

Safety Data Sheet

Control No. 121221

Created / revised: July 14, 2017

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Techno Power SN 0W-20 GF-5

Main use : Engine oil

Company name: Shin Nihon Yushi Kogyo Co., Ltd.

Address: 5-11-1 Higashi Kojiya, Ohta-ku, Tokyo

Emergency contact

Department in charge: Technology Department

TEL: 03-3743-0371

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2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard statements of the GHS

This material is not hazardous according to regulatory guidelines.

LABEL ELEMENTS

Pictogram : Not applicable

Signal word : Not applicable

Hazard statements : Not applicable

" Precautionary Statements: "

"Prevention" IF SWALLOWED : Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting

"Response" None.

"Storage" None.

"Disposal" Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/Mixture: Mixture

Concentration wt.%

Base Oil(s) (Petroleum hydrocarbons) 80-90

Additives <20

CAS No.: Corporate secret, cannot be indicated

4. First-aid measures

INHALATION

Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

SKIN CONTACT

Wash contact areas with soap and water. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.

EYE CONTACT

Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.

INGESTION

First aid is normally not required. Seek medical attention if discomfort occurs.

5. Fire-fighting measures

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Appropriate Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames

Inappropriate Extinguishing Media: Straight Streams of Water

FIRE FIGHTING

Fire Fighting Instructions: Evacuate area. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply. Firefighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Oxides of carbon, Incomplete combustion products, Aldehydes, Sulfur oxides, Smoke, Fume

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions: Wear protective equipment when working.

Environmental precautions: Prevent spreading of oil spill with earth and sand, sandbags, or other proper materials and use care not to allow the oil spill to flow to street drains, sewer systems, and rivers. At sea, install oil spill containment booms to prevent spreading of spills and absorb with absorption mat or other proper materials.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

In case of spillage in small quantity, collect spillage by absorbing with earth, sand, sawdust, waste, or other proper materials. In case of spillage in large quantity, enclose with embankment to prevent spreading of spillage and collect spillage in empty containers to the extent possible.

Prevention of second accident:

In case of spillage, immediately inform the organizations concerned of the spillage to prevent possible accidents and spreading of spillage.

Remove nearby potential ignition sources immediately and make fire-extinguishing agents available. Remove spillage completely, and ventilate and clean the site and the surroundings.

7. Handling and storage

HANDLING

Avoid contact with used product. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). When the material is handled in bulk, an electrical spark could ignite any flammable vapors from liquids or residues that may be present (e.g., during switch-loading operations). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator.

STORAGE

The container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect static accumulation and dissipation. Do not store in open or unlabelled containers. Keep away from incompatible materials.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Appropriate engineering controls: In case of mist generation, enclose the source of mist generation, or install a ventilation system.

Install eye cleaning and body cleaning equipment near the handling site.

Control parameters

Ingredient Name	Japan Society for Occupational	ACGIH
Base Oil	Occupational Exposure Limits	TLV-TWA
	None established ppm,	None established ppm,
	3mg/m ³ (Mineral Oil Mist)	5mg/m ³ (Mineral Oil Mist)

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory Protection: Not needed under normal conditions, but wear a gas mask (against organic gases) whenever required.

Hand protection: In case of prolonged or repeated exposure, wear oil-resistant hand protection.

Eye/face protection: In case of exposure to splashes, wear ordinary type goggles.

Skin Protection: In case of handling over a prolonged period of time or in case of exposure to oil, wear oil-resistant, long-sleeved work clothing.

Hygiene Measures: Take off contaminated clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical condition, shape and color:	Light brown liquid
Odor:	slight odor
pH:	Not applicable
Melting point/ freezing point:	-45.0°C Pour Point
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	Initial boiling point - End point No data
Flash point:	230°C (Cleveland Open Cup)
Auto-ignition temperature:	No data
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:	Explosion Limit (1-7%)
Vapour density:	No data
Density:	0.848(15°C)
Solubility:	Water: Insoluble
Partition coefficient:	No data.
n-octanol/water: Decomposition temperature:	No data

10. Stability and reactivity

REACTIVITY:	See sub-sections below.
STABILITY:	Material is stable under normal conditions.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID:	Excessive heat. High energy sources of ignition.
MATERIALS TO AVOID:	Strong oxidizers
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.
POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS:	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	For mixtures, hazard category was identified based on the classification criteria for mixtures. (hazard category : No Classification)
Skin corrosion/irritation	For mixtures, hazard category was identified based on the classification criteria for mixtures. (hazard category : No Classification)
Serious eye damage/irritation	For mixtures, hazard category was identified based on the classification criteria for mixtures. (hazard category : No Classification)
Respiratory or skin sensitization	For mixtures, hazard category was identified based on the classification criteria for mixtures. (hazard category : No Classification)
Germ cell mutagenicity	For mixtures, hazard category was identified based on the classification criteria for mixtures. (hazard category : No Classification)
Carcinogenicity	For mixtures, hazard category was identified based on the classification criteria for mixtures. (hazard category : No Classification)
Reproductive toxicity	For mixtures, hazard category was identified based on the classification criteria

	for mixtures. (hazard category : No Classification)
STOT-single exposure	For mixtures, hazard category was identified based on the classification criteria for mixtures. (hazard category : No Classification)
STOT-repeated exposure	For mixtures, hazard category was identified based on the classification criteria for mixtures. (hazard category : No Classification)
Aspiration hazard	For mixtures, hazard category was identified based on the classification criteria for mixtures. (hazard category : No Classification)

12. Ecological information

The information given is based on data available for the material, the components of the material, and similar materials.

ECOTOXICITY	Material -- Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.
MOBILITY	Base oil component -- Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods:

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Every customer/user of the product should dispose of industrial waste on its own responsibility, otherwise it must rely on a company authorized by prefectural governor for treating industrial waste or a local public body involved in the disposal of industrial waste for proper disposal. Before disposal of used container, remove contents completely.

14. Transport information

IMDG UN classification :	Not applicable
Specific security precaution and condition of transportation:	Transport containers without causing any significant friction or shaking.

15. Regulatory information

National Laws and Regulations

Fire Service Law:	Category 4, Flammable Liquids, Class III (#4 Petroleum)
Industrial Safety and Health Act:	Notified Substances.
Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR):	None Regulated.
Water Pollution Control Act:	Regulation on Emissions.
Sewerage Act:	Regulation on Emissions.
Maritime Pollution Prevention Law:	Regulation on Emissions.
Waste Management and Public Cleaning Law:	Industrial waste treatment regulation.

16. Other information (literature, etc.)

Notification method of hazard and toxicity information of chemical substances according to GHS - Labeling within the workplace and safety data sheet (SDS), JIS Z 7253: 2012, Japan Standards Association

Classification method of chemical substances according to GHS, JIS Z 7252: 2009, Japan Standards Association

*Caution

The product safety data sheet is provided to business operators dealing with hazardous and toxic chemical products as reference information to ensure safe handling. Based on this sheet, business operators dealing with product should understand that it is necessary to take appropriate measures in accordance with the actual conditions such as individual handling at their own risk. As such, since this data itself is not a guarantee of safety, please be careful when handling.