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SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND CO	MPANY IDENTIFICATION	
Product name	: DF UTTO	
Product code	: 001C8794	
Manufacturer or supplier's		
Supplier	 Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (NZBN – 9429041465226) 166 Totara Street, Mt Maunganui South, New Zealand 	
Telephone	: +64 9 3682700 ;	
Telefax	: +64 9 3682710	
Emergency telephone number	: 0800 734 607 (ALL HOURS)	
Recommended use of the c	hemical and restrictions on use	
Recommended use	: Transmission oil.	

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. Not classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001., Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport, according to NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Hazard classification

GHS Classification

Not a dangerous substance or mixture according to the Globally Harmonised System (GHS).

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms	:	No Hazard Symbol required
Signal word	:	No signal word
Hazard statements	:	PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria. HEALTH HAZARDS: Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.
Precautionary statements	:	

Prevention:

No precautionary phrases.

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	Response: No precautionary phrases.	
	Storage: No precautionary phrases.	
	Disposal:	

No precautionary phrases.

Sensitising components	:	Contains borated ester.
		May produce an allergic reaction.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

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 contain harmful impurities.Not classified as flammable but will burn.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature	:	Highly refined mineral oils and additives. The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% (w/w) DMSO- extract, according to IP346.
	:	* contains one or more of the following CAS-numbers: 64742- 53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-65-0, 68037-01-4, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1, 8042-47-5, 848301-69- 9.

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration [%]
Calcium alkaryl sulphonate	75975-85-8	Eye Irrit.2A; H319	1 - 3
Zinc dialkyldithiophosphate	4259-15-8	Eye Dam.1; H318 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	1 - 2.4
Borated ester	84819-41-0	Skin Sens.1B; H317	0.1 - 0.9
Interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20,5 cSt @40°C) *	Not Assigned	Asp. Tox.1; H304	0 - 90

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

	Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.
If inhaled : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of us	No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use.

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	If symptoms persist, obtain medic	al advice.	
In case of skin contact	water and follow by washing with	 Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention. 	
In case of eye contact	: Flush eye with copious quantities If persistent irritation occurs, obta		
If swallowed	: In general no treatment is necess are swallowed, however, get med		
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	: Oil acne/folliculitis signs and sym of black pustules and spots on th Ingestion may result in nausea, v	e skin of exposed areas.	
Protection of first-aiders	: When administering first aid, ensi appropriate personal protective e incident, injury and surroundings.	quipment according to the	
Notes to physician	: Treat symptomatically.		

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable 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.
Specific hazards during firefighting	:	Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

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SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES					
Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.			
Environmental precautions	:	Use appropriate containment to avo contamination. Prevent from spread ditches or rivers by using sand, ear barriers.	ling or entering drains,		
		Local authorities should be advised cannot be contained.	if significant spillages		
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	:	Slippery when spilt. Avoid accident Prevent from spreading by making a or other containment material. Reclaim liquid directly or in an abso Soak up residue with an absorbent suitable material and dispose of pro	a barrier with sand, earth rbent. such as clay, sand or other		
Additional advice	:	For guidance on selection of persor see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data S For guidance on disposal of spilled this Safety Data Sheet.	heet.		

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions :	Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. 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.
Advice on safe 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. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.
Avoidance of contact :	Strong oxidising agents.
Product Transfer :	This material has the potential to be a static accumulator. Proper grounding and bonding procedures should be used during all bulk transfer operations.
Storage	
Other data :	Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Use properly labeled and closable containers.

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	Store at ambient temperature.	
Packaging material :	Suitable material: For containers or con steel or high density polyethylene. Unsuitable material: PVC.	tainer linings, use mild
Container Advice :	Polyethylene containers should not be a temperatures because of possible risk of	

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA ((inhalable fraction))	5 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	New Zealand. Workplace Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminant s
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	(Mist)	10 mg/m3	New Zealand. Workplace Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminant s

Components with workplace control parameters

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

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. Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory. Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods

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Health and Safety Executive http://www.hse.gov.uk/				
Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil				
Engineering measures	: The level of protection and types o vary depending upon potential expo controls based on a risk assessmer Appropriate measures include: Adequate ventilation to control airbo	osure conditions. Select nt of local circumstances.		
	Where material is heated, sprayed greater potential for airborne conce			
	General Information: Define procedures for safe handling controls.	g and maintenance of		
	Educate and train workers in the ha measures relevant to normal activit			
	product. Ensure appropriate selection, testin equipment used to control exposure equipment, local exhaust ventilatior	e, e.g. personal protective		
	Drain down system prior to equipme maintenance.			
	Retain drain downs in sealed storag subsequent recycle.			
	Always observe good personal hyg washing hands after handling the m drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely protective equipment to remove cor contaminated clothing and footwear Practice good housekeeping.	naterial and before eating, y wash work clothing and ntaminants. Discard		
Personal protective equip	ment			

Protective measures

Personal 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.
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Version 1.0	Revision Date 05.04.2016Print Date 06.04.2016Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gasesand vapours [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].
Hand protection Remarks	: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to 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, 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.
	For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model.
Eye protection	: If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.
Skin and body protection	 Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes. It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.
Thermal hazards	: Not applicable

Environmental exposure controls

re Ci D b tr b L m	Take appropriate measures to fulfill the requirements of elevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Chapter 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be reated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant before discharge to surface water. cocal guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing apour.
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TION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHE	MICAL PROPERTIES	
Appearance	: Liquid at room temperature.	
Colour	: amber	
Odour	: Slight hydrocarbon	
Odour Threshold	: Data not available	
рН	: Not applicable	
pour point	: -42 °C / -44 °FMethod: ISO 3016	
Initial boiling point and boiling range	: > 280 °C / 536 °Festimated value(s)	
Flash point	: 220 °C / 428 °F Method: ISO 2592	
Evaporation rate	: Data not available	
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Data not available	
Upper explosion limit	: Typical 10 %(V)	
Lower explosion limit	: Typical 1 %(V)	
Vapour pressure	: < 0.5 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F) estimated value(s)	
Relative vapour density	: > 1estimated value(s)	
Relative density	: 0.882 (15 °C / 59 °F)	
Density	: 882 kg/m3 (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F) Method: ISO 12185	
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	: negligible	
Solubility in other solvents	: Data not available	
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: Pow: > 6(based on information on sin	nilar products)
Auto-ignition temperature	: > 320 °C / 608 °F	
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	: Data not available	
Viscosity, kinematic	: 60 mm2/s (40.0 °C / 104.0 °F) Method: ISO 3104	

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	9.4 mm2/s (100 °C / 212 °F) Method: ISO 3104	
Explosive properties	: Not classified	
Oxidizing properties	: Data not available	
Conductivity Decomposition temperature	This material is not expected to beData not available	e a static accumulator.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	: The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.
Chemical stability	: Stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
Conditions to avoid	: Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials	: Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

E	Basis for assessment	:	Information given is based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products.Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).
	nformation on likely routes of exposure	:	Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.
Acute	e toxicity		
<u> </u>	Product:		
A	Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 rat: > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity:
Þ	Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.

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Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Rabbit: > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity:

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: 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.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Expected to be slightly irritating.

Components:

Zinc dialkyldithiophosphate:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Components:

Borated ester:

Remarks: May cause an allergic skin reaction in sensitive individuals.

Chronic toxicity

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: Not considered a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be carcinogenic.

Remarks: Product contains mineral oils of types shown to be non-carcinogenic in animal skinpainting studies., Highly refined mineral oils are not classified as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Highly refined mineral oil	No carcinogenicity classification.

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Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to impair fertility., Not expected to be a developmental toxicant.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Not considered an aspiration hazard.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: 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.

Remarks: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment	 Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).(LL/EL/IL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).
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Ecotoxicity

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Product:		
Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l	
Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l	
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l	
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	: Remarks: Data not available	
Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity)	: Remarks: Data not available	
Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: Data not available	
Persistence and degradability		
Product:		
Biodegradability	: Remarks: Expected to be not readily biodegradable., Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may persist in the environment.	
Bioaccumulative potential		
Product:		
Bioaccumulation	: Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.	
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: Pow: > 6Remarks: (based on information on similar products)	
Mobility in soil		
Product:		
Mobility	 Remarks: Liquid under most environmental conditions., If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile. Remarks: Floats on water. 	
Other adverse effects		
no data available <u>Product:</u>		
Additional ecological information	 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. Poorly soluble mixture., May cause physical fouling of aquatic 	

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	organisms.	
	Mineral oil is not expected to cause	e any chronic effects to
	aquatic organisms at concentration	ns less than 1 mg/l.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods	
Waste from residues	: Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.
	Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.
Contaminated packaging	: Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand. Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2012 -NZS 5433 Not regulated as a dangerous good

International Regulation

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Pollution category	: Not applicable
Ship type	: Not applicable
Product name	: Not applicable
Special precautions	: Not applicable

Special precautions for user

Remarks

: Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

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Additional Information	: MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk	shipments by sea.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture		
R-phrase(s)	:	Not classified.
S-phrase(s)	:	Not classified.

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Limits 2002 (WES). New Zealand Standard 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Other international regulations

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

•	•	•	0
EINECS	:	All components listed	or polymer exempt.
TSCA	:	All components listed.	

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318 Causes serious eve damage. H319 Causes serious eve irritation. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Full text of other abbreviations Aquatic Chronic Chronic aquatic toxicity Asp. Tox. Aspiration hazard Eye Dam. Serious eye damage Eve Irrit. Eve irritation Skin Sens. Skin sensitisation Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites. **Further information** Other information : A vertical bar () in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

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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