



Hazard Alert  
Code: LOW

### Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 29-Aug-2012  
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 15-6631  
Version No:4.1.1.1

### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME AMC 133X

PRODUCT USE Drilling additive.

#### SUPPLIER

Company: AMC  
Address: PO Box 1141  
Osborne Park  
WA, 6916 Australia Telephone: + 61 8 9445 4000

Emergency Australia - 1800 039 008 or +61 3 9573 3112

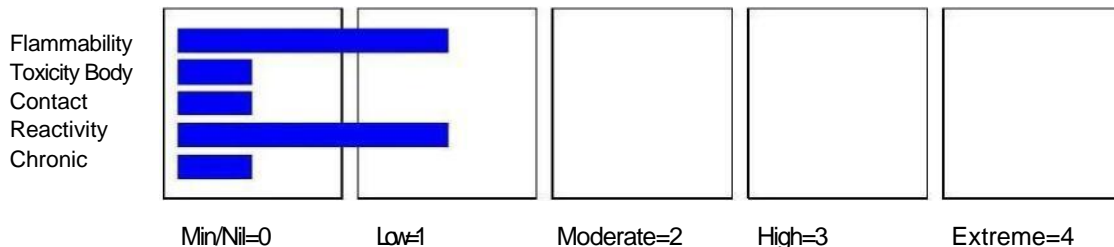
Emergency Tel:International - +800 24 36 22 55 or +613 9573 3112 if the Toll Free number is not

### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code. COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



#### RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN %
mineral oil	
anionic polymer	Not avail.

### Section 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.

#### 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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; 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 contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. 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.

#### **NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**

Treat symptomatically.

Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.

High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement. NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis.

### **Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

#### **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

- F o a m .
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

#### **FIRE FIGHTING**

- 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. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. **FIRE/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).
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid 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.

#### **FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**

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

**HAZCHEM** None

### **Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

#### **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 with the substance, by using protective equipment.

#### **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.

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

### **Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

#### **PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**

- 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.

#### **SUITABLE CONTAINER**

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

#### **STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**

Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

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.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA	TWA	S	T	E	L	S	T	E	L	Peak	Peak	TWA	Notes
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	F	C	C	
Australia Exposure Standards	(Oil mist, refined mineral)			5											

### MATERIAL DATA AMC 133X:

Not available

### MINERAL OIL:

for mineral oils (excluding metal working fluids), pure, highly and severely refined: Human exposure to oil mist alone has not been demonstrated to cause health effects except at levels above 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (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.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### RESPIRATOR

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

### 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

### HANDS/FEET

- Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

### OTHER

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE:
- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

### 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.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. 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.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Liquid with a hydrocarbon odour; emulsifies with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Available
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Applicable	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	>100	pH (1% solution)	8.1
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.08
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

#### SWALLOWED

- 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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

#### 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 characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

#### SKIN

- 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 preexisting dermatitis condition.

#### INHALED

- Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course. S

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### No data

May be harmful to fauna if not disposed of according to Section 13 and legislative requirements. [AMC] **Ecotoxicity**

Ingredient Water/Soil	Persistence:	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
mineral oil	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Available		Available	Available	Available

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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 authorized landfill

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only. **HAZCHEM:** None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**POISONS SCHEDULE** None

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

No data for AMC 133X (CW: 15-6631) No data for mineral oil (CAS: , Not avail)

## Section 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](http://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.

Issue Date: 29-Aug-2012 Print Date:

20-Oct-2012

*This is the end of the MSDS.*