC: Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control

91/689/EC and subsequent amendments: Hazardous Waste Directive

98/24/EEC: Protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work.

2000/532/EC: List of hazardous wastes (as amended by 2001/118/EC, 2001/119/EC, 2001/1573EC)

1999/31/EC: Landfill Directive

L21: Management of Health and Safety at Work (Regulations and ACOP)

L5: COSHH Approved Codes of Practice: General COSHH ACOP; Carcinogens ACOP; Biological Agents

MDHS84: Measurement of of oil mist from mineral oil based metalworking fluids.

Health Surveillance under COSHH: guidance for employers

COSHH Essentials: easy steps to control chemicals (HSE on-line internet version also available).

Respiratory protective equipment: legislative requirements and list of HSE approved standards and types of approved equipment.

Selecting Protective Gloves for Work with Chemicals (ISBN 0 7176 1790 4) (free)

EIS14: Skin creams and skin protection in the engineering sector (free leaflet)

INDG234(rev): Are you involved in the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road or Rail?

INDG353: Why do I need a safety data sheet

INDG186: Read the label: how to find out if chemicals are dangerous

INDG365: Working safely with metalworking fluids: a guide for employees (free leaflet, Autumn 2002)

Additional Guidance and Information Publications

UK: Institute of petroleum Code of Practice for Metalworking Fluids (Portland Press, <http://www.portlandpress.co.uk>)

UK: Optimising the Use of Metalworking Fluids - UK Environmental Technology Best Practice Programme (<http://www.etbpp.co.uk>)

U.S.A. OSHA Metalworking Fluids: Safety and Health Best Practices Manual (http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/metalworkingfluids/metalworkingfluids_manual.html)

U.S.A: Metal Removal Fluids: A Guide to Their Management and Control – Organisation Resources Councillors Inc (ORC) in conjunction with ILMA, AAMA and others (<http://www.orc-sac.com>)

Note: Web site addresses are given for information, but are subject to change and cannot be guaranteed

17. AUDIT TRIAL

Original issued date: April 2008

Revision: 0

Date: N/A

Change: Replaces MSDS sheet number 1010.

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