

SAFETY DATA SHEET:



ENVIROPEEL PRE-TREATMENT INHIBITOR

1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION

PRODUCT NAME: Enviropeel Pre-treatment Inhibitor PART NO. J7555

2 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Preparation description: Highly refined mineral oil

Additional Information: The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% DMSO extract by IP346

3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EC Classification Not classified as dangerous under EC criteria

Health Hazards Not expected to be health hazard when used under normal conditions. Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/ folliculitis. Used oil may be harmful impurities.

Signs and Symptoms Oil acne/folliculitis signs and symptoms may include formation of black pustules and spots on the skin of exposed areas. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.

Safety Hazards Not classified as flammable but will burn

Environmental Hazards Not classified as dangerous for the environment

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

General Information Not expected to be health hazard when used under normal conditions

Inhalation No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

Skin Contact Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Ingestion In general, no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

Advice to Physician Treat symptomatically

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel

Specific Hazards Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke), Carbon Monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Extinguishing Media Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media Do not use water in a jet

Protective Equipment for Firefighters Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personnel protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Protective measures	Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth or other appropriate barriers.
Clean Up Methods	Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or other containment material. Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material and dispose of properly.
Additional advice	Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions	Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. 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	Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used
Storage	Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well ventilated place. Use properly labelled and closeable containers.
Storage Temperature:	0 – 50°C/ 32 – 122°F
The storage of this product may be subject to the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations. Further guidance may be obtained from the local environment agency office.	
Recommended Materials	For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene
Unsuitable Materials	PVC
Additional Information	Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperature because of possible risk of distortion. Exposure to this product should be reduced as low as reasonably practicable. Reference should be made to the Health and Safety Executive's publication "COSHH Essentials"

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits	
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.
Personal Protective Equipment	Personnel protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.
Respiratory Protection	No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use, in accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material. 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 combined particulate/ organic gases and vapours (boiling point > 65°C (149°F) meeting EN 141.

Hand Protection	Where hand contact with the product may occur, the use of gloves approved to a relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. 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. term exposure to heated vapours in well-ventilated areas. When vapour or mist is generated by heating or handling, use an organic vapour respirator with a dust and mist filter. All respirators must be certified to NIOSH or equivalent standards.
Eye Protection	Wear safety glasses or full face shield if splashes are likely to occur. Approved to EU Standard EN166.
Protective Clothing	Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue work clothes.
Monitoring Methods	Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.
Environmental Exposure Controls	Minimise release to the environment. At environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Amber. Liquid at room temperature
Odour	Slight hydrocarbon
pH	Not applicable
Boiling Point	> 280°C / 536°F estimated value(s)
Pour Point	Typical -33oC / -27oF
Flash Point Typical	170°C / 338°F (PMCC / ASTM D93)
Explosion / Flammability	Typical 1 – 10 %(V) (based on mineral oil)
Limits in air	
Auto-Ignition Temperature	>320°C / 608°F
Vapour Pressure	<0.5 Pa at 20°C / 68°F (estimated value(s))
Density	Typical 885 kg/m3 at 15°C / 59°F
Water solubility	Negligible
n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow)	>6 (based on information on similar products)
Kinematic viscosity	Typical 29 mm2/s at 40oC / 104oF
Vapour Density (air = 1)	> 1 (estimated value(s))
Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1)	Data not available

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	Stable
Conditions to Avoid	Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight
Materials to avoid	Strong oxidising agents
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment	Information given is based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products
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, Rabbit
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.
Skin Irritation	Expected to be slightly irritating. Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.
Eye Irritation	Expected to be slightly irritating
Respiratory Irritation	Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation
Sensitisation	Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.
Repeated Dose Toxicity	Not expected to be a hazard
Mutagenicity	Not considered a mutagenic hazard
Carcinogenicity	Product contains mineral oils of types shown to be non-carcinogenic in animal skin-painting studies. Highly refined mineral oils are not classified as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity	Not expected to be a hazard
Additional Information	Used oils may contain harmful impurities that have accumulated during use. The concentration of such impurities will depend on use and they may present risks to health and the environment on disposal. ALL used oil should be handled with caution and skin contact avoided as far as possible.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the eco-toxicology of similar products.

Acute Toxicity	Poorly soluble mixture. May cause physical fouling of aquatic organisms. Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100mg/l (to aquatic organisms) (LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract). Mineral oil is not expected to cause any chronic effects to aquatic organisms at concentrations less than 1 mg/l.
Mobility	Liquid under most environmental conditions. Floats on water. If it enters soil, it will absorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.
Persistence/degradability	Expected to be inherently biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation	Has the potential to bioaccumulate
Other Adverse	Effects Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which are not expected to be released to air in any significant quantities. Not expected to have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material Disposal	Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.
Container Disposal	Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.
Local Legislation	Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC): 13 08 99 oil waste not otherwise specified. Classification of waste is always the responsibility of the end user.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR	This material is not classified as dangerous under ADR regulations.
RID	This material is not classified as dangerous under RID regulations.
ADNR	This material is not classified as dangerous under ADNR regulations.
IMDG	This material is not classified as dangerous under IMDG regulations.
IATA	(Country variations may apply) This material is not classified as dangerous under IATA regulations.

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

EC Classification	Not classified as dangerous under EC criteria.
EC Symbols	No Hazard Symbol required
EC Risk Phrases	Not Classified
EC Safety Phrases	Not Classified
EINECS	All components listed or polymers exempt
TSCA	All components listed
Other Information	Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended). Health and Safety Work Act 1974. Consumers Protection Act 1987. Control of Pollution Act 1974. Environmental Act 1995. Factories Act 1961. Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) Regulations. Chemicals (Hazard information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994 (as amended). Road Traffic (Carriage of Dangerous Substances in Packages) Regulations. Merchant Shipping (Dangerous Goods and Marine Pollutants) Regulations. Road Traffic (Carriage of Dangerous Substances in Road Tankers

in Tank Containers) Regulations. Road Traffic (Training of Drivers of Vehicles Carrying Dangerous Goods) Regulations. Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations. Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulation 1981. Personal Protective Equipment (EC Directive) Regulations 1992. Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992.

16 OTHER INFORMATION

MSDS	Version Number 1.1
MSDS	Effective Date 05.03.2007
MSDS Revisions	A vertical bar () in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.
MSDS Regulation	The content and format of this safety datasheet is in accordance with Commission Directive 2001/58/EC of 27 July 2001, amending for the second time Commission Directive 91/155/EEC
MSDS Distribution	The information in this document should be made available to all who may handle the product.
Disclaimer	This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

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AUSTRALIA

A&E Systems PTY Limited, 3/20 Clark Court, Bibra Lake, Perth WA 6163, Australia
Tel: +61 (0)8 94183688 Fax: +61 (0)8 94183588 Email: aus@ae-sys.com

EUROPE

A&E Systems Ltd, 3 Charles Wood Road, Dereham, NR19 1SX, UK
Tel: +44 (0)1362 694915 Fax: +44 (0)1362 695350 Email: uk@ae-sys.com

MALAYSIA

A&E Systems Sdn Bhd, 26 Jalan Pendaftar U1/54, Sekyzen U1,
40150 Shah Alam, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia
Tel : +60 (0)3-5569 4277 Fax : +60 (0)3-5569 4377 Email: mal@ae-sys.com

USA

A&E Systems Anti-Corrosion Systems LLC, 150 Hilden Road, Ste #301, Ponte Vedra, Florida 32081, USA
Tel: +1 904 819-8985 Fax: +1 904 819-1430 Email: usa@ae-sys.com

www.ae-sys.com