



Supragear MPL 220

Vietnam Lubricants & Chemicals J/S Company

Chemwatch: 4967-63
Version No: 3.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

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S.GHS.VNM.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Supragear MPL 220
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions. Industrial gear oil.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Vietnam Lubricants & Chemicals J/S Company
Address	29th Floor, Pearl Plaza building, 561 A Dien Bien Phu Street, Binh Thanh District, Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam
Telephone	+84 8 3513 6015
Fax	+84 8 3513 6027
Website	https://www.motul.com
Email	info@vilube.com.vn

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+800 24 362 255
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132

SECTION 2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name	Chemical formula
Not Available	<0.15	long-chain alkyl amine	-
Not Available	<0.15	alkyl phosphate	-
Not Available	<0.1	alkyl dithio thiadiazole	-
Not Available	<0.1	long-chain alkenyl amine	-
	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	

SECTION 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max	
Flammability	1	2	
Toxicity	0	1	
Body Contact	0	1	
Reactivity	1	2	
Chronic	1	2	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Classification	Not Applicable
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Label elements

GHS label elements	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	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 . Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Repeated application of mildly hydrotreated oils (principally paraffinic), to mouse skin, induced skin tumours; no tumours were induced with severely hydrotreated oils. Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles, pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	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 Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. - Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	- 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. - Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. - Seek medical advice. - Avoid giving milk or oils.

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- ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.
- ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- ▶ 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. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. 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 ₂), nitrogen oxides (NO _x), phosphorus oxides (PO _x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. 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.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

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.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. 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.
Other information	Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents 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.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Control parameters**

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OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Supragear MPL 220	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
long-chain alkyl amine	Not Available	Not Available
alkyl phosphate	Not Available	Not Available
alkyl dithio thiadiazole	Not Available	Not Available
long-chain alkenyl amine	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate 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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Dark brown liquid; insoluble in water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.885 @ 20 deg.C
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available

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Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	219.5 @ 40 deg.C
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	248	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Supragear MPL 220	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Supragear MPL 220	The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since: ▶ The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and ▶ The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing; ▶ Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities; ▶ The potential toxicity of <i>residual base oils</i> is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives. ▶ The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing. Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential carcinogenic and mutagenic activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. for Unrefined and Mildly Refined Distillate Base Oils Acute toxicity: LD50s of >5000 mg/kg (bw) and >2g/kg (bw) for the oral and dermal routes of exposure, respectively, have been observed in rats dosed with an unrefined light paraffinic distillate. The same material was also reported to be "moderately irritating" to the skin of rabbits. When tested for eye irritation in rabbits, the material produced Draize scores of 3.0 and 4.0 (unwashed/washed eyes) at 24 hours, with the scores returning to zero by 48 hours. The material was reported to be "not sensitising" when tested in guinea pigs Repeat dose toxicity: 200, 1000 and 2000 mg/kg (bw)/day of an unrefined base oil has been applied undiluted to the skin of male and female rabbit.. The test material was applied to the rabbits' skins 3 times/week for 4 weeks. Residual Base Oils Residual oils have substantial polycyclic aromatic compound (PAC) levels when assayed by traditional methods. On this basis, they would be expected to have mutagenic and/or carcinogenic activity. However, no adverse effects have been seen in either in vitro mutagenicity or dermal carcinogenicity testing of residual base oils, irrespective of the degree of processing they have undergone. Ultraviolet, HPLC/UV, GC/MS, and infrared analyses of these oils indicate that the aromatics they contain are predominantly 1-3 rings that are highly alkylated (paraffinic and naphthenic). No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the mammalian gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons have been shown to be well absorbed by the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with dietary lipids. For highly and severely refined distillate base oils: In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is >5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is >2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to >4 mg/L. The materials have varied from "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating" when tested for skin and eye irritation. Testing for sensitisation has been negative.
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Acute Toxicity	☐	Carcinogenicity	☐
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	☐	Reproductivity	☐
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	☐	STOT - Single Exposure	☐
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	☐	STOT - Repeated Exposure	☐

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Mutagenicity



Aspiration Hazard



Legend: - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 - Data required to make classification available
 - Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data					

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	- 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 authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	Y
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y

Continued...

Legend:*Y = All ingredients are on the inventory**N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)***SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION****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

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PC –

STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit IARC:

International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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